

# Muse no. 7: Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: June, 2002

**The Editorial Office: Kyoto Museum for World Peace,  
Ritsumeikan University**

56-1 Kita-machi, Toji-in, Kita-ku, Kyoto City 603-8577 Japan

Director: Ikuro Anzai. Curator: Masahiko Yamabe

Editor: Kazuyo Yamane.

Tel: +81-075-465-8151. Fax: +81-075-465-7899. <http://www.ritsumeai.ac.jp>

## **Tokyo Document Centre on Air Raids and War Damages**

This center was opened on March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2002 in order to educate young people about Tokyo Air Raids by which about 100,000 people were killed. The Institute of Politics and Economics started a big campaign to make a peace museum and citizens donated over 100 million yen to construct it. The director is Mr. Katsumoto Saotome, a famous writer. There are three floors and the gross area is 260 square meters: the first floor is a room for materials and study, the second floor is a meeting room with a small art gallery and the third floor is for the exhibition and the storage. Since the scale is small, the emphasis is on Tokyo air raids. There are photos, articles left by the deceased and pictures to show the damages of the air raids. Most of the materials were collected by Association of Recording Tokyo Air Raids.

Address: 1-5-4 Kitasuna, Koutou-ku, Tokyo

Closed on Monday and Tuesday

Open from the noon to 16:00

Admission fee: 300 yen for an adult and 200 yen for secondary school students.

Tel: +81-03-5857-5631.

Fax: 03-5683-3326

<http://www2.odn.ne.jp/seikkkeiken/peace2/Index2.html>

## **Kourai Museum: Tokyo**

Kourai Museum was opened in Okubo, Shinjuku-ku on December 7<sup>th</sup>. It aims at a new museum where members can participate in activities, have exchanges of ideas and a dialogue. The aim will be realized when Japanese citizens and Korean citizens can truly understand one another and realize peace together according to *Korai Museum No. 2*.

Director: Tomiko Sou

Address: 9F of dai 2 kannkaku Hiroba, 1-12-1 Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Tel & fax: 03-5272-3510

**Yuki no Shita Peace Culture Museum:**  
**Fukui**

*Yuki no Shita* was started in 1951 and they had the fiftieth anniversary in 2001. Historical materials were opened on November 23<sup>rd</sup>. Many photos are used to show its activities in the newsletter called *Kanpou* and *Yuki no Shita* No. 391.

**The National Conference of Association of Recording Air Raids and War Damages** will be held on July 26-28th at the museum. A film on its ten-year history of the movement for building the museum will be shown then.

Tel & fax: 0776-66-1564

[kore.mitene.or.jp/~yukisita/yukisita@kore.mitene.or.jp](http://kore.mitene.or.jp/~yukisita/yukisita@kore.mitene.or.jp)

**Gifu Peace Museum: Gifu**

Gifu Peace Museum was opened at a corner of Gifu JR station on January 26, 2002. It was built by Gifu City thanks to the grassroots movement of the Association for Making a Peace Museum. The exhibitions were planned and held by the members of the Association. The permanent exhibition is about the air-raids on Gifu by U.S. bombers. There is also a corner where articles donated by citizens are exhibited. The entrance fee is free. It was introduced in its newsletter of *Keisho* No.20 published by the Association for Making War Memorial Center on February 4, 2002,

and *Asue* No. 50 published by the Association for Making a Peace Museum in Shizuoka on May 1, 2002.

**Pacific War History Museum: Iwate**

Forty-six remains of Japanese soldiers were finally returned from western New Guinea that is a part of Indonesia according to its newsletter No.33. Nobuteru Iwabuchi played an important role in negotiating with people of New Guinea. He visited there five times last year and said, "Japanese government's position is that the compensation issue is settled between Japan and Indonesia. We need to make a new relationship at the grassroots level in order to have Japanese remains returned to Japan." according to Kawakita Shinpo on March 30. The details are available in the newsletter of *Senshukan Dayori* of April 30, 2002.

Tel: 0197-52-3000 Fax: 0192-52-4575

**Auschwitz Museum: Tochigi**

1.5 million Jews were killed at Auschwitz concentration camp and their articles and materials were collected and exhibited at Auschwitz Museum in Tochigi. However, it will be moved to Fukushima because Mr. Shinshin Aoki, the director, was asked to do so by the landowner. He is suffering from cancer, but asks for donation to keep running the museum.

Tel: 0287-45-2811

[muzeumau@maple.ocn.ne.jp](mailto:muzeumau@maple.ocn.ne.jp)

## **Peace Museum of Saitama**

There was an exhibition on people of culture who evacuated to Saitama during World War II from October 23<sup>rd</sup> to December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2001. An illustrated book was also published. An exhibition called “School textbooks during the period of confusion after the end of the War” was held from February 9<sup>th</sup> to March 10<sup>th</sup>. “The Exhibition of Collected Materials” has been held since April 23<sup>rd</sup> and it will last until June 23<sup>rd</sup>.

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

[Http://villageinfoweb.ne.jp/~pms](http://villageinfoweb.ne.jp/~pms)

## **War Exhibition for Peace by Citizens: Saitama**

There has been War Exhibition by citizens in Saitama. Lectures for peace were given on Saturday from April 27 to July 13. (Why did Japan start WWII? What did Japan do in Asia? Pacifists, Okinawa and so forth) War exhibition will be held from July 25 to 29. The purpose is to convey the horror of war to the future generation.

