

Muse no. 14: Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: Feb, 2006

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

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The following is news on peace museums in Japan. 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.

The Fifth Conference of the Japanese Network of Museums for Peace

We held “the Fifth Nationwide Meeting of the National Network of Museums for Peace” at the conference room of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University on December 3 (Sat) 13:00~18:00 and December 4 (Sun) 9:00~12:00, 2005. The report on this event is as follows:

1. “Activities of the Auschwitz Peace Museum” by Masayuki Yamada, Auschwitz Peace Museum
2. “Women’s Active Museum(WAM) on War and Peace which was built 60 years after the end of the war ” by Eriko Ikeda, the member of the Women’s Museum on War and Peace
3. “The expansion of the Center of the Tokyo Air Raid War Damages” by

Keiichiro Kaji, the member of the Center of the Tokyo Air Raid War Damages

4. “Exhibition organized by the Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters Peace Memorial Museum” by Osamu Baba, the member of the nonprofit organization for the Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters Peace Memorial Museum.



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5. "Activities of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the War Memorial Center for Peace, Aichi Prefecture" by Mikiko Noma, the member of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the War Memorial Center for Peace, Aichi Prefecture
6. "Renewal of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University" by Hideki Okada, Vice Director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University
7. "New international exchanges in 2005" by Yasuro Kawabata, the president of the Friends for Peace, Kyoto Museum for World Peace
8. "Experiences of The Peace, Human Rights and Children Peace Center / Textbook Institute for these 8 years" by Kazuko Yoshioka, the director of the Textbook Institute
9. "60 years since the end of war: Beyond the war memory" by Yeongwhang Kim, Secretary General, "Grassroots House", Kochi

Each reporter made a 30-min speech using the handouts, which was followed by questions and answers.

The accounting and business report was also made by the secretariat of the National Network of the Museums for Peace. Welcome dinner party was held on the first evening which was taken care of by the Social Section of the Friends of Peace.

Document "Pacific War History Museum: LEST WE FORGET." About the activities of the museum for these ten years and the publication of the book.

From 1995, we have been publishing 50 copies of the journal of our museum. This year, we published a book which was mentioned above. It is a grand sum of our activities for over ten years.

We have been playing active roles in three parts. The first one is the activities for never forgetting the war. We should make efforts to remember the past war not to forget the memory of tragedy. The second one is the activities to transmit the war experiences from generation to generation. We displayed materials and gave public performances for this purpose. And the third one is the activities for promoting international exchanges. These three activities are based on our ideas expressed as "LEST WE FORGET" which is the subtitle of the above-mentioned book.

It has been 60 years since the end of the World War . It is now the turning point of the history. There is surely a heavy atmosphere all over the world and we directed our whole energies to this book.

The New Guinea front, for example, 5000km apart from Japan to the south, is now divided into two parts, i.e. Papua New Guinea and Papua State of Indonesia. The island is famous for its hot weather and it is said that there were even 299,400 Japanese war dead in New Guinea and Solomon Islands. It is not widely known that remains

are still left out in the open. We must think what can be done by us for these long forgotten victims and what must be done by us to stop repeating the history of war. Please give your eyes to these realities.

The Content of the book is as follows :

Unit 1 Never forget . . .

Chapter 1: War is not a past story. It is still continuing. What is the basic idea of war?

Chapter 2: Remains are atoning for the misdeeds of the last war. Achievement and problems of remains collection over 3 times since 1999.

Chapter 3: Ask what the mourning for the war dead should be like. Putting an end to the argument on Yasukuni Shrine where the war dead are not enshrined

Unit 2 Let's hand down the story from generation to generation

Chapter 4: Exhibition Hall of the History of War Museum

Chapter 5: Special Exhibition of the International Peace Center (which is called "Peace Osaka")

Chapter 6 Visiting museums for peace from Peace Osaka to Belgian museums

Unit 3 Positive international exchanges Produce positive exchanges on the ground which used to be treaded by military boot

Chapter 7: Grass-roots activities by our members in Caura city / Constructing an elementary school in China / Flamenco for requiem at Mt. Koya

Chapter 8: Repeat field work

Chapter 9 Cultivate international exchanges / Support of and cooperation with the activities for the reconstruction from the earthquake around off the Coast of Biak

Unit 4 Please visit Pacific War History Museum.

Title: "History of the Pacific War Museum"

Editor: Chikako Hanaoka

Publisher: Nobuteru Iwabuchi, NPO Corporation
Pacific War History Museum

226 pages, 128 photos, 2000 yen (tax included)
+postage (300 yen for 1 copy. Postage free for more than 2 copies.) Books are available at the museum (Tel: 0197-52-3000 Fax: 0197-52-4575)

Account number for postal order: 02310-5-23158

Account name: Pacific War History Museum Fund"

Please write in the correspondence column 'Order for the book of Pacific War History Museum'

"Women's Active Museum on War and Peace" and the active museum movement

by Rumiko Nishino, Director

On August 1st, 2005, the "Women's Active Museum on War and Peace" documenting so-called "comfort woman" issue was opened in Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. While "The 4 House of Sharing" in Canton, Guangzhou, Korea is known as a memorial hall which deals with "comfort woman" issue, this museum has been established as the very first "base of memory" in Japan which focuses on "comfort woman" issue.

In recent years, negative assertions that "comfort woman" issue is a "fiction" have been coming up one after another in the Japanese society. In 1997, all the history textbooks for junior high school addressed the "comfort woman" issue, but today only one Japanese publisher Nihon Shoseki Shinsha gives a description of this issue and the term "comfort woman" has totally disappeared. Even though the Minister of Education and

Science said, “it is good that ‘comfort woman’ issue has gone from school textbooks”, no one blamed him, which symbolizes a clear account of a fact that Japanese society has begun to ignore the truth and responsibility for the “comfort woman” issue. In such a situation, few young people know about this problem. The memory of “comfort woman” issue has been disappearing from Japanese society. I decided to open this museum 60 years after the war because I thought I had to do something to change such a situation of the Japanese society.

