

Muse No. 28: Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace Newsletter: June 2013

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Ishibashi Tanzan Peace Award

Tamotsu Asakawa:
Yamanashi Peace Museum

Yamanashi Peace Museum -
Ishibashi Tanzan Memorial Museum -
established "Ishibashi Tanzan Peace
Award" last year to celebrate the 5th
anniversary since its opening. There are
two awards named after Ishibashi
Tanzan, "Ishibashi Tanzan Award"
supported by Ishibashi Tanzan Memorial
Foundation and "Waseda Journalism
Award in Memory of Ishibashi Tanzan"
backed by Waseda University. These
awards are given to a person who made a
great achievement in academy or
journalism. On the contrary, "Ishibashi
Tanzan Peace Award" is aimed to spread
the idea of pacifism which was developed
by Ishibashi Tanzan among young people.

We widely asked to write an essay
on Ishibashi Tanzan, the peace or the
pacifism, and received a total of 136
essays from junior-high or high school
students mostly in Yamanashi prefecture
and 36 essays from university students
and general adults across the country.
There were many outstanding works in
these essays.

After the selection by the committee
including Mr. Magoroku Ide, the award-
winners were announced to the press in
November and the award ceremony was
held on December 23rd. Ms. Kumiko Saito
of Yamanashi Eiwa High school and Mr.

Shifumi Mochizuki, a part-time teacher
of Osaka University of Commerce, won
the prizes.

The award will be held this year too
with the support of companies and
organizations. We look forward to
receiving applications from all over the
country from July 1st to September 30th.
Contact Yamanashi Peace Museum for
further information.



erico

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

Eriko Ikeda
Director

We have experienced extremely busy days
over the past six months, as an organization
addressing comfort woman issues. During the
10th special exhibition titled "Military Do Not
Protect Women: Japanese Military Comfort
Stations and Sexual Violence by the US Army
in Okinawa", the deployment of Osprey

military aircraft to Okinawa and the rape of Japanese woman by two US soldiers happened in the last autumn were both unacceptable incidences for us. We took protest actions so many times.

In conjunction with the exhibition of Okinawa, we held seminars. In September, Fumiko Kawata and Kim Hyonoku talked about Bae Pong-gi, a former “comfort woman” who remained Okinawa after the war. In October, Hirofumi Hayashi and Naomi Jahana were invited to the series of “Learning about the Battle of Okinawa”. In February, Yoko Shimabukuro Makato and myself, Eriko Ikeda, participated in the video screening on sexual violence in Okinawa titled “wam de video”.

Japan is now standing at a crossroad which may let the country return to the age of fascism. The right-wing government supporting the constitutional amendment was unfortunately established due to the magic of single-seat constituency system at the election of the House of Representatives at the end of the last year (16th December 2012). New Prime Minister Shinzo Abe is a politician who has been consistently insisting that there was no evidence that comfort women were forcibly recruited by the military or officials. It has started to affect many aspects. When the 11th Asian Solidarity Conference on Japanese military “comfort woman” issues was held in Taipei of Taiwan last December with the participants from eight Asian countries, many of the war victims and their supporters attending the conference expressed their concerns about the Japanese government’s shift to the right-wing policies.

In Osaka, scaring incidences happened one after another. In February, Osaka prefectural police fabricated a story that our four colleagues are “suspects” without evidence, when a citizen group named “Citizens against Special Privilege of Koreans (Zaitokukai)” filed a complaint report to the police. They raided the office of “the Japanese Military Comfort Woman Issue Kansai Network”. This

is nothing else than the obvious suppression on activities to resolve the “comfort woman” issues. “Liberty Osaka” is also under the pressure of the Osaka city government and the Osaka prefectural government led by Toru Hashimoto and Ichiro Matsui respectively. In February, Matsui also stated at the press conference that he wanted to remove a display related to the Japanese military attacks such as the Nanking Massacre from “Peace Osaka”. We have to stop these reckless actions by further strengthening domestic and international cooperation.

Last December we held a memorial event for Yayori Matsui, a founder of “wam”, to mark 10 years since she died. As a journalist and woman activist, Matsui proposed and led the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal in 2000. At the same time, she had a strong feeling about Okinawa. It was therefore a pleasure to see some young Japanese and Korean researchers starting “Study on Matsui”.

The 11th special exhibition titled “War for the Amah forced to become the Japanese: Comfort Station in Taiwan and forcible taking to overseas” will be held from July. We are currently doing the research and preparing the display panels.

※ Editor’s Note: The Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) recently decided to give its Peace Award to wam. The awarding ceremony will be held on 9th of November 2013 at Meiji Gakuin University during the autumnal study meeting of PSAJ. It may be also note-worthy that Professor Ikuro Anzai, one of the editors of “Muse”, was also selected a winner of the PSAJ Peace Award.

**Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky
Dragon) Exhibition Hall**

Kazuya Yasuda
General Secretary

On January 25th, 2013, the number of visitors to the Lucky Dragon No. 5 Museum surpassed five million. The Museum was established in Tokyo within Yumeno Shima Park in June 1976 on the momentum of the citizen's anti-nuclear movement which sought to realize a nuclear free world and a world of peace. Since the museum was founded, the 5th Lucky Dragon Peace Foundation has been instrumental in its operation, but it has become increasingly challenging to oversee the Museum with its more than 100,000 visitors per year. The Museum has expanded to serve as a site of public education for school trips and projects, and museum staff and workers are finding this increasingly challenging.

It's been 60 years since the 5th Lucky Dragon was exposed to radiation near Bikini Atolls. At the end of March, we held an exhibit that told the story of the suffering of individuals from the Marshall Islands as well as the Rongelap Atoll. We displayed a photo panel, created by children of the Marshall Islands, seven meters in length called, "A Timeline of Nuclear Testing and the Island Peoples." After this exhibit is completed, we will hold an exhibit called the "5th Lucky Dragon and the People of the Marshall Islands." (To inquire for more details call: 03-3521-8494).

For next year, we hope to bring together problems such as H-bomb testing, the damages from nuclear technology, environmental pollution, and fears regarding nuclear weaponry and introduce these through the recent projects of researchers in various fields. We also plan to gather together the most recent publications and catalogs regarding the Bikini Atolls and the 5th Lucky Dragon Incidents to be ready by May. It's been two years since the great earthquake and since the Fukushima

nuclear accident, and it's time to newly assess the work that is being done by scientists in this new nuclear age. (The Lucky Dragon No. 5 Peace Foundation)

**NPO · Chukiren ; Peace Memorial
Recent Activities Report**

Nobuyo Serizawa

Office Administrator and Director

Our memorial was founded seven years ago, rather than as a site for exhibition, but as an archival facility that holds testimonies and journals, documents from the Fushun War Criminals Bureau, as well as images and photographs related to war and peace. Originally a warehouse, we hope to remodel the ground floor to be a research materials viewing room.

