

Muse no. 11: Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: June, 2004

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The following is news on peace museums in Japan and Asian countries. Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, the curator of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, wrote news on big peace museums while Kazuyo Yamane of Grassroots House wrote news on small peace museums and other news. We hope you will enjoy reading them.

International Symposium

“Exchange of Experiences and Future Cooperation of Asian Peace Museums”

The symposium will be held by Science Council of Japan (Peace Research Commission) and Kyoto Museum for World Peace on June 19th. Ms. Lee Suhyo of the Republic of Korea will talk about “A New Tide of Korean Peace Museum Campaign and the Possibility of Japan-Korea Cooperation”. Mr. Zhou Sheng Shan, Director of Nanjing Massacre Museum (China) will talk about “China-Japan Difference in Recognition of Nanjing Massacre Event and Future Prospect for Resolution.” Mr. Nguyen Kha Lan, Director of War Remnants Museum, Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), will talk about “How to Hand Down the Memories of Vietnam War to the Posterity for Making Future Peace”

The 4th Conference of Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

There will be the 4th conference of Japanese Network of Museums for Peace in Tokyo on November 27th and 28th. The participants will visit Document Centre on Air Raids and War Damages and the 5th Lucky Dragon Display House. If you are interested in attending the conference, please contact Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University.



Reconstructing Weng Anti-Japan Art Museum: Saitama

The museum was burnt on March 23, 2003 unfortunately because the wind blew when Mr. Weng Hsiuyue, the director of the museum, was burning grass. He decided to reconstruct his art museum and the following is his appeal. (It is so long that it was summarized by Kazuyo Yamane.)

The purpose of Weng Anti-Japan Art Museum is to change Japanese concept of history for the friendship between China and Japan. This is because there are cabinet ministers who denied the existence of the Nanjing massacre 57 years after Japan's defeat in 1945. Such a situation is very different from one in Germany and Italy.

The art museum was founded in a place where there was a factory and the floor space was 66 square meters. **The exhibits** were paintings on the Nanjing massacre by Guo Peiyu, a Chinese artist, paintings for peace, historical materials, video tapes and books. There were also books and videos from Nanjing Massacre Museum and a video tape called "Maggie's Will" made by Chinese Americans.

There was also a letter by Shang Chaofu, a victim of the Nanjing massacre, and a

will in which a former Japanese soldier expressed his apology to the Chinese. It was sent by Ms. Ayako Kurahashi, a family of the Japanese soldier. There were also panels from Japanese citizen's groups such as the Association of Remembering the Nanjing Massacre, the Association for Thinking Human Bones that were discovered at the former Army Medical School, the Association for Supporting Korean Women who were forced to work as sex slaves by Japanese army and the secretariat for Photo Exhibition on Nuclear Issues and the Earth in Chernobyl.

As a result, there were over 200 visitors including those from several countries since July 7, 1996 when it was opened: from teenagers to people in their eighties. Most of the visitors knew the Nanjing massacre and I found that quite a few people reflect on Japan's aggressive war. But the visitors were much less than I had expected.

This made me think why Japanese concept of history was not changed. I couldn't help thinking that there should be basic reasons for the existence of Japanese old concept of history.

1. Japanese people are still influenced by militaristic education before World War II.
2. The Japanese tend to communicate among themselves, not with

foreigners, and also tend to hide the historical truth.

3. It is possible that the Japanese government and society didn't change much basically after World War II.
4. It is not easy for the Japanese to cooperate one another to deal with the historical truth.
5. There are some people who say, "There was not the Nanjing massacre. It was not Japan's aggressive war. There is no need to apologize to the Chinese for the aggression."
6. Thus Japanese concept of history cannot be changed easily. China was not compensated and the Japanese tend to think that there is no war responsibility by Japan.

As a conclusion, in order to change Japanese concept of history, it is important to do as follows:

- 1) The Japanese should face up to the historical fact of Japan's aggression in World War II.
- 2) The Japanese government should make efforts to change people's concept of history through related agencies.
- 3) Asian victims of Japan's aggression should understand the present situation of Japan well and should deal with the problem actively.

Human beings sometimes make mistakes and it is necessary to talk with one another. The reason why I have a different concept of history from the Japanese is that I learned historical facts from my father since I was six years old. I also read Chinese books presented by Mr. Chu Chengshan, the former director of the Nanjing Massacre Museum and a book of *Chinese Who were Forced to Work in Japan* by He Tieni. I also read books by Japanese researchers and citizen's groups and saw various exhibits, which convinced me of the historical facts. I'd like to express my deep gratitude to the people who donated the books.

Now I'd like to reconstruct this art museum which was burnt down on March 23rd, 2003. I'd appreciate it if people including citizen's groups would donate materials, books, publications, paintings and money. It would be nice if an association of friends would be created to support various activities at the museum.

Mr. Weng Hsiuyue
3-229 Miyahara-cho, Kita-ku, Saitama
City 331-0812
Donation: Post Office account number
10300 48636551

(Thanks go to Ms. Keiko Tamaki for helping Romanize some Chinese words.)

**The Committee of Creating Women's
War/Peace Museum: our activities**

Secretariat: Yuko Yoshida

A whole year passed since the Committee of Creating Women's Peace Museum was set up. I'd like to report our activities, the present situation and our plan for the future. The committee consists of researchers, journalists, office workers, students and so forth who got together to realize the peace museum as a volunteer. There are several groups as follows.

Ms. Rumiko Nishino and others have been collecting materials on women who were forced to work as sex slaves during World War II and also sorting them out. They are making a collection of the women's testimony.

Some women deal with violence based on gender in modern conflicts and try to collect materials on NGOs which explore the reality of violence against women and efforts to get rid of violence. They are planning to make a network of the NGOs.

Ms. Eriko Ikeda is in charge of making videos on the victims and the aggressors of sexual violence in World War II.

Some women sort out books and articles of Ms. Yayori Matsui, a journalist, who worked hard for women who were forced to work as sex slaves and demanded

Japan's apology and compensation.