Precisely, I started to speak out to construct this museum after the International Women War Criminal Tribunal which was held in Tokyo in 2000 in order to judge Japanese military sexual slavery system. Sixty-four victims of “comfort women” joined this tribunal from all over the world and talked about their unbelievable experiences. Makisima Legara from Philippines spoke about her agony of silence that she has had to hide her experiences in the postwar society. She said, “I had nothing to do but holding my tongue. I was so sad and I felt like I had a hole in my mind. Justice always left us behind.”

They are the victims of the “comfort woman” system of Japanese military. However, they had to keep silence because the society had a strong ideology of chastity which forced them feel that their experiences were “disgraces”. A woman was found by her husband that she had been a “comfort woman” and was bitterly condemned that even a dog was better than her who was a leftover of the Japanese military. Another woman was forced to divorce because her husband couldn’t accept her past experience. Other women said that they could not marry so they had been singles. Like these facts, their damages did not disappear at the end of

the war, but continued in the postwar period.

The International Women’s War Criminal Tribunal brought out gender injustice that had driven the victims into the nook of society. Moreover, under the then international law, it revealed the responsibility of the Japanese military pointing out that those women were not “shameful” but the very victims of sexual crimes of the Japanese military. Although the “punishment of the people in charge” was too late to realize justice, the “tribunal” that squarely faced “justice” gave the victims a lot of courage. I’m always impressed when I recollect their delighted and watery appearance and their excitement when they heard the judgment that “the emperor is guilty” .

We wanted to maintain the huge amount of materials gathered in the course of preparation for the “tribunal” and record the courage of victims and the judgment of the guilt of Japanese military, which was the source of enthusiasm of women who had tackled with the “comfort woman” issue. However, at that time, it seemed to be an impossible dream because we did not have enough funds for construction.

In December 2002, Yayori Matsui, the head of VAWW-NET Japan, who initiated the “tribunal” and devoted herself to realize it, suddenly succumbed to cancer. She died after only two months of struggle with her disease. The message she finally left in her bed was to realize the museum someday in cooperation with her colleagues. She contributed her entire fortune for constructing the museum. Two and a half years later, we set up the committee for the construction of the museum and continued discussions regarding the purpose and the concept of the museum to be established, which finally resulted in

the opening of the museum last summer of the 60th anniversary of the termination of the war.

There are portraits of 134 victims from 10 countries on the entrance wall of the museum. They allowed us to make their experiences open, but many other women have not yet allowed us to do so. When I stood in front of those portraits, I felt like I could hear the voices of many women pleading us not to repeat the same mistakes again.

We planed to hold the special exhibition twice a year at the museum. Now, the exhibition “All about The International Women War Criminal Tribunal” is being organized. There are a lot of exhibitions such as a model of brothels’ map which describes brothels all over Asia; made by the students of Chiyoda Senior High School in Osaka, a chronology focusing on the “comfort woman” issue, and the panels on the record of struggles of the victims and citizens, and different corners such as the corner for books and documents about “comfort woman” issue and the war criminal tribunal, the corner for video watching, and the special corner commemorating Yayori Matsui where her favorite desk, chair and bookcase are exhibited together with the files of all the articles she wrote as a journalist.

“Women’s Active Museum on War and Peace” is an “active museum” which has another name of WAM (Women’s Active Museum). This term means that the museum is not only a place for offering information but also a place for meeting victims and facing the Japanese war crimes. Moreover, it is not only for “knowing” the issue but also for thinking about what we should do, how we can realize the nonviolent peaceful society, and how we start our action.

The movement of WAM is the movement to promote “an activity to take back the past” which was organized by German citizens, and it is expected to be the movement serving for changing citizens’ consciousness and for memorizing the past history. We can learn a lot from the activities of German citizens.

There are several museums in Japan which exhibit history of aggression of Japan. I hope that these museums will cooperate with one another and expand the active museum movement in Japan.

For Realizing a Wish to Establish a Peace Memorial Museum at Matsushiro

by Takako Kitahara,

A member of Board of Directors, NPO Corporation Matsushiro Headquarters Peace Memorial Museum

Matsushiro-cho, Nagano City, is a castle town of Sanada famous for its Rokumonsen Flag (Sanada family’s flag mark). There remain many *samurai* premises, temples and so on. In recent years, the ruins of Matsushiro Castle (Japanese Historic Site) and the *samurai* premises (Important Cultural Property) were restored, and the town has been getting back its unique flavor. The town produced many famous people such as Sakuma Shozan at the end of Edo era and Sumako Matsui who was an actress famous for “The Song for Kacyusha”.

At the end of the Pacific War in 1944, a huge underground shelter began to be dug in Matsushiro to transfer the Imperial Headquarters from Tokyo which was the highest organ of war. It was a national project to prepare for the final battle on the

mainland Japan and for preserving the Emperor system, which consisted of several plans to construct a tremendous underground shelter through three mountains at Matsushiro, i.e. Mt. Zozan, Mt. Maizuru and Mt. Minakamiyama, and some facilities around Nagano City in order to move the national central organs such as the Imperial Headquarters, the emperor, royal families, governmental agencies, Japan Broadcasting Society (current NHK), printing bureaus and communication facilities. It was a national top-secret project named "Matsushiro Storehouse Construction" to which more than 6000 Korean people were forced to work under severe conditions.

High school students wished to establish "Peace Memorial Museum" to preserve this underground shelter to promote peace and to exchange learning experiences by exhibiting relevant materials, and many citizens have been taking part in the campaign, and promoting the movement by establishing "NPO Corporation for Establishing Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters Peace Memorial".