Our first director, Fumiko Niki, passed away unexpectedly last summer. Currently, Takao Matsumura (Professor Emeritus, Keio University) is serving as the Director. Last year we had the 3rd annual meeting of the Board of Directors after which we held a research conference in which various academics attended and gave lectures.

Soon we hope to establish a homepage and mailing list, and if possible become a "Certified NPO."

This spring, on April 24, we plan to open the museum (for a general period of 25 days) with the help of our friends to commemorate the "*Manmo* Colonization Peace Memorial."



**Kyoto Museum for World Peace
at Ritsumeikan University :
Bi-Annual Activities Report**

Maki Torii
Chief Manager

In 2012 the Peace Museum celebrated its 20th anniversary through the key concept of, “Memories of Global Citizens and the Future: A New Path Toward Global Peace”. The Peace Museum focused on the Eastern Japan Great Earthquake, the Fukushima nuclear accident and many other problems that incidentally resulted. Our 2012 spring exhibition was “Radioactivity and the Future of Humanity”, and the exhibit for students, “What We Can Do: One Year After the Great Earthquake” was thereafter organized

As we look at recent problems, we will also examine the past tragedy of war along with current world concerns. Our 2012 fall exhibitions were “Unfinished Works – The Beginning of the Eternal: From a *Mugonkan* (Voiceless Museum) Collection to the Origins of Art” and “World Press Photo Exhibition, 2012).

On November 30, there was a symposium on “Peace Research Centers: Trajectories, Research Topics, and Possibilities” in which Dr. Yoshikazu Sakamoto (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University) made a keynote speech, and EU Ambassador Hans Dietmar Schweisgut gave a commemorative message. Panel discussion was attended by Professor Yasunobu Sato (Tokyo University), Professor Kiyoko Furusawa (Tokyo Women’s University) and Professor Akihiko Kimijima (Ritsumeikan University).

On March 17, a forum commemorating our 20th anniversary was held, and Chinese, Korean and Japanese students

had discussions on the possibility of future education.

2013 is the 70th year since the student mobilization during the Asia-Pacific War and, at the same time, the 60th year since the establishment of *Wadatsumi* Statue (A Sea God statue symbolizing student soldiers’ anger, grief and mortification). It is particularly important for us to teach young people more deeply about the significance of “*Wadatsumi*.” After a twenty-year effort, we are looking toward the “70th Anniversary of the Post War Period” and the role of Japan’s peace constitution and peace education, as well as our future plans for the development of our society.

Below we introduce some exhibits and activities that were held in the latter half of 2012.

【Special Exhibitions】

- “World Press Photo Exhibition, 2012” 9/19-11/18 (Kyoto, Shiga, Oita)
Lecture: Toshiyuki Tsunenari (Asahi News)
- “Unfinished Works/The Beginning of the Eternal: From a Voiceless Museum Collection to the Origins of Art” 10/23-12/1 with a three-conered talk by Gyoji Nomiya (Artist), Seiichiro Kuboshima (Director of *Mugonkan* Art Museum), and Ikuro Anzai (Honorary Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace)

【Mini Exhibitions】

- No.76 “The 6th Annual Ritsumeikan School Peace Education Hands On Exhibit” 10/14-12/21
- No.77 “Vladivostok Russo-Japanese Peoples Past and Present: The Siberian Mobilization” 1/12-2/3, 2013
- No.78 “Age of Youth in Kyoto: The Students and War” 2/9-4/7

**【Statements of Director
and Honorary Director】**

- ① Regarding Sino-Japanese Friendship (September 21, 2012)
- ② A Critique of Israeli Military Violence on the Gaza Strip: With a Sincere Recognition of Both Sides of the Israeli/Palestinian Peace Process (Statement) (December 6, 2012)
- ③ An Urgent Statement on the Nuclear Test by DPRK (February 18, 2013)

The Grassroots House: Kochi

Mana Nakauchi
Office Administrator

On August 29, 2012, we held an Okinawa interview session with a filmmaker named Okada Ryuhei about the topic of “Hello Okinawa, Bye Bye Osprey: Henoko, Takae, Futenma Unified in the Struggle for Okinawa.” Okada visited Okinawa at the end of June, and since then he has been living in Okinawa and attending exhibits such as the Nago Municipality Museum’s “The 3000 day Sit-In for Henoko”, viewing the Takae Helipad Resistance, and visiting Camp Schwab in this area. Along with exchanging ideas about the film, he has listened to the voices of the Okinawan resistance. 30 individuals have been involved in these efforts.

From September 1 to 7, we retold the poem “A Trip to China’s Kanto Region (China: a Peace Tour)” by the Kochi anti-war poet, Makimura Ko, and 30 individuals (20 from Kochi) participated. Individuals from Yanji in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous District were also invited. During the poem, a local Korean resident, Ikuko Toda (Author and translator) guided us through the underground display which holds the recollections regarding the Japanese Kanto Consulate General and the former Japanese Kanto Consulate General as well as the remnants of the Kanto

Partisan Headquarters, sacred Korean sites, and Baektu Mountain. With Makimura’s poem in the back of our minds, we traced the history and toured the various regions. A group of exchanged students from Yanbian University was also present. In addition, we hope to issue a booklet for the 100th anniversary of Ko Makimura’s birth entitled “Polovtsian Straight, No. 10.”

On November 17, 2013, Yuko Yoshida of the NGO Chernobyl Health Survey/Relief Women’s Network has been invited to give a talk on the topic of “The Verification of Negative Health Effects of Chernobyl.” Kochi Branch of the Japan Scientists Association (JSA) co-sponsored the meeting to stop Ikata Nuclear Power Plant. We heard a scientific perspective for opposing nuclear power in order to raise awareness about the lack of knowledge regarding the health hazards from radiation, and in particular the negative health effects on women and children in the case of Chernobyl and its implications for Fukushima. The meeting was attended by 25 individuals.

