

Muse No. 9

Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: September, 2003

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

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Eight Japanese attended the 4th International Conference of Peace Museums

The 4th International Conference of Peace Museums was held from May 5 to 9 in Ostend, Belgium. About sixty people from 17 countries participated including eight people from Japan. (Pacific War History Museum, the 5th Lucky Dragon Display House, Grassroots House and three peace researchers.) The number of participants was less than it was expected because of the war on Iraq and SARS. For example, Professor Ikuro Anzai, the director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, was not allowed to go abroad by Ritsumeikan University because it might be dangerous to travel because of the war on Iraq.

The theme of the conference was “From War Remembrance to Peace Education” and it is great that the website of the International Network of Peace Museums was opened as follows:

www.peacemuseums.org

The details of the conference including papers and photos are available in this website.

It was proposed that the next conference would be held at Gernika Museum in 2005 or 2006. It is hoped that more Japanese will participate in the next International Conference.



The following is Ms. Keiko Nishimoto's impressions.

In Flanders

Keiko Nishimoto

I attended the Fourth International Conference of Peace Museums in Ostende, Belgium. I have been taking an MA in Peace Studies at the University of Bradford, UK. I decided to send an application as I planned to write my dissertation about peace education and peace studies.

It was a pity that some people had cancelled because of SARS, however, the participants made powerful presentations about their museums and their activities. On the third day, in a divided group (into three), many enthusiastic activities were reported by people who were involved in peace museums. Each museum adopts a variety of approaches and methods to create a more peaceful world, which made me recognise that it was a time to modify a particular image of "museums" in general. This is a new kind of museum that tries to provide visitors with more concrete ideas: "visitors leave the museums with a feeling of empowerment." The curator of the Guernika Peace Museum (Spain) told me that she offered educational programmes for schools. The

Grassroots House Kochi (Japan) introduced its activity: "lightning for the victims in Iraq" in accordance with the attack in Iraq and peace appeal to the Kochi City. Another peace museum makes an attempt to offer a "place" for accommodation and reconciliation. It might be possible to have more museums with such interactive programmes, free from a conventional notion about museums where artifacts are just exhibited.

As a field trip, we visited some cemeteries, two peace museums for remembrance of the first World War, and the former concentration camp, each of which was quite impressive. I would like to write about how two world wars are conveyed in Belgium.

Both museums, In Flanders Fields Museum (Ieper) and the Ijzertoren Museum (Diksmuide), convey the reality of the first World War. As I was born and brought up in Japan, I regard the first World War from a certain distance as a historical fact. But, these two museums appeal to the visitors with an impressive means of exhibition in Ieper and with a huge amount of artefacts in Diksmuide. In the Ijzertoren Museum, the ethnic problems in the army were introduced, which could be seen in Japan as well.

“War” reminds me, who was born and brought up in Japan, of “the 15 years’ war (1931-1945),” however, Europe has a different viewpoint, that is, a legacy of the first World War as well as the second World War. Especially, the first World War inflicted serious damage on Belgium, a legacy of which still exists. In the former concentration camp, the exhibition, building, and atmosphere convey the cruel fact of oppression.

I am wondering how we can create a world, where we can live with dignity (positive peace) without war (negative peace). How should we confront the past, understand ongoing facts, and construct our world? To what extent do peace museums contribute to “peace”? These are some of the thoughts I was left with after the conference.

Keiko’s e-mail: keikon@sa2.so-net.ne.jp



(With thanks to Dr. Ursula Maria Ruser)

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate

Japanese people go to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo and local shrines to commemorate dead soldiers, but it should not be forgotten that bones of Japanese soldiers still remain and have been left out in the open in other Asian nations.

We went to Biak in New Guinea last fall and discovered some bones of dead soldiers. We submitted the photos to Japanese government and asked officials to investigate the situation. But we found in January that nothing was done. It is very important not to forget dead soldiers so that we won't take part in new war in the future. (Newsletter of Pacific War History Museum No. 39 issued in March, 2003)

A novel of *Record of the War in Paradise Island* (Paradise-tou Senki) was favorably reviewed. Please contact us because it is not available at a bookstore if you'd like to get one.

Fax: +81-197-52-4575

Sendai History Falk Museum: Sendai City: Iwate

A Collection of Materials No. 1 was published on March 31st and what is recorded is as follows: “materials on

soldiers who trained children at school and the military of the 2nd Division of the army” in “War and People’s Life”, “materials related to citizens’ life during the war: public meetings, groups in a community that were made to control people easily, the control of a ration, selling rice to the government, Sendai City burnt down by U.S. bombers in eight grader’s diaries.”

Fax: +81-22-257-6401

Saitama Peace Museum: Saitama

An exhibition called “Letters from battlefields” was held from February 12 to March 9. Letters written by soldiers and civilians abroad were exhibited.

Materials collected in 2002 were exhibited from April 22 to June 22.

Two films called “An Angry Stone Statue (Okori Jizo)” and “Five Scouts (Gonin no Sekkou-hei)” were shown on Dec. 8, 2002. A film called “Tower of Himoyuri (Himeyuri no Tou)” on Okinawa was shown on March 21.