Though we still have many problems, and could not yet reach the goal, we organized "Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters Peace Memorial Exhibition" at the community center in 2005 which is the 60th anniversary of the termination of WWII. We borrowed relevant materials regarding underground shelter from Nagano Shun'ei Senior High School which has been organizing investigations about this issue, and exhibited them together with the

artifacts, panels and photos that are possessed by "Association for Preserving Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters", thereby tried to make known to as many citizens as possible the historical background of the Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters and its general view, and to promote documenting experiences and preserving materials of the local community.

The Construction of the Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters was started on Nov. 11th in 1944. We annually organize "November 11th Memorial Gathering for the Victims of the Matsushiro Imperial Headquarters Construction". In 2005 we held the above-mentioned exhibition for three days from November 11th in commemoration of the memorial gathering.

We hope to get forward a step or even half a step to be able to construct our Peace Memorial Museum.

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International Exchanges in 2005

Yasuo Kawabata

(President, Friends for Peace, Kyoto)

I had opportunities this very year of 60th anniversary of the end of WWII to visit 4 cities (Gurnica, Spain; Nanjing and Beijing, China; and Taipei, Taiwan) and to take part

in the meeting at Shirakawa, Fukushima regarding the testimony of a survivor from Auschwitz. The following is the brief introduction of each experience.

- **Gernica, Spain (May)**

Thanks to a big support, I could successfully make a report of my peace activities at the session of “Peace and Culture” of the 5th International Conference of Peace Museums, though there existed a high language barrier. My report was about the activities of a mixed chorus suite entitled “Devil’s Repletion” and the efforts to establish a peace statue for world children thereby creating a cairn for peace. At the meeting, I was strongly impressed that the Japanese peace museum movement is playing an important role in the world not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, and that the culture is something that can be shared beyond language barriers.

I met so many people, but it is special for me to have had a chance to see a Korean gentleman named Mr. Kee Han Lee who is the director of the Yi Jun Peace Museum in The Hague, Netherlands, established in 1945. He asked me to perform the above-mentioned mixed chorus suite “Devil’s Repletion” and a Korean folk song Arirang at the peace museum in 2007 which is the 100th anniversary of the Yi Jun Incident which was a conspiracy of Japanese Government in 1907 to obstruct the participation of Korean delegates in the Hague Peace Conference, in the course of which Yi Jun, one of the Korean delegates, died a suspicious death. I was very much

surprised to hear that.

After returning home, I communicated with the national office of the chorus group, and succeeded in arranging the visit to The Hague by connecting our scheduled visit to Auschwitz in 2007. In addition, we also introduced our plan to visit China which was also appreciated in the conference.

Yi Jun Peace Museum was established by Mr. Kee-Hang Lee to commemorate the deceased national delegate, Mr. Lee and has been holding a memorial ceremony every 2 years. Professor Ikuro Anzai, the director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, is the first Japanese keynote speaker in the ceremony who was invited to the peace museum in 1999.

- **Nanjing and Beijing, China (August)**

We performed “Devil’s Repletion” for the second time in China following the first performance in 1998 at Haerbin. Our group consisted of nearly 200 members including supporters and staff. Although there were some difficulties due to the differences in tradition and custom, our performances finally proved to be very much successful both in Nanjing and Beijing. Some of the Chinese audiences told us that they have never seen such Japanese.

The leader of our group Mr. Seiichi Morimura, the well-known author of the documentary novel “Devil’s Repletion”, said “It is a symbol of peace that we Japanese and the Chinese citizens who

visited the Nanjing Massacre Memorial by chance watched the exhibits in peace. I knew that Chinese mass media introduced our performances, but I did not know that the news was also reported in Japan until I came home. I am convinced that our activities will contribute to developing the better relationship between China and Japan.

● Taiei, Taiwan (September)

Many Taiwanese say that they were ruled by Japan for the first half of the recent century, and were suppressed by the Kuomintang Government for the second half, and some people even say that Japan's rule was better.

I would like to introduce just one episode related to this. Mr. Ronald Soh who is a Taiwanese I met at the meeting in Gernica last May guided me to the 2.28 Memorial Museum. He was once the vice director of the museum, and his explanation was polite. I well understood the actions taken by the Kuomintang Government. I attended a friendship meeting and got acquainted with Mr. Chin who was once arrested and jailed by the Kuomintang Government. I was very much astonished to hear him saying "It is wrong for the Native Taiwanese people to have protested against the fact that their forefathers who participated in the war as Japanese Emperor's soldiers are enshrined in Yasukuni Shrine". I was puzzled about his utterance.

Auschwitz survivor's lecture

Invited by Auschwitz Peace Museum in Fukushima, Mr. A. Colvatik visited Japan. (He was born in 1921). He was imprisoned when he was 19. He succeeded in escaping from prison in 1942. At the end of October, he participated in one of the lectures held in Fukushima. (By the way he is looking forward to attending the next year's performance.)

School Textbook Institute -8-year-steps-

The Peace, Human Rights and Children Center

Director: Kazuko Yoshioka

Panels were made based on the theme, "War dealt with in Textbooks: 11 sets of 216 panels.

Opposing to the attacks on textbook and peace museums, I established a private peace museum and 8 years have passed. I added textbook issues in panels which show Japan's aggression of Korea and China. After I established the Textbook Institute, I really concentrated on this work.

It is possible to show my thoughts in the panels that even children can be perpetrators or we do not want to force children to study like war time education. (They were not allowed to ask questions.)

[In 1998: panels on textbooks in the war and textbooks in Asia were made.]

The panels were about textbooks used in the period from the beginning of the 15-year war to the end of the war. I also made the panels which show the textbooks showing Japan's invasion obtained by visiting Asian countries.

[In 1999: panels on the history of the national flag and anthem dealt with in textbooks were made.]

After the laws which promote war were established, strong control of teachers and children started. These panels show the history of national flag and anthem from the Meiji era to the present.