It is organized by the Executive Committee of War Exhibition for Peace in Saitama

Fax: +81-48-832-1645

## **The 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon Display House: Tokyo**

There was an anniversary of the Bikini Incident in which Japanese fishermen were exposed to radiation of the hydrogen

bomb test on March 1, 1954. It was held by Peace Association of the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon Boat on March 9<sup>th</sup>. Professor Yoshihiko Yamamoto of Shizuoka University gave a lecture of “The impact of the Bikini Incident on Japanese economy”. He put an emphasis on the importance of the Bikini Incident in Japan’s post-war history: the incident reminded Japanese people of the importance of the Peace Constitution, and the economy based on the U.S. military intervention of Korea in the 1950s had to be changed into producing consumer goods, not war supplies. (From the newsletter No. 286 dated on March 20)

## **Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Kanagawa**

“International Cartoon Exhibition in New York” was exhibited from September 29 to October 14, 2001. The theme was “Living on the Beautiful Earth” and the aim was to appeal people of the protection of the environment through cartoons, which was originally made in Kyoto. It was exhibited in New York before. International Picture Book Exhibition called “Hello, Dear Enemy” was held and a photo exhibition on children of the world called “UNISEF and Little Friends” was held from Feb. 26 to March 10, 2002. According to Global Citizen’s Report No. 12(Jan. 2002), the number of the school that tries to promote the study of peace and international understanding is increasing.

The museum is ready to give an advice on the study for schools.

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

<http://www.pref.kanagawa.jp/osirase/plaza>

### **Chiune Sugihara Memorial: Gifu**

It became possible to listen to Mr. Sugihara's voice at the memorial. It was recorded when a TV reporter had an interview with him in Moscow in 1977. He talked about his experience of issuing visas to Jews against the order of Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs during WWII. The number of the visitors of the museum will be over 50,000. (Kochi Newspaper on April 2)

Mr. Madoka Nakamura, Mr. Sugihara's granddaughter, met Mr. Daniel Grynberg, an Australian lawyer. His grandmother aged 88 could escape to Australia thanks to the visa that Mr. Sugihara issued. Daniel expressed his gratitude to her at Holocaust Education Resource Center in Tokyo. (The Daily Yomiuri dated on Jan. 28)

### **Shizuoka Peace Center**

The number of the visitors became over 2000 in 2001 according to its newsletter of *Asue* (For Tomorrow) dated on Feb. 1. 667 pupils of 16 schools went to the center in 1996. The exhibition of real materials and talks on war experiences were so impressive that the number of pupils and teachers is increasing. 1635

pupils in 16 schools went there in 1999. The number of pupils is highest from October to January because stories on war are taught to 4-6<sup>th</sup> graders during this period.

The exhibition on war in Shizuoka was held for children from Nov. 16, 2001 to May 26, 2002. There was an exhibition on hibakusha (victims of radiation) in the world from Oct. 5 to Nov. 4, 2001. An exhibition on people's life in Shizuoka viewed by a photographer downtown has been held since June 14 and will last until Sept. 27. It is suggested that children use real materials and books, and also listen to the stories of people who had war experiences for their study, research and homework in its newsletter dated on May 1<sup>st</sup>.

Tel & fax: 054-247-9641

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

[shizuoka-heiwa@nifty.com](mailto:shizuoka-heiwa@nifty.com)

### **Kyoto Museum for World Peace**

There was a special exhibition of the news photos that won a prize in a photo contest held by World News Photographs Foundation from Sep. 27 to Oct. 21, 2001. The art exhibition of Vietnamese children was held from Oct. 26 to Nov. 15, 2001. The paintings were given a prize at an art contest at Ho Chi-minh War Museum. The exhibition of students' letters written during WWII and remains was held from Dec. 4 to 8, 2001. An exhibition of a photo journalist who was killed in Viet

Nam war was held from May 16 to June 13.

The Bulletin of Ritsumeikan Peace Research No.3 was published on March 25. The feature article is Dr. Osamu Tezuka whose exhibits were held in spring, 2001. His comics have been very popular in Japan.

### **Association of Friends for Peace**

A study meeting for peace has been held every month after Kyoto Museum for World Peace was founded. They had the 100<sup>th</sup> meeting in April. Its newsletter has also been published every month and No. 100 was published in March. The association members began to play a role of a guide at the museum in April.

Tel: +81-075-465-8353

### **Osaka International Peace Center**

There was a special exhibition on people who tackle with issues that threaten world peace from August 1 to Oct. 14, 2001. The photo contest of "Peace: Transcending Differences" was held from Oct. 23 to Nov. 25. They were awarded a prize at the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Photo Contest held by UNESCO Asian Culture Center.

"Children's Art Exhibition: Peace, Human Rights and Living Together" was held from Jan. 8 to Feb. 24. The pictures were painted by elementary school children and junior high school students during summer vacation in Osaka

Prefecture. There was the art exhibition on experiences of cartoonists in China from Jan. 8 to Feb. 24. The original works are kept at Maizuru Hikiage Memorial that shows the history of the people who returned to Maizuru of Kyoto after WWII. Held was a special exhibition on Osaka and Munitions factories during WWII from March 13 to May 26.