Other women are in charge of database and the computer system in the museum. There is also an architect who drafts a design for the museum.

Besides such several groups, some members visited peace museums in Japan and abroad, and they made clear the concept of the peace museum. After visiting the House of Sharing in the Republic of Korea and museums in Germany and Poland, they are planning to put an emphasis on victims individually so that visitors will be able to learn their lives. It is important to know the number of the victims, but it is not enough to learn only the number of the victims.

We also aim at a peace museum where visitors not only see the exhibits but also think and act for peace. Ms. Michiko Kajimura of Japanese Women's Society in Berlin introduced a concept of "an active museum" in which visitors can think and act for peace.

Our activities will be introduced in the website. I'd like to have your opinion and cooperation to realize this museum.

Tel& Fax: 03-3369-6866
info@wfphr.org
<http://www.wfphr.org/>

Introduction of the Museum of the War of the Chinese People' Resistance Against Japan

The Museum of the War of Chinese People's Resistance against Japan is located in Wanping City, beside Lugou bridge (Marco Polo bridge), the southwest suburbs of Beijing. It covers more than 30,000 square meters and the gross floors area is more than 20, 000 square meters. The Museum, the City and the Bridge add radiance and beauty to each other. The Hall is becoming the important window for Chinese and foreign visitors to know the Chinese Anti-Japanese War.

On July 7th, 1937, Japan militarism launched the full-scale aggressive warfare to China at Lugouqiao. Under the banner of the Chinese united front of resisting Japan proposed by the Communist Party of China, the people of China started to enter the national Anti-Japanese War. The War was based on the cooperation between Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party, including workers, peasants, businessmen, students, soldiers, every nationality, every democratic parties, every resistance group, patriotic personage of all social strata and Chinese overseas. The War was the first complete victory in Chinese resistance against foreign aggression since the modern times. Meanwhile, the Anti-Japanese

War was a part of the world war to anti-fascist (the II World War). The War was supported strongly and sympathized widely by all peace loving countries and people in the world. To win the victory of the Anti-Japanese War and the World War, China bore a tremendous native victim and took a great indelible contribution. The victory was the honour not only for the people of China, but also for all peace loving countries and people in the world.

For memorizing the great national revolution war, recalling martyr, admonishing later ages and carrying forward the patriotic spirit, as well as striking back some reactionary trend in Japan who don't admit the aggressive warfare, the Museum of the War of the Chinese People's Resistance against Japan was established in 1987. The Museum is for comprehensive showing the course of great national revolution and besides Lugouqiao which lighted the national war fire to resist Japan at that time. Mr. Deng Xiaoping wrote the name of the Museum.

On May 26, 1997, the general secretary of the Communist Party of China, Jiang Zemin, wrote the words "to hold high a banner of patriotism, to educate people by the history, to carry forward the spirit of the Chinese nation, to vitalize China". The Museum is becoming a great

monument of the spirit of the Chinese nation.

The Museum consists of Prologue Hall, three synthetic halls and three special subject halls (Japanese Army Atrocity Hall; People's War Hall; Martyr Hall) and semi-panorama Hall. In the front of the Prologue hall, there is a large copper sculpture (24m × 6m × 1.3m; L × H × W). It shows the subject of the Chinese national anti-Japanese war with a great momentum. The sculpture consists of 5 configurations. Each of them has individual feature. The configurations are composed to a large barrier as bastion of iron-impregnable fortress. A rising and falling high mountain ridges scene is the background of it. Two sides of it are connected with the battlement of the Great Wall. They become a subject with pregnant meaning—"To build our new great wall by our blood and body"³⁵

With the historical relics, photos, scenes and video, the three synthetic halls show the history of the War and record the course that the Chinese nation fought with Japanese and won the victory. Under the general strategy of the united front, the army led by KMT in the front and the army led by the Communist Party in the enemy's rear area was cooperated and supported each other in strategy and campaign. All of Chinese were all of one mind, they didn't fear

Japanese violence, united closely, shared a bitter hatred of the enemy and won the final great victory of the War. The halls fully reveal the characters of the War: the fighting field and occasion were wide and tragic; the resisting period was long-drawn-out; the politics, economy, military, culture and diplomacy were crossed and complicated totally. In the War, the Chinese nation expressed their high-condensed force and patriotism, which was a powerful source to defeat Japan militarism. The Chinese nation was awoken unprecedented. The Chinese force at the core of the Communist Party was expanded unprecedented. That was the decisive reason to win the War. The great victory of the War was a great turn in the forwardness of the Chinese nation to a great resurgence.

The Japanese Army Atrocity Hall shows the crimes offended by Japanese army in China. The crimes were in 10 fields: bombing, looting, slaughtering, burning, creating "the land without people", persecuting women and children, setting up "Comfort Stations", maltreating and slaughtering Chinese labors, conducting germ warfare and chemical weapons warfare etc. The crimes reflect the insanity and barbarism of Japanese army in different field. The ironclad evidence explains that the crimes done by Japanese aggressive army have never been cleaned in the human history.

Nowadays, any ugly words and deeds to attempt to revive Japan militarism should be firmly opposed and cast aside by Chinese people and all peace loving countries and people in the world.

The People's War Hall shows the main subjects as: the strategic general policy of the national full-scale resisted line and protracted war led by the Communist Party, to develop the guerrilla war and open the battlefield in the enemy's rear area actively, to fall Japanese army into the vast peoples' war. On the wide battlefield, main army-the Eight Route Army and the New Fourth Army (led by the Communist Party of China) combined with local army, militia, guerrilla and masses. The universal guerrilla war combined with mobile war under better condition. Armed forces struggle combined with non-armed one. Fighting on interior lines combined with on exterior line. The army and masses in the enemy's rear area brought on their tremendous intelligence and widely launched various guerrilla tactics. The tactics were: land mine, tunnel, besieging, fighting mode as sparrow, guerrilla war on the lakes and rivers. Japanese aggressor was struck anywhere and caught in a dilemma. The Chinese nation launched creatively the people's war and guerrilla war, which brought on a tremendous might. The tactics was an outstanding contribution of Chinese

nation to the world war history.