Other films including “On a Paper Crane” were shown in January, February, April, May and June.

Stories for peace were read on January 19 by a group called Nonohana. Music

was also played by flute in a story called “Poor Elephants” that suffered from starvation during World War II. (Newsletter of Saitama Peace Museum Vol. 10 No. 3 published on March 15) <http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~pms>

The Maruki Gallery: Saitama

An art exhibition by five anti-war artists such as Izuru Mizutani was exhibited from October 1 to December 21, 2002. The symposium was held on October 6 by the five artists and the director, Ichiro Hariu.

The second floor that was used by Mr. & Mrs. Maruki as a studio was opened as a library and a lounge in April, 2003. Their paintings on the scenery of the waterside were exhibited from April 1 to July 5.

There was a slide show on Iraqi children who suffered from depleted uranium. Mr. Naomi Toyota, the photographer, gave a lecture and showed the slides at a café of Shinjuku Word Office and it was organized by Friends Association of Maruki Gallery.

A lecture on war against Iraq, a concert in the open air and a party were held on May 5, the anniversary of the opening of Maruki Gallery. (Newsletter No. 75 published on

December 25 and No. 76 published on April 22)

<http://www.aya.or.jp/-marukimsn>

National History Folk Museum: Sakura City, Chiba Pref.

A report on war memorials in modern time and today was published on March 31. Investigation was done in some prefectures, but it was not done in other prefectures. Therefore, the report is not complete yet.

Fax: +81-43-486-4209

Toshima History Museum: Tokyo

There was an exhibition on the air-raids on Toshima, and people's life during World War II was shown from January 24 to March 30. Exhibited were citizens' record on the air-raids, articles related to the air-raids, photos of the ruins of the air-raids, a map that showed victims' address and where and when they escaped. An illustrated book was also published.

Fax: +81-45-896-2299

Korai Museum (Korean Museum): Tokyo

The opening hour was changed in April: noon to 5:00 pm from Wednesday to Sunday.

The first general meeting was held on November 23, 2002. Professor Masuo Omura of Waseda University gave a lecture on Yin Tungchu and his poems. The poet is a lyricist and a revolutionary poet.

Professor Li Jingyuan of Risshou University gave a lecture on December 7, 2002, the first anniversary of the opening of the museum. He talked about a historical reconciliation and a civil society. The details are available in its newsletter in Japanese.

Fax: +81-3-5272-3510

E-mail: kourai@40net.jp

The Fifth Lucky Dragon Display House: Tokyo

There is a project of the 50th anniversary of the hydrogen bomb test on the Bikini Atoll of the Marshall Island. The nuclear test was conducted by the United States in 1954.

About 100,000 people visit the House every year and approximately 40,000 visitors are children of elementary school, junior high school and high school. They think of the present world relating to the Bikini incident.

The theme of the project is "Conveying the Bikini Incident to the Future Generation". There is a plan of

renewing the permanent exhibits, holding a special exhibition on the Bikini incident and making traveling exhibits, a special exhibition on the victims of the Marshall Island, an art exhibition by modern artists in Japan and the USA, holding a symposium and publishing books.

Website: <http://d5f.org>

Tokyo Document Center on Air Raids and War Damages: Tokyo

The following is a greeting by Mr. Katsumoto Saotome, the director, at the first anniversary of the opening of the museum.

This is our first experience of opening a museum and we've been working very hard as if we were off our heads. The number of the visitors was over 10300 and we are all surprised because it is more than we expected since the building is so small.

People come not only from the community but also from various places from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south.

About 10 % of the visitors are children of elementary school and junior high school, and high school students. They visit the museum as a school excursion,

for study or for cultural festival. There are various purposes of their visit, but they are all eager to learn the U.S. air-raids on Tokyo.

About 1000 visitors wrote their impression in notebooks. Those who had the experience of the air-raids wrote their feelings while the post-war generation wrote the importance of knowing the air-raids. Pupils and students of secondary school wrote their strong wishes for peace, which made me feel that it was really nice to make this museum.

However, it seems that Japan will make new war again. I believe that conveying how people suffered from World War II would prevent the next war and lead to making efforts for peace. I hope this small peace center will develop in the future and I'd like to ask for your cooperation.

(Newsletter No. 2 published on February 1)

<http://www9.ocn.ne.jp/~sensai/>

Association of Preserving Underground Shelter in Asakawa: Tokyo

The history of Asawaka underground shelter is introduced using photos in the newsletter of "Peace Asakawa" No. 32. The shelter is in Hachiouji City. 29 members visited Saitama Peace

Museum, Maruki Gallery and Yoshimatu Underground Shelter in Saitama Prefecture in February. The shelter was made to produce engines of airplanes, but a single engine was not produced because Japan was defeated.

[Http://www.asahi-net.or.jp/~cy6y-ymns/](http://www.asahi-net.or.jp/~cy6y-ymns/)

Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center: Tokyo

The center moved to the following address on April 1.

5 Suga-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
160-8565

Fax: +81-3-5363-4809

www.ne.jp/asahi/holocaust/tokyo/

holocaust@tokyo.email.ne.jp

It became possible to borrow panels through the Internet. We also lend books, teach holocaust at school and introduce teaching materials. A free mail magazine is available.