A course of peace studies was given five times from Sep. 15 to March 2, 2001. Forum for Disarmament called "Peace in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Make Clear Ways for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" on Oct. 21, 2001. Both directors of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum attended it. On Dec. 8 when Japan started the Pacific war, a former crewman talked about his memory of the war. Seiko Tanabe, a writer, talked about "The Air-raids in Osaka and I" on March 13.

The Bulletin of *War and Peace* was published on March 31. There are articles on peace research for ten years as the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the museum. There is also a full list of articles in the bulletin. Fax: 06-6943-6080

<http://www.mydome.or.jp/peace>

### **Liberty Osaka**

There was an art exhibition painted by Korean women who were forced to work as sex slaves during WWII from Nov. 20 to Dec. 16, 2001. They live together at

the House of Sharing in South Korea.

Fax: +81-6-6561-5995

**Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum: Osaka**

There was a peace rally on July 12 to think about various issues enjoying watching stars by a planetarium, listening to jazz music and watching picture-story shows made during the war. There was also an activity to appeal to people for peace through picture-story shows from Nov. 1 to 10 according to its newsletter No. 21 dated in March.

An exhibition of paintings by children in Kosovo refugee camps was held from July to Sep, 2001. Volunteer activities in India was introduced from October to December, 2001. Cartoons in the world were exhibited so that visitors would think of the precious earth and the importance of life from January to March.  
Fax: +81-72-270-8159

**The Peace, Human Rights and Children Center (The School Textbook Institute): Sakai City of Osaka**

There was an exhibition on school textbooks at fifty-four places in eleven prefectures (Ehime, Tokyo, Kochi, Kyoto, Nara, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama and Kagawa) according to *Grassroots* No. 17 (April 13). “Anti-war & Peace Exhibition: the 20<sup>th</sup> Century in School Textbooks” was held at Higashi Honganji temple in April in Kyoto. The total

number of the visitors in the 2001 fiscal year is 793. It is 2363 including people who saw the traveling exhibits. The total number of the visitors since the foundation of the center is 11544 in five years.

There is also a report on the International Symposium of “Peace and Human Rights in East Asia” held in February at Ritsumeikan University. About 500 people participated in it from South Korea, China, Taiwan, and various parts of Japan including Okinawa.

Fax: +81-72-227-1453

**Himeji Peace Museum: Hyogo**

There was an exhibition on sports and war from Oct. 6 to Dec. 23, 2001, and an exhibition of the collection of materials from Jan. 8 to April 7. An exhibition on the evacuation of children during WWII has been held from April 14 and will last until July 14<sup>th</sup>. The purpose is to educate children about the horrors of war and the importance of peace using articles, photos and images of children who were evacuated during the war.

Fax: +81-792-91-2526

**Museum for Sunken Ship and Seamen: Hyogo**

It is said that 60,601 seamen were killed during World War II. There is Museum for Sunken Ship and Seamen (Senbotsushita Fune to Kaiin no Shiriyokan) in Kobe City and photos of

sunken ships are exhibited. A collection of photographs of sunken ships was published in 2001. The title is *Senbotsusen Shashin-shu* edited by the museum. The newsletter of the museum is also available in Japanese.

Address: 3-1-6 Kaigan-dori, Chuou-ku, Kobe City 650-0024

Tel: 078-331-7541. Fax: 078-331-8578

Open: 10:00am – 17:00pm from Monday to Friday

#### **Okayama Air Raids Museum: Okayama**

Okayama Air Raids Museum was opened by Association for Building a Peace Museum in Okayama City on June 11<sup>th</sup> at former Izushi elementary School. 180,000 signatures were collected by citizens, but their proposal was refused by Mayor of Okayama City. Izushi elementary school was closed down because of the decrease of children and two classrooms began to be used as the peace museum though it would be rent only for two years. Articles relevant to the U.S. air-raids on Okayama are exhibited.

Admission: free

Closed on Monday, Thursday and holidays

Open from 10:00 am to 17:00 pm.

(*Akahata* on June 19<sup>th</sup>)

#### **Museum for Human Rights and Peace: Fukuyama City of Hiroshima**

A magazine of *Human Rights and Peace*

*in Fukuyama* No. 9 was published on March 3, 2002. Included is the summary of the exhibition on “The Reality of Hiroshima in both Victim and Assailant Side” that was held from June 13 to July 29, 2001.

Fax: +81-84-924-6850

#### **Holocaust Museum: Fukuyama City of Hiroshima**

An exhibit of “A Brave Man: Chiura Sugihara” was made by Holocaust Museum with Holocaust Education Resource Center. Panels on his life were also made for children; one has 75 panels and the other has 35. They can be used for peace education and ethics class at school. It can be borrowed about two weeks. Please contact the museum if you'd like to borrow the exhibit. (*A Small Hand* No. 9 dated on Dec. 20, 2001) Fax: +81-849-55-8001

<http://www.urban.ne.jp/home/hecjpnhecjpn@urban.ne.jp/>

#### **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum**

An exhibition of “Sadako and Folded Paper Cranes: Message of Life beyond Time” was held until Dec. 16, 2001. (The term was extended.) Sadako died because of leukemia ten years after she was exposed to radiation of the atomic bomb. The exhibition is about her life and how her story was spread in the world. There was an exhibition of “Testimony of Hiroshima” that is about atomic bomb victim's experiences and what really happened using the pictures



drawn by the survivors and relevant articles.