There are the name list and course of the martyrs carved on the wall of the Martyr Hall. In the difficult period of the War, 35 millions Chinese martyrs had devoted their life for the national independence and revolution. Also, many foreigners had taken outstanding contribution and devoted their life for the Chinese revolution and the world war to resist fascist. In the War, innumerable martyr didn't leave their names when they died. But, their patriotic spirit to have responsibility bravely for the national calamity and struggle united to foreign aggression is like the mountain and river, the sun and moon living forever! There is a subject of sculpture "Nameless-Martyr" in the Hall. Innumerable visitors are attracted. They halt going forward and forgetting to return. We shall remember all martyrs died in the War forever.

Semi-panorama Hall is a large three-dimensional imaging show. It is 40m(wide), 24m(depth of field) and 18.5m(high). It has been designed and constructed by China. The semi-panorama is integrated with oil paintings, models, real objects and some hi-tech controlling system (sonic/light/electric and computer). It shows lively the historic scene of the Lugouqiao Incident. It's a vanguard of the semi-panorama in the museums of China.

There is a big sculpture-Awakening Lion in the center of the square of the Museum. The Lion symbolizes the awakening of the Chinese nation. There is a copper board “this date on the Chinese Anti-Japanese War” before the Lion. The board recalls that the important event happened on the date in the War. The board warns that the history has never been forgotten!

Except for the basic shows, more than 30 special subject and temporary exhibitions, such as “Japanese Aggressive Army Crimes Show” have been sponsored in the Museum. Some researchers of the Museum and outside scholars have been organized to promote their writings and popular editions to the public. Recently, some members of the Right run wild actively in Japan. The seminars and meetings have been sponsored in time here together with the Association of the History of the Chinese Anti-Japanese War. Here is an important location to express the Chinese justice sense and oppose the Japanese Right.

Ten years after, more than ten millions visitors from domestic and abroad have visited here. Around 300,000 of them are from Asia, European and American. Also, several delegations from the Museum have visited Japan, American, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, South Korea, Singapore and Europe etc.

They have brought the shows to them, exposed the crimes done by Japan militarism, presented the history of the War and expressed the genius wish that the people of China love peace and oppose war. An international influence of the Museum is expanding progressively.

Right now, The Museum of the war of Chinese people’s Resistance Against Japan is focusing on progress, keeping pace with the times and hoping to take bigger actions in the cause to oppose war and maintain peace. We are expecting to build a peaceable, beautiful, flourishing and progressive world together with all friends!

(With thanks to Luo Cunkang, a researcher at the museum.)

There is also an article of “Peace Is A Common Desire Of Humanity” and it is available at the website of the International Network of Peace Museums as follows:

www.peacemuseums.org

Tanba Manganese Memorial: Kyoto

Lee Yong Sik

Manganese was used for tanks and tractors during World War II. Three million tons of Manganese was necessary, but less than 300,000 tons of Manganese was mined. Three places were known for Manganese in Japan: Sanriku area in Tohoku, Uwajima in Shikoku and Tanba

in Kyoto.

In Tanba there were 300 mines and the people who mined Manganese were the Japanese who were discriminated against and also Koreans who were forced to work in Japan.

In Tanba there were about 3000 Koreans who were forced to go to Japan and work for free. Many people have been suffering from lung disorder because of fine particles of stone and Manganese.

Lee Jung Ho, the former director of the memorial, also suffered from lung disorder. He tried to help patients who suffered from the lung disorder and also created the memorial and opened it in 1998. He asked the town officials to cooperate with him, but his offer was rejected because they didn't want to record the history of the Japanese who were discriminated against and Koreans who were forced to go to Japan and work there. There was not any museum on people who had been forced to go to Japan and work there at that time.

Naturally Japan should be responsible for recording the history of the people who were forced to go to Japan and work there and women who were forced to work as sex slaves by Japanese army considering Japan's terrible crimes. But the reality is that such history has been

recorded and exhibited not by public museums but by individuals.

Japanese attitude not to face the history of Japan's aggression leads to discrimination against Koreans who live in Japan and also Koreans in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

We try to convey the history in Tanba to the next generation at the memorial.

Tanba Manganese Memorial: 45 Shimonaka, Keihoku-cho, Kitakuwata-gun, Kyoto 601-0533

Tel: 0771-54-0307. Fax: 0771-54-0234

tanbamn@apricot.ocn.ne.jp

There is a video tape on Koreans who lived in Tanba and were forced to work for manganese. The time is 40 minutes and the price is 5000 yen.

Tsushima-maru Memorial

Under Construction

Tsushima-maru, a cargo ship, left Naha port in Okinawa for Kagoshima carrying 1661 children and leaders for evacuation on August 21st in 1944. But it was attacked by an U.S. submarine on 22nd and it sank eleven minutes after the attack.

There is a memorial of the submarine in

Hawaii. Three people including a survivor and Mr. Masakatsu Takara, the president of Association Commemorating Tsushima-maru, visited the memorial. The details are available at Tsushima-maru Newsletter No. 4 published on May 20th. (The newsletter is written in Japanese.)

Tel & Fax: 098-941-3515

www.tsushimamaru.or.jp

info@tsushimamaru.or.jp

**Professor Ikuro Anzai's lecture:
The history of making war illegal and anti-war movement**

Professor Ikuro Anzai, the director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, gave a lecture on the history of making war illegal and anti-war movement for young people of Japan Peace Committee on March 27 in Kyoto.

Armament and war was regarded as a national right at the beginning of the 20th century, but war was made illegal by the U.N. Charter after going through the two world wars. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution that renounces war is the most advanced one trying to solve conflicts peacefully.

It is not possible to stop the revision of the Japanese Constitution if there is only

protesting against the revision. It is necessary to propose a counterproposal on peace and security. It is important to think that it is I who can change the world and think various issues seriously, but it is also important to enjoy your activities for peace.

(Peace Newspaper No. 1733 published on April 5.)

Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Pacific War History Museum: Iwate

Mr. Nobuteru Iwabuchi, the founder and curator of PACIFIC WAR History Museum was recently awarded Honorary Citizenship of Biak Numfor Regency, Papua Province, Republic of Indonesia. The Museum's activities now diversify, together with the Chiba-based NPO, Bios Society, into a primitive but practical technology transfer of changing kitchen garbage into compost for agricultural fertilizers. Despite that 60 years elapsed after the deaths of more than 12,000 soldiers from prefectures of Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Kyoto, Fukui, and Shiga, there still remain thousands of soldiers' bones in the islands of Biak and Numfor. The Museum, located in Iwate, with the spontaneous and enthusiastic support by the local government in Biak, have been

successfully recovering human remains of fallen soldiers and sending ashes back to Tokyo on behalf of the Government of Japan since 1999.

(With thanks to Mr. Nobuteru Iwabuchi)

Tel: 0197-52-3000

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

When Mr. Katsuichi Honda gave a lecture of “Iraq, the United States and Japan” on February 11, we also joined the preparation for the lecture.

There was a project of making an article to protest against sending Self Defense Forces to Iraq and the revision of the Japanese Constitution in newspaper. We agreed on the idea and sent the donation.

There were visitors not only from Fukui Prefecture but also various parts of Japan last year.

(Newsletter No. 144 dated January 5, 2004)

Tel & Fax: 0776-52-2169

kore.mitene.or.jp/~yukisita/yukisita@kore.mitene.or.jp
yukisita@kore.mitene.or.jp

**History & Folk Museum: Sendai City of
Miyagi Prefecture**

Research Report No. 22 was published on March 31st and there are feature articles on war and people’s life such as “Community and Military”, “War and Women”, “War-related Sites in Miyagi” etc.

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

**Nagaoka War Damage Museum:
Niigata Prefecture**

The museum was opened in Nagaoka City in July, 2003. Materials on U.S. air-raids on Nagaoka and citizens’ life during and after the war are exhibited. It is supported by the victims of the air-raids, and *Record on Experiences of the U.S. Air-raids* was published on February 25, 2004 with volunteers’ cooperation.

Address: c/o Machinaka Koubou 2-1-2 Otedori, Nagaoka City, Nigata Prefecture
Tel:0258-36-3269

**Peace Museum Project in Matsushiro:
Nagano Prefecture**

A meeting with Nagano City officials was held on February 12. We would like to have the war-related sites designated as historic sites by the central government, and the city officials answered that they

would like to consider designating them as historic sites by the city if the government rejects it.

There is news on the 8th Constitution Forest Day and a peace trip to Okinawa in the newsletter and the website.

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

kibounoie@nifty.com

Nishinomiya Peace Museum:

Hyogo Prefecture

The museum was opened on December 12, 2002 in Nishinomiya City. There are five corners on “Battlefields”, “War and Family”, “Life during the War”, “U.S. Air-raids” and “For the Future”. About 200 artifacts donated by citizens are exhibited there.

Address: c/o Nichinomiya Education and Culture Center 15-26 Kawazoe-cho, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo Prefecture

Tel:0798-33-2086

Saitama Peace Museum

There was an exhibition on “Military Government and Recovery of Saitama after the War” from February 3 to March 7. A list of artifacts and a leaflet on the exhibits were published.

A peace film was shown such as “Fly, fly, Chick” on January 10th and “Look for Your Mother, Gonta” (a dog in Sakhalin) was shown on February 7th. “Miichan’s Palm” was shown on March 20th.

Peace reading was given at Hatoyama-cho on January 31st under the auspices of Hatoyama Town and Saitama Peace Museum. The members of Mado, a reading group, read poems from *Wind of Hiroshima* edited by Sayuri Yoshinaga, a famous actress. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution which renounces war was read in Osaka dialect and Hiroshima dialect.

(Newsletter Volume 11 No. 3 published on March 15th, 2004)

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

<http://village.infoweb.ne.jp/~pms>

Maruki Peace Gallery:

Higashi Matsuyama City, Saitama

An art exhibition of “Critical View of Life” by Ahn Sung Keum, a Korean artist in Seoul was held from October 15th to December 14th.

There was an art exhibition of “Peace for Peace: to Overcome War” by Nobuyuki Oura, Yoshiko Shimada and Junko Takami from January 5th to March 6th.

An exhibition of “Power to Draw

Pictures” by Naoto Otsuka and his friends was held from March 9th to May 15th.

(Newsletter No. 78 dated on December 25th, 2003.

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

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

Warabi Hisotry & Folk Museum:

Warabi City, Saitama Prefecture

A bulletin No. 1 was published on May 11th. Naoya Sato’s article of “The Project of Promoting Substitutes as a Policy during the War” is published in it.

Tel: 048-432-2477

War Exhibition for Peace in Saitama

The war exhibition for peace has been held to stop nuclear war and abolish nuclear weapons since 1984. More than three million people saw the exhibition in twenty years, which means that the exhibition contributes to making public opinion for peace. There will be an exhibition from July 29th to August 2nd at Koruso near the west exit of Urawa railway station.

Tel:048-825-7535

Association of Preserving Underground Shelter in Asakawa: Tokyo

It became clear that it is possible to know the underground shelter from materials of the occupation army after World War II according to Newsletter No. 39.

It is also possible to know the U.S. air-raids on Hachioji City from U.S. materials that were translated into Japanese by Yoshishige Okuzumi in 2001.

<http://www.asahi-net.or.jp/~cv6v-vmns/>

Sumida Culture Museum: Tokyo

Eighty-six pictures based on U.S. air-raids in Tokyo were exhibited from January 31 to March 21.

Tel:03-5619-7034 Fax:03-3625-3431

Toyoshima Museum: Tokyo

Materials on children’s evacuation during the war such as diaries and letters were published in Report No. 16 on March 19, 2004. The letters were written to children who were evacuated.