[In 2000: the description of Japan's aggression of Korea and China in textbooks was made clear.]

Not only the period before and during the war but also the one after the war, the truth of Japan's invasion and colonial rules was eliminated from the textbooks. After the war ended, 50 years later, the truth started to be dealt with in textbooks. However, there are some voices that claim self-degradation against the description of the historical truth.

[In 2001: panels on the history of Japanese textbooks, and the ones on war and children's textbooks were made.]

The first exhibition in the 21st century, ~~the~~ 21st century described in textbooks" was held from January 13th to February 25th, 2001 in Hiroshima. On this occasion, we made 27 panels and they were exhibited in 11 prefectures in Japan.

[In 2002: the panels to compare "new" history textbooks with those used during the war were made.]

I was forced to memorize all the contents of textbooks during the war. After the war, the history textbooks were blackened out. The "new" textbooks made by nationalists are similar to those used during the war, but they were accepted by the Ministry of Education.

[In 2003: the panels on the present textbooks of ethics and those used during the war were made.]

In 2002, the government-designed textbooks called

"Notebook for Heart" were distributed to the students of secondary school for free. I realized that this textbook is quite similar to the diary which I was forced to write during the war.

[In 2004: the panels on the textbooks after the textbook issues were made.]

The use of the textbook made by nationalists was just 0.039%. However, the contents of current history textbooks became obviously worse. I made the panels on textbooks of sociology and music used at elementary school and junior high school.

[In 2005: the panels on gender issues in textbooks were made.]

I intended to teach gender issues for 32 years when I was a teacher. I made the panels on the history of gender issues.

[In 2006: the panels on the textbook differences between Manchuria and Japan were made.]

Manchuria's textbooks which looked scientific and democratic were actually a part of the colonial occupation policy. And now, that method is coming back again in the present nationalistic textbooks.

<What I would like to tell as the person who was born in colonial Korea and raised as a nationalistic child.>

The children now are growing up in the same situation as I grew up in Manchuria up to 12 years old. At every morning meetings we were taught to cooperate with Japan to promote the war. I strongly think that we have to tell the connection between war and textbooks to the next generations. I would like to keep telling the truth that textbooks were used to promote the war. I made panels on textbooks used during the war and also 1200 panels on Japan's aggression and colonial rule.

The movie will be screened on the theme of the POW camp in Bando, Tokushima

The movie will be screened on the theme of the relationship between German prisoners in the POW camp in Bando and the local people in Bando. On the July 10th, 2005, the project of the movie was published at Tokushima Prince Hotel. At the interview, Mr. Okada Yusuke, the president of Toei Corporation, and Mr. Miyakawa, a member of Shinano Project Corporation, announced that the director was to be Mr. Ideme Masanobu, who directed “Listen to the Voice of *Wadatsumi*” and the scenario was to be written by Mr. Huruta Motomu. They also announced that they aimed at screening in July 2006, which is the time for the World Cup opening.

The title is “The Gakuen (paradise) Of Baruto”. “Baruto” means a mustache in German and it is based on the fact that Mr. Matsue Toshio, the colonel and the director of Bando prison camp, and many German prisoners were both wearing a heavy mustache. In addition, the title of “Gakuen” is also based on the fact that the prison camp was a paradise for the prisoners, and various concerts, for example Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony, were performed there. That is, the prison camp was regarded as not only a paradise but also a school, so the title was called “Gakuen” (School) and was expressed as a paradise (樂園) in Chinese Characters. In the beginning of the movie, after the Qingdao War the prisoners in Kurume prison camp were in a very bad environment and they had to move into Bando city. In the movie, Mr. Matsue dealt

with them kindly and the local people welcomed them, so they could mix with the people well in Bando. At the end of the movie, the prisoners invited the local people and held the concert of Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony.

This movie is said to be a large scale one such as “ Northern Zero year ” and “Yamato of men”. The staffs of this movie planned to construct huge buildings for a location, which is three-fourth the size of the then building. The building, for example, includes a barrack near the spot of location.

As for the movie production, Tokushima prefecture and Naruto city decided to support this movie totally, regarding it a good opportunity to share a lot of information on these places nationally. As a part of support, in Tokushima, the volunteers organized a committee called ‘ The Gakuen (paradise) Of Baruto’ to support the committee for the film. On July eighth, Naruto city also organized ‘The Gakuen (paradise) of Baruto’: Association for supporting the location in Naruto. These organizations will recruit the extra of this movie, supply food to the performers and staffs and plan an available use of the site for the location set.

It seems that casting will be decided and the filming will begin in December. At that time, we hope you will visit us. It seems that the second use of the location set will be planned.

(Official gazette “ Ruue Yasuragi” No. 2)

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Grassroots House: Kochi

Secretary General: Kim Yeongwhan

Peace events called Peace Wave was held. In addition to the annual events, the first memorial service for the victims of the U.S. air-raids on Kochi was held at night on July 4 because the air-raids were launched on July 4 60 years ago. Participants commemorated them near the peace memorial and lighted nine candles so that we can protect Article 9 of the peaceful Japanese Constitution. At this event, we held a peace concert and read the Japanese Constitution. The victims gave testimony about their experiences of the U.S. air-raids on Kochi and so on.

Concerning the adoption of the textbook of the junior high school, the textbook exhibition was held as a special project at Kochi Citizen Library. The theme of this event was ‘No to the Distortion of History! YES to Peace in East Asia!’ .’

As a turning point of 60 years after the war, the book, “War and Peace in 20th century at Kochi’ was published. This book is referred to the history of war and peace movement in Kochi.

The lecture series entitled Grassroots House Lectures for Peace started last year. This year, we chose four themes, “Anti-Japanese” demonstration and “Textbook issues,” “Peace issues thought in Okinawa”, “Anjyuukon

trial and the people of Kochi” and Ueki Emori’s draft of the Japanese Constitution.