Five plans have been carried out to convey the atomic bomb experiences to the next generation from 2001 to 2002.

1. Strengthening peace education
2. Support school excursion to Hiroshima
3. Using Sadako's story and folded paper cranes
4. Using buildings and trees exposed to radiation in 1945
5. Academic research of the atomic bomb experiences

There are also three basic plans to promote peace education.

1. The investigation, collection and sorting out relevant materials
2. To arrange the atomic bombed experiences by a computer
3. To work in closer cooperation with NGOs.

(*Peace Culture* on Dec. 1, 2001)

Fax: +81-82-542-7941

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

/

[hpcf@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp](mailto:hpcf@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp)

### **Takamatsu Civic Culture Center Peace Memorial Museum: Kagawa**

A class called "Comprehensive Study" has been promoted by the Ministry of Education, and peace education at the class of elementary schools and junior high schools in Takamatsu City is introduced in its newsletter No. 5 (Jan.,

2002). There is a plan to make a map of Takamatsu City before it was air-raided by U.S. bombers with the help of Association of Recording Air Raids on Takamatsu. It will be displayed at the exhibition of articles left by the deceased in August.

Fax: +81-87-861-7981

<http://www.city.takamatu.kagawa.jp/kyouiku/bunkabu/sbsenter/heiwa.htm>

### **German Museum: Naruto City of Tokushima**

A barrack where German prisoners of war had been interned during World War I was discovered recently. In 1914 Japan attacked Quingdao that had become a leased territory of Germany in 1898. About 4620 German POWs were interned in twelve places in Tokyo, Nagoya, Fukuoka and so forth. About 1000 POWs were interned in the camp in Naruto City of Tokushima Prefecture. The German POW had a hard time, but German advanced culture and technology was introduced there. Beethoven's symphony No. 9 was introduced for the first time in Japan. They will discuss the preservation of the barrack in the future.

Fax: +81-88-689-0909

### **Toyohiko Kagawa Memorial in Naruto City**

was opened on March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2002. Toyohiko Kagawa (1888-1960) was Christian, a poet, a writer of 300 books, a relief worker, an activist of farmers' and labor movement, the founder of Japan's Cooperative Society, a peace activist, an



educator and so forth. First, citizens tried to make the memorial and about 100 million yen was donated. Naruto city became in charge of the management of the memorial on April 1<sup>st</sup>. There are his memorial in other places like Tokyo and Kobe. The memorial was built near German Museum. There is also a plan of making **German Village Park**, so these places will be new sightseeing spots in the future.

(*Ruhe*, the newsletter of German Museum No. 3 published on May 25<sup>th</sup> and an article on German Museum in *Peace & War Museum Guidebook* by Aoki Shoten)

### **The Grassroots House: Kochi**

A peace concert has been held four times in Kochi after the 9.11<sup>th</sup> event under the theme of “Let’s make all the weapons (buki) musical instruments (gakki).” (There is a pun in Japanese.) It was organized by Mrs. Keiko Tamaki, the vice-director of the Grassroots House. Young people, especially musicians, have been playing an important role to send peace messages by music.

In February Mr. Seiichiro Kuboshima, the director of Mugonkan Museum, talked about his art museum where exhibited are paintings by college students who had been forced to die in vain in World War II.

There are various programs in **Peace Wave** from June to September in order to protest against the emergency measure

bills and create a culture of peace. The government is trying to change laws in order to support war that could be started by the USA. There will be Peace Star Festival, an exhibition on war and peace, a peace concert, a peace art exhibition, a peace film festival, a mini-theater, children’s gathering and a peace festival for high school students. There will be a peace play festival and a play of “The Summer for the Children: Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Kochi” will be put on. A documentary film on Japanese men who talked about their experiences as assailants during WWII will be shown.

A young Korean man named Yeong Hwan Kim started to work as the staff, and various exchanges among young people from Korea, China and Japan have been promoted.

Ms Sukyung Lim who went from South Korea to North Korea as the representative of National Association of Students in 1989 talked about her experiences at Kochi Liberty and People’s Rights Museum. It was illegal for her to go to North Korea, and she was arrested and put into prison for three years and four months in South Korea. Her courageous visit of North Korea encouraged many people who wish for the unification of North and South Korea. Fax: +81-88-821-0586

<http://ha1.seikyou.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori>  
[GRH@ma1.seikyou.ne.jp](mailto:GRH@ma1.seikyou.ne.jp)

### **Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum**

H. J. Peterson's photo exhibition was held from Oct. 11 to Dec. 20, 2001. He took photos of Nagasaki as a photographer of the U.S. Army from October to November in 1945. An exhibition of materials kept at Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum was held from Jan. 24 to March 28, 2002.

Torahiko Ogawa's photo exhibition started to be held on May 9 and will last until Set. 1. The photos are about Nagasaki after the atomic bombing.

There was a symposium on peace education by Nagasaki Association for Promoting Peace Education on March 9<sup>th</sup> at the museum. Discussed were how to convey the atomic bomb experiences to the next generation and what to do to motivate the young people to work for peace including students who are working for peace. (*Peace Wing* No. 94 on April 27, 2002)

### **Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki**

It was decided to make the museum a corporate body and to increase the number of visitors to 10,000 in 2005 according to its newsletter dated on Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>. They made a plan to visit Nanking with students and have more exchanges with the Chinese.