Women's War and Peace Museum: Tokyo

Women's War and Peace Museum will be created by women's groups and individuals who protest against violence, protect women's human rights and work for peace with people of other countries.

War has been spreading globally and there are regional conflicts in various places in the world. We are planning to record facts on women who suffered from war and convey them to the next generation in order to realize the peaceful world without violence.

We have five ideas for our activities.

1. The emphasis is put on violence in war from a perspective of gender in justice.
2. Not only the victim side of Japan in war but also the aggressive side will be made clear.
3. We will not only preserve materials on the past and the present and exhibit them but also make the museum as a center of creating peace in the future.
4. We will make the museum as people's movement which is irrelevant to national authority.
5. We will inform non-Japanese of our activities and promote activities of solidarity beyond national borders.

There are three kinds of activities.

1. The first activity is to record the past so that it won't be forgotten. This includes materials on Women's International War Criminal Tribunal held in December, 2000, materials on civil

suit by women who were forced to work as sex slaves and the result of the investigation of those women in other Asian countries. We will make it possible for people to see videos on the testimony by the women and films that recorded oral history through the Internet.

2. Secondly we will investigate violence against women in war and regional conflicts. We will inform people of women's anti-military bases, anti-war activities and promote creating peace.
3. Thirdly the museum will be a center of studying, educating and creating peace. There will be a mini-theater, small meetings and exhibitions so that people can get together and create peace. It will be possible to read books and articles by Yayori Matsui who worked very hard to realize Women's International War Criminal Tribunal.

Now we made a committee to build the museum with many people and discuss the plans of concrete activities.

We are having a campaign to raise funds about 100 million yen.

Tel & Fax: +81-3-3369-6866

Email: info@wfphr.org



Association of Preserving Underground Shelter in Hiyoshidai: Kanagawa

The shelter is on Hiyoshi campus of Keiou Gijuku University in Yokohama City. There used to be the headquarter of the Navy Fleets. There is also the shelter where the headquarter of the Air Force existed. A plan to build an apartment above the shelter was made clear. The members of the association asked Yokohama municipality and the developer of the apartment not to allow the building of the apartment because Agency of Culture has been investigating the shelter to see if it is worth preserving as a historic site related to modern war.

<http://www.geocities.HeartLand-Hana/mizuki/2402>

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Kanagawa

There was a photo exhibition from January 25 to February 16. Exhibited were 100 photos that were awarded in the photo contest in Asia and Pacific Oceans held by UNESCO in 2001.

(Global Citizens' Report No. 15 published on March 1)

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

Yuki no Shita Peace Culture Museum: Fukui

There was an exhibition of "War and Children" on May 10-11. Exhibited were about 100 articles including photos of Iraqi children who suffered from the US air-raids. An emphasis was put on misery of children who suffered much in war. The photos were taken by Yoshimi Sato in Saitama Prefecture and Taku Morizumi in Tokyo. Visitors wrote their impressions and there was donation for the exhibition.

(Kanpou newsletter No. 135 published on May 15)

Tel/fax: +81-776-52-2169

yukisita@kore.mitene.ore.jp

Peace Museum Project in Matsushiro: Nagano

On November 11, 2002 there was the anniversary to commemorate Korean and Japanese workers who were killed in accident during World War II when they were digging an underground shelter for the Headquarter of the Japanese Army in Matsushiro.

It was held at the site where they are

planning to build a peace museum. About 130 people attended it including Japanese high school students, Korean college students, co-op members and so forth.

About fifty people gathered on April 29, the 7th anniversary of opening the Constitution Forest which was named after Article 9 that renounces war in Japanese Constitution. They weeded the site where they are planning to build a peace museum.

(Newsletter of "Hozon Undou" No. 149 published on May 10.)

<http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~kibonoie>
kibonoie@mb.infoweb.ne.jp

Shizuoka Peace Museum: Shizuoka

Forty photos taken in Afghanistan and Iraq taken by five Japanese photographers were exhibited from April 25 to June 8. Cluster bombs were used in war on Iraq and many duds are very dangerous just like land mines.

There has been an exhibition of pictures on experiences of US air-raids from June 19 to September 28. Over 2000 people were burnt to death because of the air-raids from June 19 to 20, 1945.

Tel & fax: +81-54-247-9641

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

Kyoto Museum for World Peace: Kyoto

There was a special exhibition on activities of Association of Peshawar (which is in Pakistan) from May 15 to June 15. The members are active not only in medical care but also digging a well and building flumes in Pakistan and Afghanistan. There was also a lecture by Mitsuharu Fukumoto of the Association of Peshawar on medical cooperation for 19 years and reality in Afghanistan on May 21.

A photo exhibition on beautiful scenery in Japan was held from May 15 to June 17. The photos were taken by Michihiro Kawamura of Yomiuri Newspaper and he gave a lecture of "The Field of Creating photos for Newspaper" on May 15.