The event, “National Testimony Meeting: the memory that cannot be forgotten - Women victims of the Sexual Slavery’ by the Japanese troops was held so as to find the solution of the sexual slavery issues. The young people at Grassroots House played a key role in holding this event. In Kochi, the testimony meeting was held inviting Ms Paku Okuson from South Korea. 300 people, mainly young people, participated in this event.

The Grassroots House continues the movement against the invasion of Iraq by U.S.A. and England, and the movement for the withdrawal of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and a Peace Concert. These are held on Fridays from the 1st to 3rd week (17:00~19:00), and on Sunday in the final week (14:00~16:00).

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The Report on the Ninth Nationwide Symposium for Preserving War Remains in Nagasaki

The Ninth Nationwide Symposium for Preserving War Remains in Nagasaki was held from August 20 to 21 in 2005. Mr. Yuhkei Murakami, the representative of the National Network, reported its activities

and pointed out the change of the way we tell of the experiences of the war. That is, in the past, telling of the experiences of war was difficult. However, today we find it difficult to share the suffering in the war. Furthermore, when people give testimony, they feel that the words are hard to reach into the mind of people. He also said that as people are getting older, we have to pass the experiences of war down to the young and coming generation using not “humans’ but ‘objects’.” In this case one of the most important points is what to convey by monuments of the war.

The details are available in the news of the Association for Preserving the Matsushima Imperial Headquarters No. 178 and “The News of the Association for Preserving Asakawa Shelter No. 48.

Mr. Tadaomi Hidaka

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Tel&Fax 0426-52-0552

<http://park21.wakwak.com/~asakawa/>

National Network for Preserving War Remains

The network was made in July, 1997. The details are available in Japanese at the following website.

http://homepage3.nifty.com/kibounoie/isikini_tuto.htm

The secretariat is in Kibouno Ie as follows:
c/o Kibouno Ie: 3-5-5 Wakasato, Nagano City
380-0928

Tel & fax: 026-228-8415

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: Nagasaki

Yasunori Takazane: Director

Four members of the museum went on a trip to Shanghai and Nanjing from August 1st to 18th. The trip was organized by Meishinkai and two college students also attend it.

This was the fifth peace trip to Nanjing for the museum and the third time to send the students. The diplomatic relation between Japan and China is in danger, and the exchanges of opinions of students between Japan and China at Nanjing Teacher’s University was very significant. The booklet on the trip was published in December.

Four members went on a trip to Shenyang and Ha’erbin and visited Museum in Pingdingshan, the place in charge of war criminals in Fushun etc. They visited 9.18 History Museum and promised to research war materials together. The Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum became sister museums with the Museum on Unit 731 on September 21st, 2005. We will have exchanges of people and research together in the future. We are planning to hold an exhibition on Unit 731.

Ms Rumiko Nishino, the director of the Women’s Active Museum on War and Peace gave a lecture, “I’d like to tell the truth: the significance and role of the peace museum” as the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Oka Masaharu Peace Museum. We learned the mission of independent peace

museums where citizens face the past for the future not allowing the present situation in which historical truth has been hidden and distorted. It should be also noted that Ms Kazuyo Yamane attended the anniversary all the way to Nagasaki and gave information on peace museums in other countries for the solidarity in the future.

The 6th rally on the Nanjing Masacre was held in cooperation with the China-Japan Friendship Association in Kumamoto in December and Chinese victims gave testimony.

The collection of Nishizaka Dayori (Newsletter) was published in three volumes in 2005. ¥2000

(Postage: ¥450 in Japan) If you'd like to buy them, please contact the following address by fax or email.

Tel & fax: 095-820-5600

tomoneko@land.linkclub.or.jp

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

Japanese Network News

Muroran City Folk Museum: Hokkaidou

As the 25th Anniversary of the Muroran City Folk Museum and the Peaceful City Declaration, a special event “War and Peace 60 Years after the WWII” was held from 6th Aug. to 4th Sep. 2005. Articles used in the Pacific war (candles made of fish oil, substitute matches, uniforms), and the panels on the remains of the war were exhibited.

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<http://www.city.muroran.hokkaido.jp/main/org9440/>

Aomori City Museum: Aomori

An Exhibition on the U.S. Air Raids on Aomori was held from 6th Aug to 4th Sep. 2005.

TEL: 017-773-1770 FAX: 017-773-1547

<http://www.city.aomori.aomori.jp/koho/ksi/mp016.html>

Hachinohe Museum: Aomori

“Hardship of the Citizens of Hachinohe in the War” was held from 1st July to 21st Aug. It was the first synthetic exhibition. It showed the hardship of the citizens and it made people consider the misery of the war and the importance of peace. It consists of Japan’s aggression from the Manchurian “Incident” to the Japan-Chine war, the role of people who supported soldiers in the front, the education and life in the war, the system of the all-out war, the way to defeat, and how to survive after the war. A model of a shelter was displayed. Pictorial records were published.

The war experiences were spoken on 10th, 17th, 31st July, and on 14th Aug.

TEL: 0178-44-8111 FAX: 0178-24-4557

<http://www.hachinohe.ed.jp/haku/>

Kitakami Peace Memorial Museum: Iwate

As the 60th Anniversary of the end of the war, “The War and Us – the Picture which Show the War” was hold from 20th July to 20th Aug. The miserable experiences in the war and the importance of peace were shown by 750 picture postcards.

TEL: 0197-73-5876

<http://www.city.kitakami.iwate.jp/>

Morioka Museum on Predecessors: Iwate

An exhibition on the 60th anniversary of the end of the war was held till 17th July.