There was the second meeting to connect Nagasaki with Nanking on Dec. 8<sup>th</sup>, 2001.

Mr. Sun Hsueh lan who survived Nanking Massacre talked about his experiences. He was only three in 1937, but he lost sight of his left eye because of Japanese soldier's cruelty. His right leg was broken by Japanese military car when he was eight. He talked about his terrible experiences with tears. A movie on Korean women who were forced to work as sex slaves for Japanese military was shown. A Japanese woman in her twenties wrote, "I thought that their life was too horrible. We have a responsibility to convey their experiences to the next generation.

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

### **Okinawa Prefecture Peace Memorial Museum: Okinawa**

There was an exhibition on materials kept by the museum from Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> to Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>, 2001. The illustrated book was published. Fax: +81-98-997-3947

### **Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum: Okinawa**

The visitors became 10 million on February 11 according to the newsletter No. 29 (dated on May 30<sup>th</sup>). The museum was opened 12 years ago.

### **Peace Museum Projects**

### **Asakawa Association of Preserving the Underground Shelter: Tokyo**

Mr. Kenji Watanabe gave his lecture of

“High school students researched Noborito Institute of Japan’s army” according to its newsletter No. 25. He said that there might be a relation between the anthrax incident in the USA and Noborito Institute, a part of Japan’s army where experiments on human bodies were done for a germ warfare. He also said that an apparatus as a filter of water was discovered by high school students. The filter could play a role of a weapon because it made it possible to live even if the water is contaminated with germs. There’s also news on the construction of filling up the underground shelter and a mystery of a huge underground shelter.

Hiyoshidai underground shelter of Kanagawa was used as the headquarters of Japanese Navy. It is under the campus of Keio University and kept by the university. But the underground shelter that was used as the headquarter of Japan’s Navy has been filled up under the management of Yokohama City. Hiyoshidai Association of Preserving the Underground Shelter asked Yokohama City Assembly to do the research of the shelter and use it for peace education, but it was rejected. The details are in its newsletter in Japanese.

Tel: +81-45-582-0449

#### **Matsumoto Association of Preserving the Imperial Headquarters: Nagano**

There were not enough guides because

the number of people who visit there is increasing: 130,000 visitors in 2001. A course for training guides was opened from December, 2001 to April, 2002. People who were trained as a guide started to be a guide in April. There was a meeting with the new mayor, Mr. Washisawa, and he said, “We will preserve Matsumoto Headquarters as a precious property in Matsumoto City.”

The general meeting was held in March and Mr. Obinata, the secretary general, explained the policy of preserving the underground shelter and making it as a historic site for peace. He also insisted on the promotion of the academic research, the inspection with city officials and working hard to make a peace museum.

Fax: +81-26-224-1761

<http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~kibonoie>  
[kibonoie@mb.infoweb.ne.jp](mailto:kibonoie@mb.infoweb.ne.jp)

#### **Association of Recording Air-raids on Yokohama: Kanagawa**

The association was made in 1972 and the meeting commemorating The U.S. air-raid on Yokohama was held on May 27<sup>th</sup>. The information on the air-raids on Yokohama and Kawasaki became available at the following website.

<http://history.independence.co.jp/ww2/>

It is possible to have a link to B29 Superfortress Then and Now, the website of Association of the U.S. Veterans of the Air Force that used B29 bombers to drop

bombs on Japanese cities according to *Kaihou* No. 40 published on May 25<sup>th</sup>.

### **The Conference of War Exhibitions for Peace**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference for War Exhibitions for Peace was held on Jan. 26-27 in Yokohama. 148 people from 14 prefectures participated in it and they exchanged opinions in four sectional meetings. The themes were “How to convey war experiences to the next generation”, “The present significance of the movement of war exhibitions in relation to terrorism and the U.S. attack of Afghanistan”, “A culture of peace and the role of war exhibition”, and “Youth session for making the 21<sup>st</sup> century peaceful.”

It was discussed that it is urgent to record war memories and decide how to convey them to the next generation. It was also discussed that it is important to share and disseminate efforts for peace to prevent war since the Hague Peace Conference in 1899. It was suggested to research and make exhibits together. (Form the report of Mr. Motonaga Futatubashi, the secretary general of the Network of War Exhibitions for Peace.)  
Fax: +81-48-832-1645

### **The Future Plans**

#### **The Peace Trip to China**

There is a plan to make a peace trip to

China for a week in September. There will be a peace conference with Museums of 731 Unit on Sep. 18, the day when Japan started war against China. There is a plan to visit the Museum of 9.18 Incident, Museum of Victims in Pingdingshan and Museum of 731 Unit and also to exchange opinions with the Chinese.

Fax: +81-3-3268-1993

### **Visiting War Remains: Kanagawa**

There is a plan to visit war remains on June 23, July 21, August 18, Sep. 29 and Oct. 10 before War Exhibition for Peace is held in Kawasaki and Yokohama.

Contact Ms. Atsuko Kameoka

Tel: 045-56-2758

### **The Guide Map of War Remains in Okayama**

A guide book on war damages in Okayama was published by Okayama Association of Recording War and War Damages.