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

Tokyo University Comprehensive Study Museum: Tokyo

Takeo Watanabe, a geologist,

investigated the damages by the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Materials on his investigation and his notebooks on his fieldwork were exhibited from January 24 to April 12.

Tel:03-5841-2802 Fax:03-5841-8451

**The 5th Lucky Dragon Display House:
Tokyo**

The renewal of exhibits and a special exhibition started as the 50th anniversary of the hydrogen bomb test in Bikini on February 14th. The exhibition will be held in Kyoto, Kochi and so forth.

There was an anniversary meeting of the Bikini Incident in which Japanese fishermen in a boat called "the Lucky Dragon" were exposed to radiation of the hydrogen bomb test on March 1, 1954. It was held by Peace Association of the 5th Lucky Dragon on February 28th. Kaneto Shintou, a peace film director, gave a lecture and his movie called "The Fifth Lucky Dragon" was shown. When he planned to make the film, he was told by a man of a film company that his agency would go bankruptcy because there would not be many attendances. But he made the film thinking that he would make it by all means because it would be worth doing so.

(From the newsletter No. 307 dated on March 20)

Korea Museum : Tokyo

Anti-Korean feelings have been created by nationalistic politicians and media using some Japanese people who were abducted by Korea. We had the exhibition on the movement for the independence on March 1st and also on the massacre of Koreans hoping that a cruel history will never be repeated in the future.

(Newsletter No. 7)

Tel & Fax: 03-5272-3510

<http://www.40net.jp/~kourai>

**Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource
Center: Tokyo**

Hanna's Suitcase: Messages from Auschwitz published by Pobura-sha is a story about a thirteen-year-old girl who was killed in Auschwitz about sixty years ago. Thanks to Ms. Fumiko Ishioka, it was possible for his brother, George, in Canada to know the suitcase. A story called *Hana's Suitcase - A True Story* was written by Karen Levine and it became the bestseller among children books in Canada. The books are recommended to read by Japanese elementary schools. It was translated into twenty-six languages. George came to Japan in May and gave his lecture in various places. The book in English is also used at high school in Japan.

<http://www.ne.jp/asahi/holocaust/tokyo/holocaust@tokyo.email.ne.jp>

Kanagawa Plaza

There was an exhibition on the earth in the 21st century from February 1st to 22nd. This is a traveling exhibit called “Stupidity in 100 years.”

(Newsletter No. 18 dated January, 2004)

Tel:045-896-2121 Fax:045-896-2945

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

War Exhibition for Peace: Kawasaki in Kanagawa Prefecture

A war exhibition for peace was held on Hiyoshi Campus of Keio University from October 19th to 25th, 2003.

The theme of the exhibition was “Youth on Hiyoshi Campus during the War: Students’ Sent to the Front”. The purpose is to show how the university was involved with the war: Students began to be sent to the front since 1943 and the university was used by the Navy from 1944 to the end of the war.

(Newsletter No. 69 dated January 15, 2004)

<http://www.geocities.HeartLand-Hanami-zuki/2402>

Tel: 045-402-9090

Shizuoka Peace Center

There is an exhibition of “War and Poets in Shizuoka: Life of Chieo Nagakura” from April 9 to July 11. It was not easy to carry a camera during World War II, and tanka (poem) became an important means to record life during the war.

There will be a photo exhibition taken by a professional photographer during the war in Shimizu City from July 23 to January, 2005. Photographers had to take family photos so that they would be sent to battlefields.

(Newsletter 26 dated on March 8)

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

shizuoka-heiwa@nifty.com

Tel & Fax: 054-247-9641

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto

There was an exhibition of U.S. Air Raids on Tokyo with an emphasis on Sugamo School in Toshima ward in Tokyo. 33 sketches by Yutaka Maruno were exhibited from March 21 to 27.

Catalogue of Materials No. 2 was published on March 30 and it has a list of various materials that were collected since 1996. There is a CD-ROM in it.

A bulletin of Kyoto Museum for World

Peace No. 5 was published on March 25.
The contact address is on the first page.

Osaka International Peace Center

A photo exhibition of “From the Battlefields in the World” was held from January 10 to March 7. Mr. Ryuichi Hirokawa, the head of Japan Photo & Video Journalist Association, gave a lecture of “Battlefields in the World and Challenges of Media” in the 9th seminar on peace in the 21st century.

245 original paintings on the U.S. air raids were exhibited from March 13 to May 16.

Ms. Yukie Osa, a member of the International Campaign against Landmines gave a lecture on the role of NGO on March 20 in the 10th seminar for peace in the 21st century.

Emeritus Professor Hitoshi Koyama gave a lecture of “The U.S. Air Raids on Osaka and the Historical Significance” and some victims of the air raids talked about their experiences.

People walked in Nishi-ku where there was the U.S. air raid in World War II. Emeritus Professor Hitoshi Koyama was the guide on March 14.

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

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

Osaka Human Rights Museum: Osaka

There is an exhibition of “How Japanese People were Made: Nationality, War and Discrimination” from April 13 to June 13.

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

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

Suita City Peace Memorial: Osaka

Peace films are shown every month. A Russian film of “The Ground”(1997) was shown in January. A French film of “Forbidden Games (JEUX INTERDITS: 1952) was shown in February. A Japanese animation of “Rain of Fire Falls” (1988) was shown in March. A German film of “Lili Marleen”(1981) was shown in April.

Tel:06-6387-2593

Sakai City Peace & Human Rights Museum: Osaka

There was an exhibition of “The Future for Children in Afghanistan” from January to March. It showed life and culture in reconstructing Afghanistan with the aid of UNESCO.

(Newsletter No. 23 dated in March)

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

**The Peace, Human Rights and Children
Center: Osaka**

“A Notebook for Your Heart” is used as a textbook at school, but it is similar to a diary that was written by children during World War II according to Grassroots Newsletter No. 23 dated April 8.

Various historical places in Asia that are not introduced in guidebooks are introduced in the newsletter.

It is possible to lend panels on the history of Japanese textbooks, textbooks in Asian countries, the history of Japan’s aggression of China and so forth. Please contact Ms. Kazuko Yoshioka.