TEL: 019-659-3338 FAX: 019-659-3387

<http://www2.city.morioka.iwate.jp/14kyoiku/senjin/senjin/>

Sendai Museum on Recovery from War Damages: Miyagi

An exhibition entitled “The War in Sendai and the Reconstruction” was held on 9th-12th July.

TEL: 022-263-6931 FAX: 022-262-5465

<http://203.138.136.89/miyagiken/details/cities/sendai/aiishi/sendai009.shtml>

Yamagata Museum: Yamagata

The exhibition entitled “War and Children - school and life” was held from 9th July to 18th Sep. It showed the hardship and it made people consider the misery of the war and the value of peace. The misery should not be forgotten and it should be remembered forever. The life of children in war was showed in this exhibition. Children’s evacuation was shown using the exhibits of the Toshima Museum. The movie entitled “Fighting Children” was shown. The doll in blue eyes was also shown. The illustrated book with the list of exhibits was published.

TEL: 023-645-1111

<http://www.pref.yamagata.jp/ky/museum/kymuseum.html/>

Fukushima History Museum: Fukushima

“The war in the Memory” was held from 1st July to 21st Aug. It was held in order to consider the history correctly. The Japan-Chine War, The

Russo-Japanese War, the Pacific War, were exhibited and the role of media in the wars were considered. 60 exhibits of postcards, old photos, maps and fliers were displayed.

TEL: 024-534-9193 FAX: 024-534-9195

<http://www.history-archives.fks.ed.jp/>

Fukushima Art Museum: Fukushima

In the regular exhibition “Takashi Yoshii and the After-War Art” was shown from 4th Nov. to 25th Dec. The 11 works in the war and his five friends’ works were shown.

TEL: 024-531-5511 FAX: 024-531-0447

http://www.art-museum.fks.ed.jp/menu_j.html/

Making-Friend History Museum: Fukushima

“Fukushima in Syowa Period” was exhibited from 10th July to 7th Dec. An air-raid siren, a megaphone, magazines, uniform, Hinomaru flag were shown to explain the recession, the war, the U.S. air-raids and the recovery in Fukushima.

TEL: 024-521-5318 FAX: 024-521-8268

http://www.fks-wo.thr.mlit.go.jp/chusin/01_fuhusimago/01_07?fureai.html/

Hitachi Museum: Ibaragi

“The War in Hitachi City” was exhibited from 20th to 4th Sep. Twenty photos on the war damages were exhibited.

TEL: 0294(23)3231

Mito Civic Museum: Ibaraki

Senso no Kiokuten ~heiwaeno inorio komete ~ (The memory of war exhibition ~wish for peace~) was held from July 26th to August 21st 2005. This exhibition was held as the

60-year anniversary of the end of the war. The similar exhibition was also held in 2000. It displayed war-related articles contributed by citizens, and stories which were donated by people who experienced the war in order to pass down the miserable and stern episode in the war to the next generations. It is constituted of eight parts. There were memories of soldiers, students, children, women, memories in daily life, memories of prisoners, memories of Mito air raids, and memories of the end of the war. It restored a room in blackout and showed a balloon bomb and pictures which were drawn by the victims of the air-raids. Moreover, it made a quiz on the war.

Mito Civic Museum also held a hearing of war experiences on August 2nd, 9th, and 15th.

Tel:029-226-6521 Fax:029-226-6549

<http://wwwl.ord.ne.jp/~aap61310/>

Gunma Prefectural History Museum: Gunma

The exhibition on Kodomotachi to senso (War and Children) was held from July, 23 to August, 31, 2005. This exhibition was held in order to give a chance to children to consider war and peace from their viewpoints. It was constituted of the dispatch of troops to distant fields, mobilization of citizen and the change of their daily life, changing process of school life, the air-raids on Ota and Maebashi, and children's impression on the end of the war. This museum also published illustrated books.

Moreover, Professor Shousei Iwane made a speech on July 24, 2005. The topic was Takasakirentai no heishi to senjyo (Soldiers who Enrolled the Takasaki Regiment and the Battlefield). Maebashi Kusyu no Taikendan wo Kikukai (Meeting for Listening to Speakers of the Air-Raids on Maebashi) was also held on August 6th 2005. Tel:027-346-5522 Fax:027 346-5534

<http://www.greksi.gsn.ed.jp>

Takasaki History and Folk Museum: Gunma

“Syusen no Hi Sonotoki Takasaki wa” (The day of the end of the war in Takasaki) was held from July 23 to September 19, 2005. This exhibition gave chances to speak on war and remember the war in order to pass the preciousness of peace to posterity. It displayed damages to soldiers and from the air-raids on Takasaki, articles on the daily life in the war which were owned by the Takasaki History and Folk Museum, and buried relics of the infantry of the fifteenth regiment. It also presented that labor and farmer movements were active after WWI, but many speeches were regulated and many citizens were mobilized to the exploitation in Manchuria then. Moreover, it showed memoir of August 15th, the day of the end of the war as a message for the future. A pamphlet was published with a list of this exhibition.

As the related program, Mr. Shigeru Nakamura made a speech, Hakkutsusareta Jyugorentai (Finding Fifteenth Regiment's Relic) on July 30, 2005. A meeting for listening to the experiences in the war was held on August 14, 2005.

Tel: 027-352-1261

<http://www.city.takasaki.gunma.jp>

Saitama Peace Museum: Saitama

This museum held the exhibition entitled “Senso no Kioku ~ 205 mannin no Syogen~ Memory of War ~ Testimony from Two Million and Five people~” from July 23 to September 25, 2005. It displayed the life of people on video with the testimony of people who experienced the war. These displays consisted three parts. There were the experiences in the battlefield, people who waited for their lovers, and people who ran away from the fires caused by the U.S. air-raids. It also exhibited relics of the air-raids which Toyonakaku Civic Local Museum had. An illustrated book was published.