Fax: +81-86-224-3787

### **Publications**

**Flowers Without Mouths:** The diary of a young Japanese man caught in World War II. Mr. Nirimitsu Takushima (1921-1945) Kichiyo Ishigaki ed., Kichiyo Ishigaki and Paul Whitney trans. This has not only his diary but also comments

by young people of the U.S.A., China, Taiwan, Korea and Japan. It is also written in English.

### **Association of Article 9**

There is an article of “Types of War and Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution” by Professor Mitsuo Okamoto, “National Meeting of Civic Movement against the revision of Article 9” by Mr. Ken Takada and so forth in Hiroshima newsletter No. 32.

Fax: +81-82-255-6580

[fujii@jca.apc.org](mailto:fujii@jca.apc.org)

**The Second Conference of Japanese Network of Museums for Peace** will be held on August 24-25 when the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of Preserving War Remains is held in Yamanashi University.

Discussed will be how to run a peace museum, the movement of supporting and developing peace museums and the movement of making peace museums. The themes could be children’s study at a peace museum for comprehensive study, study based on experiences and study based on research, how to decide the themes of attractive exhibitions, making exhibits together, traveling exhibits, the youth’s involvement with guiding exhibitions, how to convey war experiences to the youth, the standards of the collection of materials, how to sort out materials and data base efficiently, what to do with visitor’s access to books and materials, websites and their links and so

forth.

### **Films**

*War in Okinawa that were not Taught at School: Shoukou Awagon in Iyejima Island* (Oshierarenakatta Sensou: Okinawa-hen) by Eizou Bunka Kyoukai (English version)

This film is available as a video tape and it is about the history of Okinawa and Shoukou Awagon’s life, the battle of Okinawa, the seizure of the land by the U.S. military, people’s protest in Iyejima Island, the U.S. military bases in Okinawa, the aim of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States, and Awagon’s peace museum.

Fax: +81-45-981-0918

5,000 yen and the postage

*War in the Philippines that were not Taught at School: Invasion, “Development” and Resistance* (Oshierarenakatta Sensou: Phillipine hen) by Eizou Bunka Kyoukai (English version)

The film is about Japan’s invasion of the Philippines and the present Japan’s economic invasion. Japan’s official development assistance is not used for the real development, but used for the interests of Japanese companies according to the flier.

Fax: +81-45-981-0918

5,000 yen and the postage

## International News

### Bainbridge Island of the State of Washington: U.S.A.

On March 30<sup>th</sup> **the 60th Anniversary of WW II Japanese American Internment and Exclusion** was remembered with a very special Memorial Dedication Ceremony at the Bainbridge Island site where it first took place on US west coast. **A plaque** on a granite stone was unveiled at the former Eagledale ferry landing where a national historic memorial and interpretive site is planned.

Dedication was attended by survivors and honored all those forced to endure the injustice-- the name of each Islander uprooted was read and remembered...Congressman Inslee has a Bill before Congress to create a National Memorial at this site, joining two others-- Minidoka (ID) and Manzanar (CA)-- as National Park Service Historical Interpretive Sites. On world wide web, you can see photos and story of memorial dedication at either:

[http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/localnews/134428945\\_internment31m.html](http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/localnews/134428945_internment31m.html)

or [www.seattletimes.com](http://www.seattletimes.com)

The Memorial inscription reads:

"On the morning of March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children, most of them United States Citizens, were escorted by armed soldiers

to the Eagledale ferry landing. They solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate."

"They were exiled by Presidential Executive Order 9066 and Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1 because they were Nikkei-- persons of Japanese ancestry. With only six days notice, they were forced to hastily sell, store, or make arrangements for all their possessions, businesses and property. They were allowed to take only what they could carry or wear."

"They were the first of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans to be forcibly removed from their homes and experience three years of unconstitutional internment. Not all were interned. Some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, and some moved away-- but all were forbidden to remain."

"We dedicate this site to honor those who suffered and to cherish their friends and community who stood by them and welcomed them home. May the spirit of this memorial inspire each of us to safeguard constitutional rights for all."

"Nidoto Nai Yoni, 'Let it not happen again!'"

Gerald Elfendahl  
Bainbridge island (206) 842-4164

**The International Anti-Conscription Movement and a Campaign for an International Convention Eliminating the Conscription**

I would like to introduce the matter of conscription and campaigns for its world-wide abolition. This matter is often neglected and disregarded, even by respectful international organizations for protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. As I am involved in international movements and campaigns for the abolition of conscription, compulsory military as well as civilian service all around the world, I am highly keen on promotion of these activities and seeking new connections.

The conscription means a shameful violation of civil liberties, personal and individual rights: it's actually today's slavery. The conscription enslaves the individual, ruins personal life and privacy, enforces total loyalty of citizens to their governments and regimes, involuntarily involves lots of conscripts in wars, causes many victims, so it gravely threatens the world peace, liberty and democracy.

International manifestos, such as Anti-Conscription Manifesto of 1926 and that Against Conscription and the Military Training of Youth of 1930, were signed by many outstanding personalities, for instance by Albert Einstein, M.K. Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Toyohiko Kagawa, Bertrand Russell, Romain Rolland, Sigmund Freud and others. Also

the present-day Manifesto against Conscription and the Military System is a significant document of world importance, signed by outstanding personalities including several Nobel Peace Prize laureates.