Tel: 072-229-4736 Fax: 072-227-1453

Himeji Peace Museum: Hyogo

An exhibition of the collection was held from January to March 28. Children’s picture diaries and paintings during World War II are exhibited from April 11 to July 4.

Tel:0792-91-2525 Fax:0792-91-2526

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

There is a special exhibition of “Ninoshima and the Atomic Bombing Island of Final Rest” from March 3 to

July 11. Ninoshima is a small island, just off the coast of Hiroshima City. At the start of the Sino-Japanese War, an army quarantine station was built on Ninoshima to serve as the first stop for soldiers returning from the front. Immediately after the atomic bombing, this quarantine station became an emergency field hospital. In 20 days it received about 10,000 injured victims arriving from Hiroshima. Thousands upon thousands died on that island. Since the war, bodies have been found and exhumed on several occasions. No story of the atomic bombing would be complete without a chapter about Ninoshima. This special exhibition describes the role of the quarantine station before the bombing, the situation in the emergency field hospital after the bombing, and the subsequent excavations of human remains

(Newsletter of “Peace Culture” No. 152 dated on March 1st and the website.)

Tel:082-241-4004 Fax:082-542-7941

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

**Takamatsu Civic Culture Center: Peace
Museum: Kagawa Prefecture**

An exhibition of the collection was held on April 23 and artifacts related to war donated by citizens were exhibited.

(Newsletter No. 14 dated in April)

Tel:087-833-7722 Fax:087-861-7981

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

German Museum: Naruto City, Tokushima Prefecture

A national research journal on German prisoners of war in Qingdao and the concentration camp was published. There is a website on German prisoners of war in Qingdao.

(Newsletter of Ruhe No. 8 dated on February 10th.)

<http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/germanhouse/>

The Grassroots House: Kochi

Kim Yeongwhan

A series of lecture for peace started this year. The purpose is to educate citizens who can contribute to peace. The citizens' movement for peace is getting more and more important because the Self Defense Forces were dispatched to Iraq and there are moves to change the Japanese Constitution and Education Fundamental Law. The content of the lectures is as follows:

Opening ceremony. What we can see from the exhibits at the Grassroots House

The Current of Peace Museums in the World

Korea, Japan and citizens' solidarity in East Asia

Chinese People and Anti-Japan War Museum

War that can be learned through Reading

War Remains in Kochi

Security in Japan by Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution

The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the U.S. World Strategy

Anti-war Movement in the 1930s

Peace Education and Creating a Culture of Peace

How to expand and strengthen activities of speakers of war

Mr. Park Il Sun visited the Grassroots House three times. It was decided that Korean citizens and Japanese citizens will work together to plant trees in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This will contribute to making peace in East Asia.

Ms. Lucetta Sanguinetti from Italy visited the Grassroots House in March. Ms. MaryAnn Hansen and her daughter, Rebecca from Australia visited us in April. It was really nice to get to know them and exchange opinions for peace.

There was a peace concert on March 20th when the United States and Britain attacked Iraq last year. 14 groups of musicians attended it and they had a peace march singing anti-war songs.

There is a peace action against the war on Iraq and the U.S. occupation since last year and the number of the peace action is over 130 times.

<http://ha1.seikyou.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nis>

[himori/
GRH@ma1.seikyuu.ne.jp](mailto:himori/GRH@ma1.seikyuu.ne.jp)

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum

A part of the collection on the atomic bombing was exhibited from February 4 to March 30.

There is the museum website in English which has lots of information.

<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-bomb/museum/museum01.html>
heiwa@city.nagasaki.lg.jp

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

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

There was the 4th meeting in which Chinese victims of the Nanking Massacre talked about their experiences on December 7th, 2003. About 100 people joined the meeting. Professor Hiroaki Yokoyama of Siebold gave a lecture on Japanese students' reaction to the Nanking Massacre after they had studied it. There was a video that showed the testimony of Japanese soldiers who took part in the Nanking Massacre. A Chinese woman who is the victim of the massacre gave testimony of the massacre. The details are available in the newsletter No. 36.

Tel: 095-820-5600

<http://www.d3.dion.ne.jp/~okakinenn>
tomoneko@land.linkclub.or.jp

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Okinawa

There was a special exhibition on people's life during World War II and the control of media from January 13 to February 13. There are exhibitions for children four times a year. An exhibition on Universal Declaration of Human Rights was held from December 4, 2003 to January 12, 2004. There was an exhibition on HIV and children from January 16th to February 15th. Peace & Human Rights Festival was held on January 10th and children gave a speech for peace and put on a play and music (Newsletter No. 6 dated on March 31)

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

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

Publications

Sugamo Prison: War Criminal's Peace Movement by Aiko Utsumi (2004). Yoshikawa Koubunkan: Tokyo (in Japanese)

Studies of Peace Culture No. 26 by Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture of Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science. There is Professor Yoshikazu Shibano's article on peace consciousness of college

students and high school students. [\(This is in Japanese\) March, 2004.](#)
<http://www.nipc.nias.ac.jp>

Testimony of Marshallese by Ikuro Anzai and Seiichiro Takemine (2004)
Kamogawa Booklet (in Japanese)
Contact: Seiichiro Takemine
takeminese@hotmail.com
fax : 047(367)7940

Jewish Displaced Persons in Camp Bergen-Belsen 1945-1950: The unique Photo Album of Zippy Orlin edited by Erik Somers and René Kok(2003)
Netherlands Institute for War Documentation. Waanders Publishers: Amsterdam

World Peace and Disarmament edited by Leena Parmar(2003) Pointer Publisher: Jaipur, India. An article of "Creating a Culture of Peace at a Peace Museum" by Kazuyo Yamane is included.

An Analysis of Our HASTIC Era & the Role of the Japanese Peace Constitution: Peace Studies and Essays by Kazuo Ota (2004) Horitsubunka-sha, Kyoto ¥3500

War & State Terrorism: The United States, Japan, and the Asia-Pacific in the Long Twentieth Century edited by Mark Selden and Alvin Y. So (2004)
Rowman & Littlefield Publishers: Lanham, Boulder, New York, Toronto and

Oxford. An article of "Japanese Racism, War, and the POW Experience" by Aiko Utsumi is included.