From January 10 to February 9, 2013, the Grassroots House Hall hosted the exhibition entitled “The Battle of Takamagaharayama: The Aviation Soldiers who Fortified Themselves on the Mountain in Anticipation of the Mainland Battle.” Even today it is still possible to find remnants of the Asia Pacific War at Takamagaharayama fortification in Nangoku City in Kochi Prefecture. We gathered the testimonies of those youths who sacrificed themselves in war at the fortification as well as the artifacts found in bunkers and the surrounding areas. Approximately 108 individuals attended it.

Ai Nakauchi



**Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki
Peace Museum**

Yasunori Takazane
Director

Major activities during the second half of 2012 were as follows:

- July 1: Newsletter “Nishizaka Dayori” Vol. 66 was published.
- July 21: The 8th “Meeting to learn from Oka Masaharu” was held. We watched the video of Oka’s 1991 talk directed to a Korean church group followed by discussion.
- August 14-20: Museum goodwill group (of five) visited China to learn about the Sanguang campaign(kill all, plunder all and burn all) in Hebei and Nanjing (with Meishinkai Nanjing group). It was regrettable that no students participated.
- September 1: Public lecture series “Let’s learn again! – Modern Japanese History,” III-1 “Machurian Incident – Why it was not called ‘war’” (Lecturer: Yoko Kasai)
- October 1: Newsletter “Nishizaka Dayori” Vol. 67 was published.
- October 13: Modern Japanese History lecture series, III-2 “What was Sino-Japanese War?” (Lecturer: Shinobu Okuyama)
- October 14: Film screening “My heart was not lost – the battle of a North Korean resident and ‘comfort woman’” Many people demanded that the Japanese government apologize and pay compensation to the victims.
- November 10: Modern Japanese History lecture series, III-3 “The truth about the Nanjing

Massacre” This was a special lecture by Tamaki Matsuoka, from Meishinkai Nanjing, entitled “A look at Nanjing Massacre from the investigations by victimizers and victims.” The reality of the massacre was supported by the testimony of victimizers on a film, which moved the audience.

- November 23: The 10th annual meeting. The resolution to become an authorized NPO was passed.
- December 16: The 12th “Nanjing Massacre Survivor Nagasaki Testimonial Meeting” Testimony by survivor Yu Chang Xiang (born in 1927) and commentary by Li Yu Rong from Nanjing Massacre Museum. Yu’s experience, who hid in the underground water system from the Japanese military, was too terrible to describe and illustrated the reality of the massacre.
- December 15: Modern Japanese History lecture series, III-4 “Colonies under the Imperialist Policy – Taiwan and Korea” (Lecturer: Tomohiro Shinkai)

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

Himeyuri Peace Museum

Katsumi Maedomar
Curator

The 2012’s exhibition was entitled “Himeyuri Students Who Survived – from the Concentration Camp to Home”.

This exhibition is currently open and is derived from the publication in June 2012 entitled “Collection 5: Himeyuri students who survived – from the concentration camp to home.” The exhibition tells us about what happened

to the Himeyuri students who survived after the “camp” through 13 panels, new film “Himeyuri students who survived”, artifacts (the list of the Himeyuri students and their whereabouts, a letter written by the father of a student who died (“Words to Send You Off”), etc.

The visitors, not only adults but also junior and senior school children, looked at the film and the items very seriously, and left comments such as “I learned that the survivors also suffered tremendously” or “I learned meeting with the family of the deceased was very hard.” It was originally planned to be open until March 31, 2013, but has been extended (until around June) because of the good turnout.

Atomic Bomb Survivors in Nagasaki and Himeyuri Get-together

On February 5, 2013, Chorus Group Singing for the Peace in Nagasaki, Himawari (a chorus group of atomic bomb survivors) and Himeyuri survivors got together. Himawari consists of atomic bomb survivors ages 67-87, and is the only chorus group in the world that consists only of atomic bomb survivors. The group was deeply moved by the poem read by a student at Shuri High School at the 2012’s Okinawan War Dead Memorial Service, so they turned it into a song. They came to Okinawa to sing that song for us and the 55 members visited our museum. At the get-together, people listened to each other’s war experience and they sang “Our Hearts Go To the Shore.” Their voice was beautiful and some of the Himeyuri survivors had tears in their eyes.

Okinawa and Nagasaki experienced the same war. They reconfirmed to each other that they should never repeat the war.



**An Exhibition on Renewed
Japan-Russia Relationship at Kyoto
Museum for World Peace**

Machi Horie

Director, Japan-Vladivostok Association;
Member of the Friends of Peace

Russia’s major city Vladivostok is getting attention now, but its true face and relationship with Japan is not well known. From January 12 to February 3, 2013, the mini exhibition entitled “History of Japan-Russia citizens exchange and the present situation – including its relationship to the sending of troops to Siberia” was held at Kyoto Museum for World Peace organized by Japan-Vladivostok Association.

War, oppression, distrust – Japan and Russia went through the dark era. However, citizens of both countries tried to establish friendship and coexistence despite the national policies. That attitude never changed since Meiji era. Today, Russian youth enjoy Japanese culture with a big smile in the city. That is captured in a picture in the exhibition, as well as other pictures, books and chronological table. This museum signed academic exchange agreement in 2012 with Arseniev Memorial Museum, which helped with the exhibition. Their director and curators visited Japan, held a study tour with us, and told us about their effort to preserve the Japanese peoples footprints left in Vladivostok. I believe this contributed to building a forward-looking relationship between the two countries and more peaceful Japan Sea.

The items in this exhibit can be checked out for free. Shipping charges are necessary. Please contact the Japan-Vladivostok Association for details.

Japan-Vladivostok Association
Tel&Fax : 03-3425-6183
E-mail: jpvlad@tcat.ne.jp

Exhibition
“Anne Frank Meet and Learn”

Yoko Takagi
JEARN Takatsuki Office

At Japan Education and Resource Network (JEARN), the seven founders started “Anne Frank Meet and Learn.”

This exhibition consists of 34 large panels (in Japanese), which were sent from Anne Frank House in the Netherlands. The first exhibition was held at Jochi (Sophia) University in 2009. Since then, many colleges, schools, museums, and regional event halls have hosted the exhibition and many people has met and learned about Anne.

We are now in search of the next host of this exhibition. The only condition for becoming a host is to pay for the shipping cost to the next host. In addition to the panels, there are videos (in English and Japanese) and books. Upon request, the musical DVD “Anne Frank – from Anne’s diary” can also be shipped. Please look at the pictures of the students at Okinawa *Shougaku* High School, who are preparing for the exhibition (shipping, assembling, and disassembling the panels).