I consider it valuable if any relations and co-operation on the topic of anti-conscription campaigns can be established. If this initiative can be promoted more - if you or anyone else is interested - it will be highly appreciated.

Avinty Lanaikey  
[xnt@mail-box.cz](mailto:xnt@mail-box.cz)

**The Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Exhibition: Wellington in Nuclear-free New Zealand.**

A 16 member delegation from Nagoya, including several Hibakusha (victims of the atomic bombs), spent the first week of May taking part in the Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Exhibition in Wellington, the Capital City of Nuclear-free New Zealand. The visit was organized by the New Zealand Peace Council.

On the evening of May 1, the group was invited by the Council of Trade Unions to attend the May Day celebration where they entertained the gathering with a traditional Japanese dance and afterwards spoke about the horror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Several of the group who were High School teachers,



were invited to by the Post Primary Teachers Association (High school teachers union) to attend their National Conference, where they once again told of the suffering of Hibakusha. The leaders of the group, Shoji Sawada, a professor emeritus of Nagoya University, and Miyuki Kamezawa, author of *The Unforgettable Day*, had the greatest pleasure of a special meeting with the Prime Minister, Helen Clark. The Mayor of Nagasaki, Mr Itoh, also met with the Prime Minister.

Two hundred people attended the official opening of the exhibition. Thousands of people visited the exhibition and many were moved to tears by the stories of the Hibakusha. With U.S. threats to once more use nuclear weapons, the visit by Hibakusha is even more important. The message of Hibakusha must be taken seriously. They say there must never again be anymore Hibakusha. They say there must be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

NO MORE HIROSHIMA'S!

NO MORE NAGASAKI'S!

NO MORE HIBAKUSHA! We have been warned.

The group will return to New Zealand next year to visit schools.

Barney Richards, National Secretary,  
New Zealand Peace Council.

### **Peace Stories**

Do you have a true story about how you

or someone else successfully made peace where it was needed? If you do, please consider publishing, or republishing, it in an inspiring book about people who used the creative POWER of NON-VIOLENCE to resolve conflicts and nurture relationships. The forthcoming **Chicken Soup for the Peace Lover' Soul** will include true selections about people who have experienced peace-making.

The short stories, poems, song lyrics, quotes and cartoons included will have multicultural experiences with peace-making that enlighten and inspire readers. The selections will be filled with emotion through personal or witness accounts. They will include images created with use of the five senses. To view Chicken Soup stories and company goals, please visit the following web site and read the sample stories they have posted:

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

If your peace-making story is not yet written, please consider writing it. Through publication, these stories will support others who accomplish similar feats as well as help more people discover the nonviolent methods of problem solving that will be illustrated with words.

See the SUBMISSION GUIDE:

[http://peace-words.net/peace\\_stories/StoryGuidelines.html](http://peace-words.net/peace_stories/StoryGuidelines.html)

Feel free to submit more than one story. If you do not have your own, but have a

favorite one written by someone else, it is also welcome. Do not forget to include all contact information for the author and the subject of the story if it is not about you. Once we receive your submission, we will send an acknowledgment of its receipt. If your work is chosen for the upcoming Chicken Soup for the Peace Lover's Soul or any other publication, you will be notified and your permission will be requested. Please realize that compiling a book is a time-consuming process, so you may not be notified for quite a while. We do not send rejection letters. The literature you submit will be copyright protected during its evaluation for publication possibilities.

Lovers of Peace Making

[www.peacemaker.st](http://www.peacemaker.st)

### **The Interactions between Media, Conflict, Peace and Security.**

We are a **new institute of the United Nations-created University for Peace**, specializing in the interactions between media, conflict, peace and security. Since you and we share some areas of common interest, we would like to link to you in our annotated "Resources" section. If this were to suit your purposes as well, we would be happy if you would also establish a link to our site to assist researchers in this field. Our URL is below. Your comments and suggestions are most welcome.

(Ms.) Nel Ruigrok

Webmaster

Media and Peace Institute, University for

Peace: 43 rue d'Assas, 75006 Paris, France

Tel. (33-1) 46.34.23.51 Fax (33-1) 42.22.90.00

E-mail: [webmaster@mediapeace.org](mailto:webmaster@mediapeace.org)

[www.mediapeace.org](http://www.mediapeace.org)

### **The Peace Museum in La Vall d'Uixo: Spain**

The peace museum in La Vall d'Uixo is functioning well and is growing day by day. It has had lots of success in and around the town and is currently been taken care of by a local teacher who himself together with his team are quite dedicated to the museum. Also, from time to time, students from the Master's Program and the director (of the Master Program in Peace and Development Studies) himself give seminars and talks on themes related to peace in the museum's building. A few months ago, a three day session was organised by the team working in the museum together with the staff of this program and the UNESCO Chair under the guidance of the director. In these sessions, several artists were invited who exhibited their art work related to peace.