A Peace Statue of Children of the World was temporarily exhibited in front of the entrance of Kyoto Museum for World Peace on May 5, Children's Day. It was made by efforts of children including high school students. There is already one in Hiroshima and Tokyo.



A Peace Statue of Children of the World

Children Center for Peace & Human Rights: Sakai City of Osaka

Many panels on school textbooks were produced and exhibited at various places in Japan. New panels on sociology, music and morality were newly made. Mrs. Kazuko Yoshioka criticizes a new textbook for morality because it is similar to the one used during World War II. She has more than 4000 textbooks of morality because they were donated by people who supported Ienaga textbook trial. Loyalty to the emperor and obedience was emphasized during WWII and critical thinking was prohibited.

Fax: +81-72-227-1453

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

Osaka International Peace Center

There was a special exhibition on cultural heritage that was lost in Osaka during WWII from March 25 to May 18.

A special exhibition on the effects of land mines was held from May 27 to July 13. Exhibited were photos of people in Cambodia who suffered from land mines, and pictures painted by children in Bosnia and Herzegovina

There were seminars on "Asia and NGO" in January, "Historical reconciliation" in March, "Resistance to War in Okinawa" in June. Tadao Sato, a film critic, gave a lecture on "How war was shown in Japanese films" on December 7, 2001. Five films on war and peace were shown in December.

There were a lecture, a drama, and music related to the US air-raids on Osaka on March 13.

War and Peace No. 12, the bulletin of Osaka International Peace Institute was published on March 31, 2002.

There was a fieldwork of visiting war related sites on May 18.

Fax: +81-6-6943-6080

Peace Memorial: Suita City of Osaka

A peace film is shown every month as follows. "Siberia Story", a Russian movie (1948), on a young man who got injured in war, but tries to be a composer (in December), "There is no abnormality in West Front" (in January), "Morocco" on foreign soldiers in Morocco (in February), "Goodbye to Hippopotamus" that is about exchanges of children and a hippopotamus during the US air-raids on Tokyo, and also "Angry Stone Statue" on the atomic bombing on Hiroshima (in March), "Wild Rose" on Vienna Boys Choir (in April), "Tomorrow" on the atomic bombing on Nagasaki (in May) and "Mata Hari" on a woman spy in World War I (in June).

Tel: +81-6-6387-2593

Peace and Human Rights Museum: Sakai City of Osaka

There was a photo exhibition from April 6 to June 29. Exhibited were 100 photos that were awarded in the photo contest in Asia and Pacific Oceans held by UNESCO in 2001.

Fax: +81-072-270-8159

Himeji Peace Museum: Hyogo

There was an exhibition of “Children and War” using original materials, photos and films from April 5 to July 13.

Fax: +81-792-91-2526

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Paintings drawn by the atomic bomb victims were exhibited from March 5 to July 6. They were collected by the museum, NHK Broadcasting Company, Chugoku Newspaper and so forth in 2002.

Materials kept by the late Mr. Kiyoshi Yoshikawa, the atomic bomb victim and a peace activist, were donated to the museum. 514 books, 248 films and 2102 photos were listed. There are 5000 more original materials such as letters, diary and postcards. They have been listed for classification.

Institute was created in Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the Journal No. 1 was published on March 31 to report the research.

(*Peace Culture* No. 148 published on March 1 and No. 149 published on June 1)

Fax: +81-82-542-7941

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

hpcf@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

Memoir by people who lost their beloved by the atomic bomb, victims' photos and articles left by the victims have been exhibited since April 1 and will end on March 31, 2004.

Address: 1-6 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City 730-0811

Tel: +81-82-543-6271

Fax: +81-82-543-6273

(*Peace Culture* No. 149 published on June 1)

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center Peace Memorial Museum: Kagawa

About thirty panels on children's life during World War II and seventy original articles such as toys and school supplies were exhibited from November 19 to 24.

Posters and panels on the atomic bombing were exhibited from May 20 to 25.

A film of “Mucchan's Poetry” was shown on November 23, 2002. It is about a girl named Mucchan who starved to death at an air-raid shelter on Ouita

City.

An animated cartoon of “A Blue-eyed Doll” was shown on May 24.

(Peace Memorial Newsletter No. 9 published in January and No. 10 published in April)

Fax: +81-87-861-7981

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

German Museum: Tokushima

There were twelve places where German prisoners of war were put in after World War II such as Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Tokushima, Oita, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and so forth. There is a plan to publish a journal on these camps and there is an appeal for cooperation in its newsletter, Ruhe No.5.

There has been a lecture on German culture since March 1. It is possible to learn German customs, environmental issues, how to deal with rubbish, education, daily life as a student, student's life, proverbs and so forth.

Fax: +81-88-689-0909

doitukan@city.naruto.tokushima.jp

Peace Museum Project in Matsuyama City: Ehime

There are about 100 people in Citizens' Association for Making Peace Museum in Matsuyama City. The first meeting was held at Ehime University in Matsuyama city on December 8, 2002. About forty people gathered and listened to a lecture by Kensaku Umebara, the head of Association of Recording War Damages and Air-raids in Kochi. He talked how the Grassroots House was created in Kochi city. He insisted that it was important to collect materials and preserve them cooperating with local government officials.