<http://www.oki-wide.com/iearn/okisho/panels/>

Please let us know if you would like to host “Anne Frank Panel Exhibition.” I hope you can host this exhibition so that even more people can meet Anne.

Please contact:

Yoko Takagi (JEARN Takatsuki Office)
tel: 072-680-2115 E-mail: yoko@jearn.jp
JEARN (<http://www.jearn.jp/japan/>)
ANNE FRANK
(<http://gcpej.jimdo.com/link/annefrank/>)

News in Japan

Nayoro City Museum: Hokkaido

Two special exhibitions titled “A Panel exhibition: to hand the wartime experiences to the next generation” (the 1st: October 19th ~28th, 2012, the 2nd: December 21st ~January 13th, 2013) were held. The contents were edited based on a DVD, which contains the first-hand accounts told by local citizens. The real materials including old water bottle and blanket used at the war time were also displayed.

Tel:01654-3-2111

<http://www.city.nayoro.lg.jp/www/content/s/1250058541686/index.html>

**The Museum of Modern Art, Gunma:
Takasaki City**

From January 19th to March 24th, a special exhibition “Portraits of the cities destroyed: Gernica, Rotterdam, Tokyo” was held. Its theme was the inhumanity of indiscriminate bombing during the 20th century. It aimed to convey what the role of art was to express such brutal violence to innocent citizens. Famous works such as “Guernica” by Pablo Picasso, “Destroyed City” by Ossip Zadkine and a series of “Great Tokyo Air Raids” by Yuichi Inoue were displayed. A special talk on Yuichi Inoue was given on March 10th.

Tel:027-346-5560 Fax:027-346-4064

<http://mmag.pref.gunma.jp/>

**Peace Museum of Saitama: Higashi
Matsuyama City**

The second special exhibit in 2012 was held from December 1st, 2012 to February 24th, 2013. The title was “War memory shown by the real materials donated in 2011”

581 of the historical materials and the utensils used during the war time were newly contributed to the museum in 2011. Among them, about one hundred items such as post cards, military uniforms, school textbooks were divided into four sectors and displayed.
Tel:0493-35-4111 Fax:0493-35-4112
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemuseum/>

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

A special exhibition “German cities hit by air raids – Dresden, Berlin and Hamburg” was held from February 16th to April 7th, 2013. In February 2012, those who experienced air raids in Tokyo and Osaka visited German cities to meet the local citizens. German people have been sincerely trying to record their history as offenders as well as air raid victims during the war time. The efforts for reconciliation with the past enemies were displayed by photo panels. Related documents were also shown.

On February 23rd, Dr. Morio Minami gave a lecture on the importance of the air raids history exhibitions by comparing the difference between Germany and Japan.

Mr. Matthias Neutzner from Germany also gave a speech on March 16th and 23rd.

A gathering commemorating the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Center of the Tokyo Air Raids was held on March 9th. There were various programs including a speech by Prof. Yutaka Yoshida and film screening.

Tel : 03-5857-5631 Fax : 03-5683-3326
<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/>

Korai Museum: Tokyo, Shinju Ward

From August 29th to December 28th, 2012, an exhibit “Colony, A huge prison”

was held by displaying panels and photo albums regarding the Japan-dominated era. They were produced by Institute for Research in collaboration with Ritsumeikan Center for Korean Studies in 2010, which was the centennial anniversary of the Japan-Korea Annexation.

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

Sumida Heritage Museum: Tokyo

A special exhibition “War Orphans: depicting their feelings” has been held since March 19th, 2013.

Tel:03-5619-7034 Fax:03-3625-3431
http://www.city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/siryou/kyoudobunka/index.html

Midori Library: Tokyo, Sumida Ward

From March 9th to 24th, 2013, exhibits “Materials related to disasters such as war time, earthquake and flood in Sumida” and “Writers and disasters in Sumida” were held.

A lecture on “Disasters and women” was also given on March 10th.

Tel : 03-3631-4621 Fax:03-3631-4660
http://www.city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/library/annai/midori.html

Memorial Hall of Constitutional Government: Tokyo, Chiyoda Ward

A special exhibition “Showa: an age of upheavals of parliamentary government – from crisis to resurgence” was held from November 8th to 30th. It focused on the history of the party politics in Japan before and after the WWII. A booklet on the exhibit was published.

Tel:03-3581-1651 Fax:03-3581-7962
http://www.shugin.go.jp/itdb_annai.nsf/html/statics/kensei/kensei.htm



Museum on Life in the Showa Era:
Tokyo, Ota Ward

From August 1st to 31st, 2012, an exhibit “The War remnants in the Koizumis” was held by displaying war time utensils such as substitutes for metal items and air-raid hood.

Tel&Fax 03-3750-1808

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

Communications Museum “Teipark”:
Tokyo, Chiyoda Ward

A special exhibit “Military Mails from Battle Fields” was held from August 1st to 31st, 2012.

Tel:03-3244-6811

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

Waseda University Archives: Tokyo,
Shinjuku Ward

A special exhibit “70 years since the students’ departure off to the front” was held from March 25th to April 27th, 2013. Mementos left by the students, who joined the forces and never came back were displayed so that visitors could imagine their college life and thoughts.

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

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

Musashimurayama City Museum of
History and Folklore : Tokyo

A special exhibition “War-related Documents in Higashimurayama” was held from March 10th to 31st, 2013.

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

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

Kawasaki Peace Museum: Kanagawa

To commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the museum, a special exhibition “Peace from the point of view of the media” was held from November 14th to December 13th, 2012. It focused on the questions such as how media worked

when violent conflicts occurred, what the influence of internet communication and the efforts to distribute information by NGOs is like. There were related events as follows: “Media and youth”, organized by students in cooperation with a news reporter of Mainichi Shimbun Newspaper. “Media and Peace Studies Association”, given by Prof. Takao Takahara of Meijigakuin Univ. and Prof. Atsushi Ishida of Tokyo Univ. about documentary coverage.

From March 9th to May 6th, an exhibit on the records of Kawasaki Great Air Raid was held and the accounts of the firsthand experiences were presented.