This museum had many projects. “Yama Aoku Sato Uruwashi Syouka no Sekai€35 (Green Mountain and Lovely Village ~the World of Songs ~) was held from October 15 to December 11, 2005. DVD and video were produced.

An exchange meeting was held with people who experienced the war on August, 15 2005. Mr. Murakami made a speech about experiences of Imphal Operation.

Animations were shown four times. First, Nachan no Akai Tebukuro (Nacyan’s Red Mittens) and Tushimamaru were played on June 11, 2005. Secondly, Hatoyo Hiroshima no Sora (Pigeon Flitted around the Sky in Hiroshima) and Hi no Ame ga Furu(Fire Rain Fell) were shown on July 16,

2005. Thirdly, Tsuru ni notte On a Paper Crane) and Tezuka Osamu Monogatari:Boku ha Songoku (I am Songoku ~made by Tezuka Osamu~) was shown on September 17, 2005. Fourthly, Sensuikan ni Koishita Kujira no Hanashi (The Story of a Whale which Fell in Love with a Submarine) and Zou no Inai Doubutsuen (The Zoo without Elephants) was shown on October 8, 2005.

A film was shown at the auditorium on August 13, 2005. It was “Himeyuri no Tou€35 (The Himeyuri Spire)

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

<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemu/seum/>

Maruki Museum: Matsuyama City, Saitama

This museum begged urgent financial support because of the lack of fund: the decline of visitors and the cost for the repair of its facilities.

“Konnichi no Hansenten€35(Antiwar Today) was exhibited from July 20 to September 9, 2005. “Nikan Gosedai no Sakka€35(The Japanese and Korean Authors in five generations) was exhibited from September 13 to October 28, 2005 as the 60th anniversary of the end of the war according its newsletter No. 83 published on July 10, 2005.

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

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

Kamifukuoka History and Folk Museum: Saitama

“Zouheisyo and Sensoiseki€35(The Factory of

Weapons and Remains of the War) was held as the 60th anniversary of the end of the war from August 6 to September 4, 2005. Exhibited were relics and records from the factory of weapons in Kawagoe, the model of the factory, records on a pot shaped aviation factory, records on the lives of the noncombatants, the factory of protective clothes, Asano factory for grenades made of pottery, pictures of war remains and soldiers' clothes. A list of exhibits was published there.

As the related program, lectures on history were given: the Factory of Weapons and the Army Facilities in Saitama on August 6, 2005, and the Student Mobilization for the Factory of Weapons on August 21st and the Army that was Stationed at Elementary School on August 28, 2005.

Tel: 049-261-6065

<http://www.city.fuji.imo.saitama.jp/>

Warabi Civic History and Folk Museum : Saitama

The 16th peace exhibition, "The War and Children ~ memory of the fifteen-year war~) was held from August 2nd to 31st, 2005. It displayed the situation of daily life of children in order to pass it from generation to generation and give a chance to consider peace. It is composed of exhibits on school in the war, the world of children, the air-raids, Japan's defeat and the end of the war, textbooks used in the war, and comfort bags for soldiers.

Tel: 048-432-2477

<http://www.city.warabi.saitama.jp/rekimin/index.htm>

Chiba Prefectural Yasuhusa Museum

Aoime no Ningyou ~Sanshimaiten~ (Blue eyed dolls ~three sisters~) was exhibited from July 10 to September 4, 2005. These dolls remain in south Bousou.

Tel:0470-22-86-8

<http://www.chiba-muse.or.jp/AWA/>

Kamagaya Civic Local Museum: Chiba

The Memory of War in Kamagaya was exhibited as the 60th anniversary of the end of the war from July 10 to September 4 2005. This exhibition was the first attempt. It was held at Mihashi Museum. Japan gave extensive damages to China and people hope that Japan-China war would become the last war. It displayed Japanese-Sino War and the Russo-Japanese War, region and army, the way to the battlefield, Kamagaya as the battlefield, the end of the long war in Kamagaya. A picture book was published.

Tel: 047-445-1030

<http://www.city.kamagaya.chiba.jp/sisetsu/kyoudo.html>

Kimizu City Kururijoushi Museum: Chiba

"War Memory: 60 Years in Peace" was exhibited from October 18th to December 4th. Mr. Shigeo Watanabe, a teacher at Jyousou High School, made a speech of "The War in the Asia and Pacific from Local View Point) on August 6, 2005.

Tateyama Public Museum: Chiba

The 12th exhibition of “The Time of the Armed City” was held from July 7th to August 31st, 2005. We displayed materials on battery, observatory, marine flying corps, gunnery school’s monument, and related records from Minamibousou. The information on the lifestyle and education people had in the Army city, and things left by soldiers when they were sent to the front were displayed. We are now making the leaflet describing Minamibousou’s remains and monuments of the war in the Armed City.

Tel:0470-23-5212

<http://www.city.tateyama.chiba.jp/>

Funabashi Local Heritage Museum in Chiba

The 71st exhibition entitled “60years after the War” was held from August 2nd to October 30th, 2005. It was held not to repeat the tragic history by looking back at the disaster of the war affecting citizens’ life and the hardship of building up the peaceful Japan. The first part displayed the resources on citizen’s lifestyle and war and peace. The second part was the photographs on exploitation of Narashino plane.

Tel:047-467-1399

<http://www.city.funabashi.chiba.jp/kyodo/index.htm>

Mutsuzawa Museum of History and Folklore: Chiba

The exhibition entitled “The Memories of the War Experiences of Mutsuzawa Citizens – Telling the Truth About the War” was held from July 16th to September 25th, 2005. It showed the result of gathering information on experiencing the war. It displayed the wreck of crashed airplane, machine guns, the pilot’s parachute and his marriage picture, a diary written by soldiers, and more. We

distributed the leaflet with the list of exhibits.