The members of the association in Matsuyama City are planning to collect signatures to make a peace museum and ask Matsuyama city assembly to create a peace museum in September.

Tel & fax: +81-89-927-9260

heiyu@mue.biglobe.ne.jp

Grassroots House: Kochi

Ms. Kathleen Sullivan, an expert of disarmament education, gave a lecture on nuclear issues on November 30, 2002. Not only young people but also citizens enjoyed learning them.

When energy is changed, the world can be changed. Solar system was set on the roof of the Grassroots House and it

became possible to use electricity without depending on a power company. It cost about \$13,500.

A film of "Power and Terror" on Noam Chomsky was shown on March 7 and about 400 people saw it.

Peace Wave in Kochi started on June 15 and there were various activities such as Peace Star festival where one million paper cranes were folded by 100,000 people, the exhibition to think of war and peace such as a photo exhibition on war on Iraq, anti-nuclear peace concert, peace theater, peace march, high school students' peace festival, peace art exhibition, peace film festival and children's meeting for peace.

Action against War on Iraq

Keiko Tamaki: Vice director of the **Grassroots House**

On March 19 citizens, college students and musicians got together and decided to protest against the war on Iraq.

They started to collect messages for peace from 12:00 to 13:00 and have a vigil from 18:00 to 19:00 every day. It was held downtown, so many people wrote messages for peace and attended the vigil. Messages were written in a rolled paper. One of the rolled papers became a part of an exhibition on War

on Iraq at Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum. The width of the paper is 70cm and the length is 30m. There are already 13 rolled papers.

Pupils, teenagers and young people in their twenties were especially eager to write their messages such as "No war! Peace is the best!" "Nothing would be created from war!" "Life is precious equally" "Love & Peace" and so forth.

All the messages were taken in photos and sent to President Bush and Prime Minister Koizumi. So far nine small albums with forty photos were sent to them.

Candles were put so that it made words of "No War" and people who pass downtown lit the candles. Musicians sometimes played music and people stopped walking and listened to music.

Such action continues though time was changed. From April 16 to June 14, peace messages were taken from 13:00 to 17:00 on Sunday and also 18:00 to 19:00 on Friday. Since June 15, it is held from 14:00 to 16:00 on Sunday.

Three young people went to Tokyo to protest against the passage of the National Emergency Law which make is possible for Japan to get involved with war started by the USA. They

took one roll of papers full of anti-war messages.

A peace concert was held on June 15 at the Central Park. Twenty-one groups attended it and gave a message for peace through music.

It was decided that Self-Defense Forces would be sent to Iraq and peace seems far away. However, if children's wishes for peace continue, the world should be changed in the future. We want to plant seeds of peace and raise them for the peaceful future.

War Museum for Soldiers and People: Fukuoka

Mr. Tomio Taketomi who opened Heishi Shominno Sensou Shiryoukan (War Museum for Soldiers and People) passed away on November 24, 2002. He was eighty-four. I would like to express my sincerest condolences.

Mrs. Tomoko Taketomi, his wife, became the director and reopened the museum on January 22.

There was an exhibition on "General Saburo Endou and Pacifism" from May 6 to June 3. Endou tried to protect the Japanese Constitution that renounces war and Mr. Taketomi was greatly influenced by Endo.

A video tape of "Tomio Taketomi Talks about War and Materials on War" was produced by Seishi Haranaka. It was recorded in November, 1992. There are two tapes and each tape costs 5000 yen.

Mrs. Tomoko Taketomi: 415-13 Otoku, Kotake-cho, Kurate-gun, Fukuoka 820-1101

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum

Materials on the atomic bombing kept by the museum were exhibited from February 4 to March 27.

A photo exhibition of Shigeo Hayashi was held from May 9 to August 31. Hayashi went to Nagasaki in October, 1945 and took photos of the atomic bomb victims.

(Heiwa Peace Wing Nagasaki Newsletter No. 97 published on January 20)

Fax: 095-846-5170

Nagasaki Peace Museum Opened

A new peace museum was opened in Nagasaki City on April 19. Masashi Sada, a singer-song writer, who is from Nagasaki, made efforts to create the new peace museum.

The purpose of the museum is to show now only conflicts in the world but also the preciousness of peace introducing smiling children of the world, beautiful nature and music.

It cost forty million yen to build the museum and it was covered by people's donation. The entrance fee is free.

(Kochi Newspaper dated on April 20)

Address: 7-15 Matsugaeda-machi,
Nagasaki City 850-0921

Tel: +81-95-818-4247

Fax: +81-95-818-4208

museum@nagasakiips.com

Oka Masaharu Memorial Peace Museum: Nagasaki

The third meeting to listen to Chinese victims of Japan's aggression was held on December 14, 2002. Hsia Shuchin was eight years old when Japanese army occupied Nanjing. Seven out of 9 members of her family were killed.

Her parents and grandparents were killed in front of her and two elder sisters aged 15 and 13 were also killed. She was severely injured because she had her back stabbed by a bayonet and she still has the scar.