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

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

The Meiji University Noborito Research
Archives for Peace Studies: Kanagawa,
Kawasaki City

The 3rd special exhibition “The result of researching the fifth building: Old printing works of counterfeit money” was held from November 21st, 2012 to March 2nd, 2013. Reportedly the fifth building was built in 1939 and had long been used as a laboratory and a warehouse. In 2011, when it was dismantled, a research was conducted to unearth what it was used for. According to the result of the research, there seemed to be high probability that it was used as “a factory for counterfeit money production”. By displaying the result of the research, the remained blueprints found in the campus as well as the photos taken by a local photographer, Oh Koike, the exhibit showed the visitors what the role of the fifth building was before the war.

Tel&Fax:044-934-7993

<http://www.meiji.ac.jp/noborito/index.html>

Kashiwazaki City Museum: Niigata

A special exhibition “War memories: What the real materials tell” was held from October 20th to November 25th, 2012. The museum’s collection of the real materials including the photos taken by the local colonists settled in Manchuria and military utensils were displayed. There was a talk event given by an ex-Manchuria settler Hiroshi Makiguchi in November 3rd.

Tel:0257-22-0567 Fax:0257-22-0568

<http://www.kisnet.or.jp/~k-museum/institution/index.html>

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City

A special exhibit “War and animals” was held from November 9th, 2012 to February 24th, 2013. During the war time, there were several hundred thousand of animals which were used and killed for military purpose. They were called “Silent soldiers”. Many of the animals were collected to flay their fur for making soldiers’ thermal wear. While wild animals bred at zoos such as lions and elephants were killed as they could be released into towns and must be harmful when their cages would be broken by bombings. It aimed to show the children how brutal the war was by telling the story of the innocent animal victims.

Another special exhibit “Ryosai Hirano: an anti-war painter born in Fujieda Town” was held from March 8th to May 26th, 2013. Originally he wished to become a painter to express joy. However, after joining the navy and returned home alive, he was strongly influenced by an anti-war painter Iri Maruki and he started painting pictures for the repose of the dead including his siblings and friends. He always worked with a prayer for peace in his mind until his death.

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

Tel&Fax:054-271-9004

Manabino Mori Museum of Kyoto University of Education: Kyoto City

The exhibition of “War and Teachers’ School in Fushimi, Kyoto” was held from 10 Nov. through 7 Dec, 2012. Fushimi region used to be a military capital where 16 divisions of old Japanese army were based in. The current location of the Kyoto University of Education was the place where infantry force used to station and the renovated facility of the old brigade headquarters is used as the museum. The exhibition was to organize what was the war like for the school as a predecessor of university of education, and to look into the role of war remains for peace studies.

A related lecture by Professor Ito and Associate Professor Okabe was held on 11 Nov, 2012. The old 16-mm film recently discovered showed the woman who was studying at the teachers’ school for girls 70 years ago.

Tel: 075-644-8840

<http://manabinomori.kyokyo-u.ac.jp/manabinomori.html>

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka City

We held the exhibition of our collections from 15 Jan. through 31 March, 2013. It was to consider the meaning of war and peace displaying various materials and pictures.

Commemorating the 71st anniversary of outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War, an event for wish for peace was held on 9 Dec., 2012. In the first part, a lecture on an army general, Hitoshi Imamura, was given by Professor Asano from Takarazuka University. The lecturer was given about the thoughts of Imamura

who served a sentence as a war criminal after the war. The second part was a singing show where famous songs on war and peace were performed.

The event commemorating Osaka Air-raid was held on 3 Mar., 2013. The event is to convey war experience of decreasing number of people who have experienced the air-raid to future generations. Along with a lecture given by Professor Oda from Osaka Electro-Communication University, the graduation ceremony, which had been missed due to the air-raid, was held and the graduates received their certificates after 68 years.

We held an event for families 23-27 Dec., 2012, and 22 Mar.-7 Apr., 2013, where animated movies on war by Akiyuki Nosaka were screened.
Tel: 06-6947-7208 FAX: 06-6943-6080
<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>

Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka): Osaka City

We held the 67th exhibition “Age of *Suihei-sha*” from 11 Sep. through 25 Nov., 2012, commemorating the 90th anniversary of the founding of *Zenkoku Suihei-sha*. It was founded on 3 Mar., 1922, as the origin of today’s *Buraku Kaiho* (outcast people liberation) movement. The *Suihei-sha* tried to establish an equal society eliminating the discrimination against the outcasts, which still continued to exist after “*Senmin Haishi Rei* (emancipation law)”, and fought against discrimination with workers and farmers. Cooperating for the Pacific War, the body joined another movement and dissolved in Jan., 1942. The *Suihei-sha* tried to integrate the *Buraku* people into common people, which played an important role of abolishment of the discrimination. The exhibition was to discover what the

movements did for the goal and make audience rethink today’s significance of them.

In association with the exhibition, a symposium was held on 30 Sep., 2012, where Kazuo Teshima from Ritsumeikan University and Tadayuki Komai from Suihei-sha Museum attended as reporters.

Tel:06-6561-5891 FAX:06-6561-5995

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

Himeji Historical Peace Center: Hyogo

The autumn exhibition “Air-raids in the mainland and War Memorial of Mt. Tegara” was held from 29, Sep. through 24, Dec., 2012. The memorial tower was built to solace the spirits of war victims and to pray the world’s lasting peace. The exhibition tracked the background of this foundation in Himeji City which used to be a small town back in the days.

An associated lecture to share the experience of Himeji air-raid was given by Hideo Takaya on 28, Oct., 2012.

From 12, Jan. through 24, Mar., 2013, we held a collection exhibition many of which are donated. Our local region boasts various festivals since ancient times in its diverse, fertile environment. Attacked by B-29 bombers, however, Himeji was reduced to ashes including temples and shrines, and the festivals could not be maintained during the war time. After the war, the Himeji citizens had burning passion in restoring the city and restart celebrating the festivals. The exhibition showed collection through the perspective of such festivals.

An associated lecture to share the experience of Himeji air-raid was given by Shinichi Tohji on 11, Feb., 2013.

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

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

**Nara Prefectural Library and Information
Center: Nara City**

Exhibitions of war experience were held from 29, Sep. through 27, Dec., 2012 and 5, Jan. through 28, Mar., 2013. As the third and fourth of the series of "From papers written by nurses of Nara Red Cross", they introduced the records of the nurses who worked at military hospitals or marine division to help A-bomb victims in Hiroshima.

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

**Exhibition Room of the Okayama
Air-raids: Okayama City**

Next to Okayama City Museum, we opened Peace Museum on 1, Oct., 2012. Based on studies on air-raids in Japan and the U.S., we display materials on air-raids and their damage, and living preparing for attacks. Exhibition brochure is available.