Other news

Let us expand the pacifism of the constitution of Japan

Japan Institute of Constitutional Law
Mr. Makoto Ito : Head of Japan Institute of Constitutional Law

As every person knows, the government of Japan supports the action taken by the government of U.S.A in attacking Iraq and dispatches the Self-Defense Forces of Japan. It is known that it is very difficult to differentiate Self-Defense Forces from a Military-Forces. The constitution of Japan states that Japan should not have any military Forces and it also renounces war and use of military power. Now there is an opinion that says the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces to Iraq is a violation of the Constitution of Japan. Now most of the

members of the Diet of Japan are proposing to revise the constitution of Japan so that Japan can have and send military forces abroad.

Japan Institute of constitutional Law being a private research institute studies the constitution of Japan including its pacifist nature and tell its effect to the people of other countries. The Japan Institute of Constitutional Law wants to strength the significance of the pacifism of the constitution of Japan in the current international situation. To accomplish this task we have established a home page (<http://www.jicl.jp>) in May, 2004. In the home page we try to provide different information about constitution in Japanese, English and Korean. We want to have the world where societies can live peacefully.

(With thanks to Mr. Hitoshi Okawa)

Japan Focus Newsletter

Japan Focus Newsletter is the weekly edition of the Japan Focus newsletter. Each week you will receive information about new posts for as long as you subscribe to Japan Focus.

Japan Focus presents writings about Japan, Japan in Asia and the world, as well as Japanese and international perspectives on contemporary Japanese politics, economics, society, and culture. It offers translations from Japanese, reprints of important English language

texts, and Japan Focus originals. The coordinators are Andrew DeWit, Gavan McCormack, David McNeill, Mark Selden, Yuki Tanaka, and Julia Yonetani. For further information, or to contribute to Japan Focus, contact Mark Selden at ms44@cornell.edu

<http://www.japanfocus.org>

Peace Art Project Cambodia: Post-Conflict Peace Building through Education and Art in the Kingdom of Cambodia

Neil Wilford

Amid grinding and hammering, showers of sparks and welding flashes, amazing, unique works of art sculpted from weapons are emerging from the Peace Art Project Cambodia (PAPC) workshop in Phnom Penh.

PAPC was established in November 2003 by Small Arms Specialist Neil Wilford and Artist Sasha Constable involving 23 students from the Royal University of Fine Art Phnom Penh¹.

PAPC has four main aims:

- Introducing Young Cambodian Artists to new artistic methodology and

¹ RUFA

materials and training them in metalwork skills

- Producing, exhibiting and selling sculpture made from de-commissioned weapons
- Promoting a Weapon-Free Society and Young Cambodian Artists nationally and internationally
- Establishing a Khmer managed sustainable art workshop within three years



PAPC Artist Kim Samdy

©

Cambodia's Transition to Peace

After 30 years of bitter conflict finally ended in 1998 with the death of Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, Cambodia faced the huge task of tackling the widespread, destabilising proliferation of small arms.

In 1999, the European Union Assistance on Curbing Small Arms and Light Weapons in Cambodia (EU ASAC)² was established to assist the Royal Cambodian Government (RGC) through an integrated five component programme focusing on

- Drafting of a new Arms Law
- Registering and securely storing military and police duty weapons
- Encouraging the voluntary hand-in of illegally held civil weapons through providing small scale development incentives – Weapons for Development
- Recovering weapon caches hidden in remote areas
- Publicly destroying all surplus and illegal weapons in Flames of Peace ceremonies

PAPCs Role in Peace Building

By 2004, the RGC and EU ASAC had succeeded in registering the majority of military weapons, collecting most remaining illegal civilian weapons and publicly destroying 125,000 weapons across 17 Cambodian provinces. 4750 destroyed weapons have subsequently been provided to PAPC through cooperation with the RGC and EU ASAC. Destroyed ammunition, tripods, large

² See www.eu-asac.org for more information

calibre weapons and Exploded Ordnance casings from MAG³ and the Halo Trust⁴ are also being used as raw material.

When PAPC opened its workshop in the DTW Business Park⁵, none of the artists had any previous experience working with metal, largely due to an ongoing lack of financial, material and technical resources at RUFA. Encouraging cultural exchange is an important part of PAPC and guest artists are brought to Cambodia to impart their technical and artistic knowledge.

PAPC Team

Neil Wilford has been working as an EU ASAC Weapons for Development Project Officer for three years. A major focus of this work has been persuading ex-Khmer Rouge combatants in remote rural areas to voluntarily hand in their weapons.

³ Mine Advisory Group a British humanitarian de-mining organisation. See www.magclearmines.org for further information

⁴ See www.halotrust.org for further information about their activities

⁵ Development Technology Workshop, a British based charity working to encourage the transfer of sustainable engineering skills. See www.dtwuk-fsnet-co.org for further information

Sasha Constable taught a print making course at RUFA in 2002 and re-established links with her old students to build a dedicated PAPC team. Sasha is an accomplished sculptor and was Artist in Residence and then Design Consultant for WMF⁶ in Preah Khan temple⁷ in 2000 – 2002.

Mark Solomon, an American blacksmith and anti-gun campaigner conducted the first basic skills training in late 2003, focusing on health and safety, tool use, welding and forging skills. Mark's return to Cambodia in May 2004 found the workshop buzzing with creativity and his fresh injection of impetus saw the work quality and skills leap up to the highest levels.

Joe Rush, an English sculptor and founder of the Mutoid Waste Co. expanded the PAPC teams' perceptions of possibility on his arrival in January 2004. Having gained confidence in their new skills, the PAPC artists' creativity exploded and the workshop was soon filling with sculptures of all shapes and sizes. Most of these first works depicted indigenous animals, reflecting the close

⁶ World Monument Fund is a US based non-profit preservation organisation

⁷ Preah Khan (City of the Sacred Sword) is in the Angkor Wat temple complex

affinity Cambodians hold for the natural environment.