Mr. Chao Wei who was in charge of the exhibition on Nanjing Massacre talked about the reality of the massacre and

said, "Citizens of Nanjing and Nagasaki can deeply think of the importance of peace together. Let's not repeat the same mistake in the past. Let's learn lessons from the history."

After his lecture, a Japanese woman who listened to the massacre from one of her relatives during WWII apologized to him for not thinking of the victims of the massacre. Both of them shook hands firmly, which made us think of the importance of citizens' exchanges.

(Nishisaka Dayori Newsletter No. 33 dated March 1)

Tomohiro Shinkai wrote an article on Chinese people who were forced to work in Nagasaki during World War II. Some of them visited Nagasaki in summer, 2002.

Fax: +81-95-820-5600

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

Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims

A new peace memorial was opened in Nagasaki on July 5th. About 120 people including atomic bomb victims attended the opening ceremony. The entrance fee of the museum is free.

Mr. Senji Yamaguchi, the atomic bomb victim, said that it is important for the atomic bomb victims and their bereaved families not to let the same tragedy happen again. The museum was built to convey the hardship of the atomic bomb victims to the future generation and pray for peace. It cost 4.4 billion yen.

(Kochi Newspaper dated on July 6)

Address: 7-8 Hirano-machi, Nagasaki City
852-8117

Tel: +81-95-814-0055

Fax: +81-95-814-0056

info@peace-nagasaki.go.jp

Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum will Open: Okinawa

Tsushima Maru, an evacuation ship, was torpedoed and sank by the U.S. submarine Bowfin off the coast of Akuseki Island, situated north of Amami Island, while transporting school children and teachers from Okinawa to mainland Japan. Of the 1661 passengers, 1,484 lives were lost including 767 children.

The purpose of the museum is not to forget the tragedy and create a base for the education of peace where the children of the next generation can learn the preciousness of peace and life and realize the importance of their own

lives.

It will be constructed by the central government by the end of March, 2004, but will be run privately.

1-7-1 Kume, Naha City, Okinawa
Prefecture 900-0033

Tel: +81-98-941-3515

Fax: +81-98-863-3683

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

info@tsushimamaru.or.jp

(The above information is based on the brochure of the museum. With thanks to Ms. Yuki Yoshikawa of the museum)



This is a card in which you can see people against war on Iraq in Bainbridge Island, Washington. It was taken Joel Sackett. It would be nice to make such a card and sell them at a museum shop.

(With thanks to Mr. Gerald Elfendahl)

News in Asia and Australia

Peace Museum Project in Korea

Kim Yeong Hwan

There is War Memorial in Yongsan in

South Korea. Should we be proud of this?

A workshop for creating a peace museum was held by Center for Human Rights and Peace of Sung Kong Hoe University and Committee for Truth in Viet Nam War and International Democratic Solidarity on June 15.

The background of the peace museum project is as follows. Korean citizens started to demand Korean official apology to Vietnamese people for killing during Viet Nam War in 1999. They also demanded the search for truth in Viet Nam war and have been looking for reconciliation between Korea people and Vietnamese people.

They started collecting donations from Korean citizens to make a peace park and a peace museum in Vietnam from October in 1999 to January, 2003. This was done in Hankyoreh 21 (newspaper). They held Peace Music Festival, sold T-shirts and CDs and held a symposium. Han-Viet Peace Park was constructed on January 21, 2003. Korean citizens started to think of creating a peace museum in Korea also.

Citizens' donation was requested by Hankyoreh Newspaper and Preparatory Committee for a peace museum project. There is a plan to

make a peace museum in the cease-fire zone between North Korea and South Korea.



Han-Viet Peace Park in Phuyen Province, Vietnam

<http://www.hani.co.kr/section-02102400/0/2003/01/021024000200301300445007.html> "THE HANKYOREH21", No.445, 2003.1.30.

Efforts for Disarmament Education in Cambodia: WGWR

The Working Group for Weapons Reduction (WGWR) is the first NGO in South East Asia, which is working on Small Arms Light Weapons (SALW) reduction.

1. Goal of the Public Education Project (PE)

WGWR works to address the culture of violence that is a legacy of Cambodia's decades of internal conflict. Public education and awareness raising can provide Cambodians with an

opportunity to deal with their own fears and find common solutions to improving the security in their own communities. There is a great need for on-going commitment, experience, and resources to identify, stop, and reverse the culture of violence commonly witnessed in Cambodia.

PE will develop public education materials such as posters and leaflets, using them to educate and train persons from NGOs and institutions working in both rural and urban areas. Trained participants will then be able to incorporate weapons issues into their on-going programming. Efforts will focus on the general public, youth and students, the armed forces, and NGOs. The Public Education team will also produce and broadcast a media campaign through television and radio spots. WGWR will provide follow-up support for NGOs and institutions participating in public education activities.

In 2003 and 2004 the Public Education Project will implement the Cambodian Peace and Disarmament Education Project.

2 Project Purpose

The project purpose is to enable target groups to consider the negative effects of small arms-light weapons (SALW) possession and use and indicate a

commitment to nonviolent problem solving and conflict resolution.