Tel:086-898-3000 Fax:086-898-3003
<http://www.city.okayama.jp/okayama-city-museum/index.html>

**Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum:
Hiroshima City**

The 2nd exhibition of 2012 is being held from 8, Feb. through 15, July, 2013. The first A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6 Aug., 1945. How have the people got through after being hurt and deprived of their loved ones on that day? They might have thought so many times "If there hadn't been the bomb..." The exhibition was to think about the damage brought by the atomic bomb which is still anguishing people even though already 67 years have passed now.

On 2, Feb., an open lecture was given by Professor Yozo Kudo from Tokuyama College of Technology. From the materials Kudo has collected for a long time, he

gave an explanation on visual analysis of the process of the A-bomb from the viewpoint of the U.S. forces, tracing the record of American photo reconnaissance. Tel:082-241-4004 Fax:082-542-7941
<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

**Hiroshima National Peace Memorial
Hall: Hiroshima City**

The special exhibition "The Road to Recovery-Surviving the Chaos after the Hiroshima Atomic Bombing" is being held from 1 Jan. through 28, Dec., 2013. On 6, August, 1945, one single A-bomb destroyed the city of Hiroshima in a moment and many precious lives were indiscriminately taken. Although the wounded people who had lost their family by the bomb and suffered a shortage of food and supply, they took a first step on the road to recovery with a fear of illness caused by the radioactivity. To share the hearts and words of bomb survivors who went through the turbulence after bombing, the exhibition introduces the people's footsteps toward recovery through their narrative.

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

The Shiki Museum: Ehime

A special exhibition on Hironori Mizuno was held from 15 Dec., 2012 through 11 Feb., 2013. He joined the Japanese-Russo war as a navy man. His chronicle of the battle in Japan Sea, *Kono Issen* (English title: *This One Battle*), became the best seller and was translated overseas. Having gone over WWI later, Mizuno became acutely aware of the importance of peace and retired from the army, consequently published many books of pacifism as a military commentator. In *Dakai ka Hametsu ka Kōbō no Kono Issen* published in 1932, he maintained antiwar ideas foreseeing the

air raids on Tokyo and Japan's hard time due to the war outbreak between Japan and U.S. In 1945, he died in Imabari city after witnessing the end of the war. The exhibition introduced his life as a navy man, author and pacifist as well.

Tel: 089-931-5566 Fax: 089-934-3416
<http://sikihaku.lesp.co.jp/>

Usui Peace Memorial Center: Kama City in Fukuoka

We held an exhibition on how the war-experiences were passed down from 31 July through 22 Aug., 2012. The exhibition included print arts by Keisuke Kashii, water paintings by Suehiro Yoshikawa and sculptures by Chimei Hamada owned by Kama city, which are themed on war. It was to deepen the awareness of peace.

An associated event was held in 18 Aug., 2012, where three local people told their experiences of the war.

Tel: 0948-57-3176

Peace Museum for the People: Kotake Town in Fukuoka

An exhibition of mimeographs was held from 7 July through 31 Aug., 2012. It showed six collections of memorial writings for soldiers killed in the Pacific War. One of them was assembled to lift their spirits by superior of the reconnaissance unit, which the former president of the museum Tomio Takefuji belonged to, when the first soldier died in February, 1942. Using the papers taken from the U.S. military, the soldiers printed the sentences written during the reconnaissance mission. The one mourning a soldier killed in Indonesia, *Wakare Dori*, contains the memory of talking "when I go back safely, I'll marry a beautiful wife and remember my mother." The other collection tells about a town that became a battlefield.

The exhibition on Leyte Island was held 1-30 Oct., 2012. The island was where the U.S. military landed to regain the Philippines from Japan and the battle was broken out on 20 Oct., 1944. More than 80 thousand victims counted from the Japanese military were virtually killed. The exhibition included the bones collected there by people of Itoshima City and the nameplates donated from Mutsu City, Aomori. It was to let visitors think about war through the voiceless tools, some of which were brought back as a substitute for the bones.

The exhibition of war materials donated by late Naomasa Fukuda was held from Nov through 28 Dec., 2012. It included propaganda leaflets the Japanese Military scattered, military currencies and photos of colleagues and a singer who visited the battlefield to comfort soldiers.

The exhibition of military postcards was held from 25 Jan. through 24 March, 2013. It displayed picture cards during the Japanese-Russo War (1904-05), letter-cards sent from old Manchuria (current the northeastern part of China), a new year's card with a mouse (probably the zodiac of the year) in uniform and an envelope censored by the U.S. military with attached tape saying "OPENED BY."

Tel: 09496-2-8565

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki

The first exhibition of the museum collection in 2012 was held from 4 July through 2 Sep., 2102.

The second exhibition about munitions factories and students was held from 13 Sep., 2012 through 30 Jan., 2013. During the war, many students were recruited to the factories to supply a need. On 9 August, 1945, an A-bomb was dropped on

Nagasaki and a number of such students fell victims in the demolished factories. The exhibition introduced Mitsubishi weapon factories that were close to the ground zero and experiences and remains of the bombed students working there.

The third exhibition of photos commemorating Tomatsu Shomei was held from 14 Feb. through 6 May, 2013. The photographer had been capturing the truth of A-bomb and the recovery of Nagasaki. Until 14 Dec., 2012 when he passed away, he kept taking pictures for 50 years and contributed to nurturing young photographers and promoting culture in Nagasaki. Photos of the victims were taken to show their entity living the irreplaceable life.

Tel:095-844-1231 Fax:095-846-5170
<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/peace/japanese/abm/index.html>

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

An exhibition about Okinawa people and wartime livelihood was held from 10 Oct from 9 Dec., 2012. It included the aspects of the war and postwar through the eyes of people involved into the war.

A traveling exhibition of Yaeyama Peace Museum on Okinawa people and wartime livelihood was held from 16 Jan. through 26 Feb., 2013.

The third kids' process exhibition was held from 17 Oct through 30 Nov., 2012. It introduced evacuation of school children who spent difficult times in Kyushu away from their parents for 2 years.

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



International News and Articles

Silence Memories and the Approach of Peace Museum: Considering Iloilo Peace Museum, Philippines

By Patporn Phoothong

One thing I observe about museum in Thailand is, many of people who live nearby museum do not visit museum and in some case, they even have no idea that museum is located within their community or what museum is all about. This observation comes to question on whether we really consider museum as a learning center and museum is a part of our society. For the word "we" here, I mean everyone especially museum, if museum considers community and institution nearby as their stakeholders whom they need to work and cooperate with?