Toby Poolman, an English furniture designer, joined PAPC as the workshop manager in February 2004, providing the students with a stronger design based approach, improved resource management and a sense of practical application. Chairs, benches, bar stools and coffee tables have all been produced and a number of local businesses have subsequently commissioned work.

Kirsty Hall, an English art student from Outreach International⁸, began a three month graphic course at PAPC in June 2004 encouraging a process of design and production crucial to sustaining commission based work.

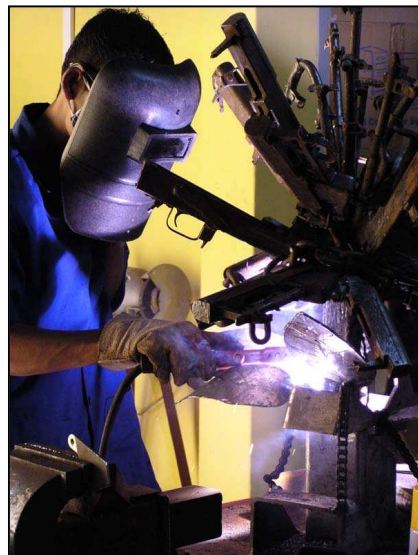
PAPC in the Media

The PAPC public launch and first exhibition in February 2004 attracted huge national and international media interest including Japanese newspapers and TV Reuters, Associated Press and the BBC. The workshop was suddenly swarming with photographers, journalists and cameramen all wanting to be the first to broadcast the story around the world. PAPC artists suddenly found

themselves and their work the subject of local and global interest from art galleries and collectors, international educational institutions and disarmament agencies.

Exhibitions and Commissions

PAPC sculpture has now been exhibited in eleven venues in Cambodia including galleries, Flame of Peace ceremonies, NGO offices, restaurants, bars and the PAPC Phnom Penh gallery. All sales are divided with 60% paid directly to the artists and 40% covering workshop costs. In June, PAPC unveiled a large Dove of Peace commissioned by the Australian Embassy and publicly exhibited sculpture in a local park encouraging free public access to metal sculpture for the first time in Cambodia.



Ouk Chim Vichet working on Flower

⁸ Outreach International is an English charity providing volunteer placements in Cambodia and Ecuador

© Sasha Constable / PAPC

Building international markets and encouraging cultural exchange are key strategies and through agreement with Griffith University Australia⁹, a large exhibition of PAPC sculpture and photography will open on World Peace Day 2004¹⁰. A PAPC team will travel to Australia for the first foreign trip for the artists and the first international exhibition of contemporary Cambodian metal sculpture. A PAPC multi-media presentation will also be publicly screened in Barcelona on International Weapon Destruction Day on 9 July 2004.

PAPC represents the foundation of a contemporary Cambodian movement and the Phnom Penh Municipality's offer of an exhibition space at Wat Phnom, the spiritual centre of the city, is seen as **the first step toward establishing a permanent exhibition and raising support for a Cambodian Peace Museum.** The artists' lyrical passion also places them in a unique position as young Cambodian cultural ambassadors and advocates of a Culture of Peace.

PAPC Sustainability

At the end of June 2004, the first group of

⁹ Griffith University is located in Brisbane, Queensland

¹⁰ 21 September 2004

artists will graduate and the second phase of the project will aim to establish national and international markets for Cambodian metal sculpture and encourage a fresh intake of artists under the mentorship of the initial team. Within three years, PAPC hopes to sustain a Khmer-managed art institute which acts as a focal point for contemporary Cambodian art and artisans.

To continue this wonderful momentum, PAPC is currently seeking national and international financial and material support. Securing core funding and donations of technical material as well as further sales, commissions and international exhibitions are essential to ensuring sustainability.

To find out more about PAPC visit www.peaceartprojectcambodia.org or contact PAPC on peaceartprojectcambodia@yahoo.com

Neil Wilford
PAPC Coordinator

The Nuclear Education Project

In recent years, Hiroshima Mayor Tadatashi Akiba and Nagasaki Mayor Ichio Itoh have called on teachers and activists around the world to initiate

courses on the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the anti-nuclear movement, the plight of the Hibakusha, and the problems of war and peace in the nuclear age. Their call has been met by a flourishing of courses and other educational activities in schools, universities, and communities throughout the world.

The following is the related websites.
The Nuclear Studies Institute at American University
www.american.edu/nsi

If you are interested in teaching the atomic bomb and nuclear issues or if you know someone who may be interested in it, please contact Mark Selden.

ms44@cornell.edu

(Thanks to Dr. Raymond G. Wilson)



Ou Vanndy and Elephant ©Tim Page / PAPC

Muse 12 in Japanese

Kazuyo Yamane

Muse 12 was published in Japanese and was sent to peace museums in Japan by Kyoto Museum for World Peace. I'd like to thank those who sent news such as Dr. Peter van den Dungen, Ms. Jane Bunge Noffke of Swords Into Plowshares in Detroit, Mr. James Richard Bennett, the author of *Peace Movement Directory* (guide to peace organizations and memorials in North America) and an organizer of OMNI (which is a coalition center for events, information, and coordination for the many different Peace, Justice & Ecology groups in the community: www.omnicenter.org), Mr. Michael Lin of Human Rights Memorial Park in Taiwan, Mr. Peter Nias of the Peace Museum in Bradford, UK, Dr. Terrence Duffy of Peace Museum Project in Northern Ireland, Dr. Eric L.M. Somers of Netherlands Institute for War Documentation, Ms. Anne Kjelling of The Norwegian Nobel Institute and others.

I'd also like to thank Mr. James Richard Bennett who sent his book of *Peace Movement Directory* for the Peace Monument Design Competition in Kochi, and also Piera and Giancarlo Caramellino for sending a photo of a beautiful peace monument in Milan. The new peace monument will be unveiled on July 4