3 Project activities

The Public Education Project will implement the Cambodian Peace and Disarmament Education Project, achieving its objectives, by carrying out the following major outputs and activities:

- Establish Peace Education Partners
- A variety of educational materials on small arms reduction and peace building for children and youth will be created.
- Small Arms & Peace Education Seminars and Training-of-Trainers (ToT) for Teachers and Teachers-in-Training will be implemented.
- Community small arms and peace building awareness events will be organized
- Non-formal peace education program will be provided for youth and students.
- Peace and small arms media Campaign developed.

There is a plan to make a peace corner/room at school and also a peace museum in the future in Cambodia.

Address: Sothearos Blvd House No.55
PO BOX 116 Phnom Penh, Cambodia
E-mail(1): wgwr@bigpond.com.kh
Website: <http://www.wgwr.org>
Telephone: +855-23-222462

Fax: +855-23-213447

Founding Date: August, 1998

Representative: Neb Sinthay

(Executive Director)

Officer Responsible for Conflict Prevention: Neb Sinthay, Executive Director/ Hout Thavory, Project Officer Public Education

Number of Regular Staff: 13

(Information is from the website)

A New Museum for Peace in Thailand

“Freedom for Thailand” Museum will open in fall. There was an anti-Japan group called “Freedom for Thailand” in World War II.

Thai government allowed Japanese army to use Thailand and invade Malay and Burma during the war. But students and intellectuals secretly made “Freedom for Thailand” with British and US cooperation. There were about 3000 members who resisted war.

Exhibited are photos, anti-Japan handouts, radio and so forth.

(Asahi Newspaper dated September 18)

The Liberation Museum in Dhaka, Bangladesh

On display are many rare documents and objects, carefully preserved and

displayed to give you an understanding of the struggle for freedom.

The museum’s six galleries are well lit with friendly guides to answer your queries. As you end your tour of the Museum, you may relax in our outdoor Café and reflect upon your thoughts. Our kiosk stocks books, photo-albums and souvenirs. The Library is filled with books and documents on the Liberation War. Last but not least, is our video room, where one can see a 20 minute video documentary from the events of 1971, collected from authentic media clippings.

The Liberation War Museum wants the future generation to know our rich heritage and draw from the spirit of the Liberation War the inspiration and pride to build a better future and make the dream of Golden Bengal become a reality.

(This is from the following website.

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

With thanks to Emma Leslie and Soth Plai Ngarm)

The Sydney Jewish Museum

The Sydney Jewish Museum provides visitors with experiences and understanding of the events of the

Holocaust by allowing them to meet, in a dignified and moving environment, those who were involved. The Museum combines the voices of those who have lived through the Shoah with concise text, audiovisual displays, primary source materials, and authentic images, offering a unique educational excursion.

The museum also deals with Jewish life from the first days of European settlement in Australia.

(This is from the following website.

<http://www.sydneyjewishmuseum.com.au/>

With thanks to Emma Leslie and Soth Plai Ngarm)

Publications

“Traces of the wartime past mostly overlooked but not forgotten” in The Asahi Shimbun and International Herald Tribune dated August 2-3. For some, war sites are important historical records to be restored and preserved, while for others, they are nuisances and painful reminders.

(With thanks to Prof. Shumbu Jubishi)

Journal of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University No. 4 published on March 31: Report of the 2nd conference of Japanese Network of Museum for Peace and so forth.

Studies of Peace Culture No. 25 published by Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture in the Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science on March 31: One Year After Sadao Kamada’s Death – Tasks Left - by Yoshikazu Shibano etc.

* * * * *

Muse 10 in Japanese was published in July. It has information on the 4th International Conference of Peace Museums in May and also information on activities of Japanese peace museums.

Editor’s Notes

News on big peace museums was originally written in Japanese by Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, the curator of Kyoto Museum for World Peace of Ritsumeikan University. Other news was written and edited by Kazuyo Yamane.

I hope the list of museums for peace in Japan will be useful.

WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS ON THIS NEWSLETTER.

With best wishes,

Kazuyo Yamane : kyamane@sings.jp

Museums for Peace in Japan

The following are the names and addresses of museums for peace in Japan.

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum	614-1mabuni, Itoman City, Okinawa, Japan 901-0333
Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum	1-7-1 Kume, Naha City, Okinawa 900-0033
Himeyuri Peace Museum	671-1 Ihara, Itoman City, Okinawa, Japan 901-0344
Peace Museum(Nuchidou Takarano Ie)	2304 Higashi Emae, Iemura, Kokutou-gun, Okinawa, Japan 905-0502
Sakima Art Museum	358 Uehara, Ginowan City, Okinawa, Japan 901-2204
Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum	7-8 Hirano-machi, Nagasaki City 852-8117
Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims	7-8 Hirano-cho, Nagasaki City 852-8117
Nagasaki Peace Museum	7-15 Matsugaeda-machi, Nagasaki City 850-0921
Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum	9-4 Nishisaka-cho, Nagasaki City, Japan 850-0051
Shoukokumin Museum	3-17-47 Tagami, Nagasaki City, Japan 851-0251
Heishi Shomin no Sensou Shiryoukan	415-13 Otoku, Kotake-cho, Kurate-gun, Japan 820-1101
Grassroots House	9-11 Masugata, Kochi City, Japan 780-0861
Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum	4-14-3 Sanbashi, Kochi City, Japan 780-8010
German Museum	55-2 Higashi Yamada, Hinokiaza, Oasa-cho, Naruto City, Japan 779-0225
Takamatsu Civic Culture Center: Peace Museum	1-15-1, Matsushima-cho, Takamatsu City, Japan 760-0068
Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum	1-2 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City, Japan 730-0811

Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims	1-6 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City 730-0811
Okunoshima Poison Gas Museum	Okuno-jima, Tadanoumi-cho, Takehara City, Japan 729-2311
Fukuyama City Human Rights & Peace Museum	1-1-1 Marunouchi, Fukuyama City, Japan 720-0061
Holocaust Education Center	866 Nakatsuhara, Miyuki-cho, Fukuyama City, Japan 720-0004
Historical Himeji Peace Center	475 Nishi Nobesue, Himeji City, Japan 670-0971
Osaka International Peace Center	2-1 Osaka-jo, Chuou-ku, Osaka City, Japan 540-0002
Liberty Osaka	3-6-36 Naniwa Nishi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka City, Japan 556-0026
Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum	Kyouiku Bunka Center 426 Fukai Shimizu-cho, Sakai-City, Japan 599-8273
Suita Peace Center	6F Suita Shimin Kaikan 4-1 Deguchi-cho, Suita City, Japan 564-0072
The Peace, Human Rights and Children Center	1-9-3 Kouryou Nishi-machi, Sakai City, Japan 590-0026
Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan Univ.	56-1 Kita-machi, Toujiin, Kita-ku, Kyoto, Japan 603-8346
Ishigaki Memorial	2902-79 Taiji,Joudo, Tiaji-cho, Higasi muro-gun, Japan 649-5171
Teranaka Art Museum	4-2-54 Fukiage, Wakayama, Japan 640-8137
Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum	1-23 Sato Maruoka, Maruoka-cho, Sakai-gun, Japan 910-0302
Shizuoka Peace Center	2F Chuou Bill 6-20 Aioi-cho, Shizuoka City, Japan 420-0838
Kawasaki Peace Museum	1957-1 Kizuki Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki City, Japan 211-0021
Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship	1-8-10 Okubo, Kounan-ku, Yokohama City Japan 233-0007
Peace Museum	1-4-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo Japan 105-0014
Soka Gakkai Toda Peace Memorial Hall	7-1 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama City Japan 231-0023
Display House of the Fifth Lucky Dragon	Yumenoshima-Park 3-2 Yumenoshima, Koutou-ku, Tokyo, Japan 136-0081

Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center	28-105 Daikyo-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 160-0015
Peace Museum of Saitama	241-113 Iwadono, Higashi Matsuyama City, Japan 355-0065
Maruki Gallery	1401 Shimokarako, Higashi Matsuyama City, Japan 355-0076
Pacific War History Museum	Office Hanaoka 141 Koromogawamura Junbashita, Isawa-gun Japan 029-4427
Ou Kounichi Anti-War Art Museum	1272 Shimo Kawasaki, Hanyu City, Japan 348-0034
No More Hibakusha Hall	17-6-7 Heiwa-dori, Shiraishi-ku, Sapporo City, Japan 003-0029
Tokyo Document Center on Air Raids and War Damages	1-5-4 kitasuna, Koutou-ku, Tokyo Japan 136-0073
Kourai Museum	9F of dai 2 Kankoku Hiroba, 1-12-1 Okubo, Shinjuku-ku Japan 169-0072
Gifu Peace Museum	Gofu JR Station, 1-10 Hashimoto-cho, Gifu City 500-8856 Japan
Chiune Sugihara Memorial: Gifu	1071 Yaozu, Yaozu-cho, Kamo-gun, Gifu 505-0301 Japan
Museum for Sunken Ship and Seamen: Hyogo	3-1-6 Kaigan-dori, Chuou-ku, Kobe City Japan 650-0024
Asakawa Association of Preserving the Underground Shelter	4-16-25 Shiroyama-machi, Shiroyama, Tsukui-gun, Kanagawa, Japan 220-0116
Matsushiro Association of Preserving the Imperial Headquarters	Kihouno-ie 569-4 Wakasato, Nagano Japan 380-0923
Association of Recording Air-raids on Yokohama	25 Miyazaki-cho, Nishi-ku, Yokohama City Japan 220-0063
Harima Peace Center, Hyogo	Shiei-jutaku 24-2, 107 Yuuhigaoka, Shikitou-cho, Himeji, Japan 671-0215
Art Museum of Picture Books	2-10 Minamiyamate-cho, Nagasaki City Japan 850-0931
Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace	3462 Koaso Sannouyama, Ueda City Japan 389-1213
Yawaragi: Peace Memorial in Saeki	3-3-12 Tsuruya-cho, Saeki City, Oita 876 Japan
Okinawa Peace Network	Kyouiku Fukushi Kaikan 119-1 Furushima, Naha, Japan 901-0061
Sendai Hukkou Memorial	2-12-1 Oumachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai City 980-0804 Japan