After a year in field research on peace museum in Japan and Philippines, I became to realize that the content in museum is equivalent important as the role of museum as socio-political space. Museum, especially peace museum would not be able to declare their achievement without playing a role as learning space and interacting with the community around them.

Back to summer 2012, my destination at that time was Iloilo Peace Museum which is located in Haro District, Iloilo Prvince, Panay Island in Visayas, Philippines. This peace museum is unknown both in local and international context, thanks to Google, I found it when I was searching for peace museum in Southeast Asian Region. I also found that Iloilo Peace Museum is only one museum in Philippines that declare themselves as

peace museum.

Iloilo Peace Museum was established and supported by Mr. Toshimi Kumai, the former veteran who was dispatched to and stationed in Iloilo city during the World War II. Though small, it talks about the mass suicide of 50 Japanese civilians, women and children including soldiers in the deep forest after the declaration of surrender. It also tells the story of Toshimi Kumai, the former Japanese soldier who established the museum. He was dispatched to Iloilo during World War II and learned about the mass suicide in 1972. After the discovery of the suicide venue, the small monument was built on the spot for the departed souls on spot.

What I am attracted the most of this peace museum is military as “perpetrator” talking or telling about war and peace. It can be seen that most of peace museums present experiences and story of the victim of violence; it is very rare to hear the perpetrator view point and reflection. We realize that the loss, suffering and pain of victim create new experiences for museum’s visitor as learning such things lead them to the better understanding of what the peace actually is, however, learning from perpetrator’s story is an experience we cannot ignore. We would not understand the ‘meaning of peace’ if we do not know what ‘violence’ is, and this reason brought me here in Iloilo Peace Museum.

This museum operates on behalf of Japanese citizens and Japanese soldiers who were stationed in Iloilo city, informs Japanese society of the fate of Japanese citizens and soldiers in the foreign land. The exhibition at Iloilo Peace Museum shows the responsibility taken by a Japanese veteran for the losses suffered by Japanese citizens which cannot be seen in the Japanese museums,

especially those run by the state.

However, this source of knowledge has been hidden in the residential area of Haro District. Many of local people whom I met and asked about museum direction do not know about where the museum is even though they live nearby. In addition, prior to visit Iloilo Peace Museum, visitor needs to make an appointment. At the first visit, while I was standing outside the gate and looking at a small new building which located in the private property surrounded by the fence, that moment I asked myself if this is what I am looking for.

According to the museum guestbook, found that there is very little number of visitors which most of them are Japanese. But how many Japanese visit Iloilo? And the most important, where are those Philippino, the local people? Iloilo Peace Museum occasionally organizes historical class in secondary school in the area, and there were group of students visited museum as well but these activities happen occasionally. Museum does not have concrete plan to promote their exhibition either plan for school activities regardless cooperation with any other museums, academic institutes, and scholar or relevance organization in Iloilo.

Considering the management of Iloilo Peace Museum, the weak operation has many negative consequences though museum attempt to send critical peace message, such as the invisibility of the museum even within the community where it is located. The museum does not interact with the community or the local educational institutions.

One of its limitations is a visitor targeting strategy which is inappropriate considering its location. Since the main target visitors are Japanese who visit Iloilo, this focus deprives the museum of

the opportunity to cater to other potential visitors for imparting knowledge or bringing about change.

It is unfortunate that the collective memory of the people of Iloilo of the Japanese military invasion and the losses of the Filipinos caused by war, this peace museum does not even serve as a voice of Japanese citizens who dwell in Iloilo City, who are equally victims of the war. This has become an obstacle to the diversity of collective memories in Iloilo city and a better understanding of the war from holistic perspectives.

The silence memories as a result from the weak operation of peace museum leading us to rethinking of the actual role of museum, the realization of peace museum is not only result from what peace museum presents but it is also associated with how peace museum interact with society as a socio-political learning space.

We Can Make a Difference

Steve Fryburg

Director, Missing Peace Art Space

The Dayton Air Show is an annual event in Dayton, Ohio, which was home to the Wright Brothers, the fathers of flight.

Each year tens of thousands of people come from across the country and the world to enjoy the show and visit the birthplace of flight, but this year the show would not proceed as planned.

The 2013 Dayton Air Show advertised a reenactment of the bombing of Hiroshima with a “Great Wall of Fire “display, could this be happening in Dayton, a City of Peace?

Dayton is also home to a small peace art museum, the Missing Peace Art Space, a member of the International Network of Museums for Peace. When the gallery

curator, Gabriela Pickett read about the planned reenactment she was horrified that event planners would turn such a tragic event in history into a form of entertainment, especially without presenting proper emphasis on the cost in human life and suffering that occurred as a result of these bombings.

Ms. Pickett contacted her friends and associates and an internet petition was started by the Missing Peace Art Space directed to the head of the Dayton Air Show;” Dayton Air Show: Cancel a display to celebrate the dropping of the atomic bomb”.

In less than a day nearly 200 hundred signatures were received with comments and the local news had picked up on the story. By the third day the Air Show officials had reconsidered their position on the reenactment and dropped it from the show.

We have become a culture, in the USA and globally, that is fixated on violence. It permeates almost all parts of our lives, especially in what we consider as entertainment. Then when horrible acts of violence occur in our societies we ask, “Why did this happen?” Could it be that it happens because we have created the environment for it to happen, in our minds and in our physical world?

We need to celebrate and make a place for peace in world, and this can begin by not tolerating the celebration of violence. More can be read about this story at : http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57580261/world-war-ii-atomic-bomb-re-enactment-dropped-from-ohio-air-show-after-outcry/

www.missingpeaceart.org

A film of “Saving 10,000: Winning a War on Suicide in Japan”

Is Japan really peaceful when there are so many people who commit a suicide?

Here is a film which makes us think.

Synopsis

In a war on suicide, who is the enemy? 'Saving 10,000' is the story of an Irishman's personal passion to uncover the true causes of the high suicide rate in Japan. The disturbing findings include the Japanese media's perverse love affair with suicide, a variety of cruel and predatory economic pressures and an outdated and failing mental health care system. With the help of front-line experts and ordinary Japanese, many touched by the horror of suicide, the movie delivers practical proposals on how Japan can win a war on suicide. However with suicide such a taboo, the odds are nobody will listen. Or will they?