Uzma Rehman

Student Coordinator

International Master's Program in Peace and Development Studies

Coordinacion Servicios de los Estudiantes  
Maestria en Estudios para la Paz y el Desarrollo

C/Enmedio, 82

12001-Castellon

Espana

Tel: +34-964-232551

Fax: +34-964-230212

E-mail: [epd@uji.es](mailto:epd@uji.es)

**Campaign to Build the Rongelap Peace Museum: the Marshall Islands**

**Goal and Objective:** Rongelap Peace Museum will exhibit the damage and effects of the nuclear test at Bikini, as well as the efforts of the sufferers, both Rongelap and Japanese, to overcome them. It will thus encourage people to endeavor for a nuclear weapons-free Pacific and nuclear weapons-free future. It will also help to bring public attention to many unknown sufferings and contribute to the relief of the sufferers. Through these activities, it will contribute to the development of friendship between the Rongelapese on one hand and the Japanese and people of other countries.

Ground Breaking: August, 2003

Inauguration: March 1, 2004, 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of 'Bravo' Test

Venue: Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands

Campaign and Management of Museum: Mirar in Eaan Committee: P.O.Box 350, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960

Tel: 692-625-4306 Fax: 692-625-3879

[Mirarineaan@yahoo.com](mailto:Mirarineaan@yahoo.com)

Website: yet to be created

(*no more hiroshimas!* Bulletin of Japan Council Against A & H Bombs. Vol. 45 No.2 June 2002)

**APPRA Conference**

The conference of Asia-Pacific Peace Research Association was held in Tagaytay City, Philippines from December 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> thanks to Sister Mary-Soledad Perpinan, APPRA Secretary General. Peace researchers, peace educators and peace advocates got together from Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan and so forth.

The theme was "Reconstructing Peace Theories and Practices in Asia-Pacific Rationale". The discussion was focused on how to realize peace not only theoretically but also in practice. When Kazuyo Yamane talked about the role of peace museums, there were various opinions and questions such as "I'd like to make a peace museum because it looks like a good means to realize peace. Is there a kind of a manual of making a peace museum?", "I'd like to take my students to Japan and visit peace museums. Where are good peace museums in Japan?", "I'd like the Filipino youth to have exchanges with Japanese youth" and so forth. Information and opinions were exchanged and it was really great to get to know the participants and became good friends.

[appr@csi.com.ph](mailto:appr@csi.com.ph)

[www.geocities.com/asiapacificpeace](http://www.geocities.com/asiapacificpeace)

**VFP Museum: Philippines**

Veterans Federation of the Philippines

opened the museum in 1999. The purpose is to tell the story of freedom fighters to the young generation. Life-sized tableaus, photographs and audio-visual equipments are used.

Veterans Center, Taguig, Metro Manila  
Tel: +63-2-838-9148 Fax: +63-2-838-6667

### **Two Japanese Pacifists Passed Away**

**Professor Sadao Kamata**, the president of Nagasaki Peace Institute, passed away on Feb. 26, 2002. According to Asahi Newspaper dated on March 13, he founded Nagasaki Peace Institute in Nagasaki City in 1997. He taught French literature at Nagasaki Sougou University and had interviewed over 1000 victims of the atomic bomb. He made Association of Testimony of Atomic Bomb Victims. Professor Kamata was not the victims of the atomic bomb, but he visited Nagasaki with his classmate who was the atomic bomb victim. He began to know the sorrow and anger of the victims. He founded Association of Aiding Non-Japanese Victims of the Atomic Bomb in 1975 and helped Korean victims go to Japan and have their body treated. He also investigated Dutch victims who were prisoners of war.

His wife, Nobuko, helped him translate and edit a journal. She said, "I think he regretted that he couldn't do so many things that he wanted to do." Professor Kamata was seventy-two when he passed away.

**Mr. Shoukou Awagon**, the founder and director of a peace museum called the House of "Life is Treasure" passed away on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2002. He was born in 1903 and emigrated to Cuba in 1925 and to Peru in 1930. He returned home in 1933. He decided to open school for farmers, but the school that had been almost completed was destroyed by the U.S. army during World War II. His land was seized by the United States for its military base. Mr. Awagon decided to found the peace museum to stop war. The peace museum was opened on December 8<sup>th</sup> in 1984. He founded it because he thought that it was important to learn the cause of war in order to realize peace. There are exhibits that show war (for example, the U.S. bomb, a mock atomic bomb, iron wires), photos that show their fight against the U.S. Army and also pacifists.

He wrote books such as *An Island where Human Beings live: The Rocord of Struggle over Land in Iejima*" and *Life is Treasure: Anti-War Mind in Okinawa*.

(This is based on *War in Okinawa that were not Taught at School* edited by Keiko Endo, Tatsuya Sato and Misako Yokote and published by Eizou Bunka Kyoukai)

### **Muse No. 7 in Japanese**

Muse No. 7 edited by Masahiko Yamabe (Kyoto Museum for World Peace) and Kazuyo Yamane(Grassroots House) was published by Kyoto Museum for World Peace) in June. It is available at the

website of Grassroots House.

<http://ha1.seikyoku.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori/>

### Editor's Notes

Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, the curator of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, originally wrote news on big peace museums in Japanese while Kazuyo Yamane of Grassroots House wrote news on small peace museums and other news. We hope you enjoyed reading them. Contact addresses that were introduced before are not written in this newsletter. We welcome your comments and questions on this newsletter.

I hope the following map will help you get to know various places in Japan.

With best wishes,

Kazuyo Yamane      [KyYamane@ma1.seikyoku.ne.jp](mailto:KyYamane@ma1.seikyoku.ne.jp)