"Saving 10,000 – Winning a War on Suicide in Japan" is a 52-minute documentary directed by Rene Duignan and filmed by Marc-Antoine Astier. Unusually for a small low budget documentary, "Saving 10,000" has attracted a lot of media interest with Rene giving over 20 interviews to date. The movie also sparked interest from politicians with DVD requests from a Minister and Vice-Minister and a screening was held at the Japanese Parliament. Rene has had the privilege of sharing his ideas in a meeting with the Suicide Prevention Unit of the Cabinet Office. After the high profile Japanese media coverage, a large amount of screening requests have been coming from all over Japan. Due to huge public interest and the extreme urgency of raising suicide awareness in Japan, Rene has made the decision to release the full movie online for free. Please note DVDs will be provided free of charge to any organisation/university/NGO that would like to hold a public screening.

Rene will endeavor to fulfill as many

speaking requests as is feasible for a "film director" with a day job. Requests and enquiries to

rene.duignan@gmail.com

www.saving10000.com

Join us for Sekai Hibakusha-ten (the World Hibakusha Photo Exhibition)

Keeping the memories of Hibakusha alive: Uniting with world heritage sites, first in Kyoto, then the world

This exhibition features the works of six photographers who have documented the lives and stories of Hibakusha, a Japanese term for victims of nuclear radiation exposure, around the world. Through the perceptive filters of six photographers*, the photos in the exhibition recall important stories and memories of hibakusha around the world in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Fukushima, Chernobyl, as well as the survivors of nuclear testing and uranium mining.

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this summer Kyoto will become the launching point for the World Hibakusha Photo Exhibition. In this historic city of extraordinary cultural capital, we aim to unite sites of world heritage with Hibakusha who are a heritage to world memory.

This collaboration will be documented for posterity and in order to bring visitors to other venues around the world. Specifically we will photograph panels of photos of the hibakusha at the world heritage temples Kinkakuji and Ginkakuji

Next year the exhibition will make its way to other parts of Asia, the Middle East, Europe, Central and South America,

and Africa.

We hope to hold Hibakusha Photo Exhibitions at renowned world heritage sites including churches, temples, schools as well as history and art museums where we can attract a wide audience. If you are interested in hosting the exhibition, please do get in touch. We are also seeking volunteers and contributions to help with the running of the exhibition.

For more details visit our homepage or get in touch by email.

URL

<http://www.no-more-hibakusha.net/english/>
e-mail hibakushaten@gmail.com

*Ittetsu MORISHITA, Takashi ITOH, Hiroto KIRYU, Hiromitsu TOYOSAKI, Seiichi MOTOHASHI, and Takashi MORIZUMI

World Hibakusha Photo Exhibition **in Kyoto**

Dates: August 6, 2013 – September 8, 2013 (closed Mondays)

Hours : 10:00am - 5:00pm (starts at 1:00 on the opening day)

Location: Kyoto Shokoku-ji Jotenkaku Museum

Address: 701 Sokokuji, Monzen-cho, Imadegawakarasuma Higashiiru Agaru, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto City 602-0898

Telephone : 075-241-0423

Access: Subway Karasuma Line to "Imadegawa Station". Kyoto City Bus to "DoshishaMae".

Entrance: Free (entrance fees charged for Jotenkakuji museum exhibitions)



Editor's Notes

We would like to express our deep gratitude to Ms. Yoshiko Tanigawa, Ms. Terumi Imai, Ms. Tanya S. Maus, Ms. Atsuko Takeda and Ms. Yuriko Taki for translating many articles into English.

In Japan, so-called Comfort Women Issue recently became a great nationwide interest originally triggered by an utterance of the city mayor of Osaka named Toru Hashimoto, one of the co-leaders of the Japan Restoration Party. He claimed in May 2013 that the comfort women were "necessary evil" to give "rest" to the Japanese soldiers during World War 2. He even told a senior U.S. forces official in Okinawa that the sexual energy of U.S. marines is uncontrollable and that they should make more use of local adult entertainment industry in Japan to reduce the incidence of sexual crimes against women. His careless remarks incurred rage among the victims of sexual violence during the war, and brought many women and men serious displeasure.

As is introduced at page 2 of this issue, the Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) recently decided to award "Women's War and Peace Museum" (commonly known as "*wam*") its peace prize in this significant situation. *Wam* has been making great efforts to elucidate and make known to the people the reality of the so-called comfort women issue, and has often been exposed to right-wing attack.

PSAJ is one of the largest national peace research organizations in the world. It is a member of IPRA (International Peace Research Association) and hosted 1992 international conference held at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto.

PSAJ established a commendation system for honor members in 2005, and gives Peace Award and Peace Encouragement Award every two years to its members who contribute to peace studies and/or peace movement thereby expecting to activate them. Peace Award is given to an individual or an organization having a basis of activities in Japan for the great contribution to peace studies and/or peace movement. Peace Encouragement Award is given to up to 2 young researchers (preferably younger than 40 years old) who contribute to peace studies by publishing excellent papers or books.

Wam is one of the important members of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace, and we, editors of its official newsletter "Muse", express our heartfelt satisfaction about the fact that PSAJ unanimously decided to give its Peace Award to *wam*.

Congratulations!

※ Information: *Wam* recently published a book about the comfort women system of Japanese military force (only in Japanese).



Information about Fukushima

Also introduced in this issue, Professor Ikuro Anzai, one of the editors of "Muse", was also elected a winner of the PSAJ Peace Award.

He was one of the first students in Japan who specialized in nuclear engineering in early 1960s. He has been criticizing nuclear power policy of the Japanese Government for more than 40 years.

He is now visiting Fukushima every month to investigate radioactive contamination of living environment, and also to support 2 million people residing there. His office, Anzai Science & Peace Office (ASAP), has been offering radiation dose meters to about 150 people including many young children to scientifically grasp the actual risk they are receiving. Recent data over 6 months suggest that the average annual radiation dose of the people in Fukushima city is about 1.8 mSv/yr, fortunately almost comparable to (or rather less than) the world average annual natural radiation dose (2.4 mSv/yr according to the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effect of Atomic Radiation). It is mainly because concentration of natural radioactivity in air is relatively low in Japan.

Dr. Anzai is proposing practical methods to reduce radiation exposure due to the Fukushima nuclear accident, and to minimize radiation risk of the people in Fukushima.