Tel: 0475-44-0290 Fax:0475-44-0213

<http://town.mutsuzawa.chiba.jp/shisetu/museum/main.html>

The Center of the Tokyo Air Raid Damages: Tokyo

There is a campaign to raise funds from August, 2005 for enlarging the exhibition room in order to have more space to display the resources. The *Tomo no Kai* (Association of Friends) published “Feeling the Great Tokyo Air Raids from the Center of the Tokyo Air Raid Damages on Foot. €35

Tel: 03-5857-5631 Fax:03-5683-3326

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

Daigo Fukuryumaru Exhibition Hall: Tokyo

The captain of the Fifth Fukuryumaru, Aikichi Kuboyama died on September 23rd half a year after the incident of being exposed to radiation at the U.S. hydrogen bomb test at the Bikini Atoll in 1954. When he struggled with illness and after his death, many letters of condolence were sent. People from the young to the old cheered him and expressed wishes for peace so strongly that it reminds us of the time people claimed for peace nine years after the war. From the 3000 letters we possess, we displayed 100 letters sent from all over Japan. And also the memoirs by Shizue Suzuki, the wife of Shinzou Suzuki who was an ex-crew of Fifth Fukuryumaru. We held this until the 11th of December.

The booklet *Bikini Jiken no Kioku wo Kiroku ni* (Recording the memory on the Bikini Incident) is made from 34 stories out of 50 stories collected and other 6 stories we strongly recommended. This makes us know about part of the effects by the Bikini incident. This is sized in A5 in 64

pages costing 500yen without the postage of 120 yen. Please order it at the Peace Association.

Tel: 03-3521-8494 Fax:03-3521-2900

E-mail:fukuryumaru@msa.biglobe.ne.jp

<http://d5f.org/top.htm>

Nakano District Peace Exhibition Room: Tokyo

The exhibition has been renewed on July 22nd, 2005. To tell the importance of peace and the cruelty of war to the next generations, it displayed the atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the war damages in Nakano, the lifestyle in Nakano, evacuation of school children, the peace history in Nakano, and so forth.

As the special event, “The Zoo During The War” was exhibited from July 22nd to August 16th, 2005.

There are photographs of Ueno Zoo’s animals that have been killed during the war.

Tel: 03-3228-8988 Fax:03-3228-5644

<http://www.city.tokyo-nakano.lg.jp/i/sh/sh-heiwa.html>

Museum of Contemporary Art: Tokyo

The 10th Anniversary Exhibition “Age of Tokyo Art Museum 1926-1970” was held from September 23rd to December 4th, 2005. It also introduced the Art Exhibition for Celebrating the Era of 2600 years which was held in 1940.

The exhibition “Tokyo in 1920s” was held from September 16th to December 18th, 2005 showing pieces of Japanese artists such as Masamu Yanase, Tomoe Yabe, Touki Okamoto, Eitaro Ishigaki, and Yasuo Kuniyoshi.

Tel: 03-5245-4111

<http://www.mot-art-museum.jp/top.htm>

Katsushika City Museum: Tokyo

The exhibition “Ki94 (the name of a fighter plane)! Shoot Down B29 – Air Raids and Katsushika” was held from July 20th to September 4th, 2005. The newest advanced combat plane called Ki94 was displayed in terms of its plan, journal, record, model, and photographs. We made the leaflet with the list of exhibits. There are also the materials about the air raids such as high school students killed by the first air-raid, and photographs on the remains of dugouts and the territory of antiaircraft gun.

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

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

Shinagawa History Museum: Tokyo

The memorial exhibition for the 20th anniversary of declaring Shinagawa city as non-nuclear peace city, “The Evacuation of Student Children” was held from July 23rd to September 4th, 2005. It displayed the drawings, photographs, and records from school to show the lifestyles students had in the evacuation area. And there was also the message from people who experienced the evacuation that was about their memory and what they wanted to tell to the next generations. We distributed the leaflet with the list of the exhibits.

Tel: 03-3777-4060 Fax:03-3778-2615

<http://www2.city.shinagawa.tokyo.jp/jigyo/06/historyhp/hsindex.html>

Shinjuku History Museum: Tokyo

The celebrating exhibition for the 20th anniversary of declaring Shinjuku as a peace city entitled “Peace Exhibition – Passing Our Memories and Records to the Future” was held from July 30th to September 4th, 2005. The first part “The way to

the war and the life in Shinjyuku” displayed exhibits on children and war, patriotic general mobilization, soldiers sent abroad and returned from the front, culture in war time, people’s life in Japan, evacuation, air-raids and the end of war, and the situation after the war. There were also the testimony on war experiences. The second part “To Pass on the Importance of Peace to the Future” displayed activities of the peace delegation, recording and repairing cultural assets. With the cooperation of Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center, the “Hana’s suitcase” was exhibited. We also held the “Exhibition of Peace Posters.”

The lectures were given by the representative from the Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center, Fumiko Ishioka: “Hana’s suitcase” on July 30th, and “The War and Cultural Heritage – To Pass on the memories” by Professor Masahito Ando from the Institute of Japanese Literature on August 13th. The meeting for reporting on the trip to Hiroshima in 2005 was held on August 27th. The movie “*Chichito kuraseba*” (Living with Father) was shown on August 13th and 27th.

Tel: 03-3359-5036 Fax:03-3359-5036

<http://www.regasu-shinjuku.or.jp/46.html>

The Taito Ward Museum on Shitamachi Custom: Tokyo

The special exhibition entitled “The 60th Anniversary of the End of the War: War and Children” was held from October 1st 2005 to January 29th 2006. This exhibition was held to reconsider the period of war from the viewpoint of children at that time. The materials can be seen in this exhibition: the air defense system and air-raids, education and amusement in wartime, evacuation of schoolchild, lives of people during the war, the

end of the war and the chaos that followed. Related to these, a lecture on history “Talking of the War” by Keiko Utsumi, the President of the Association of Comic Dialogue by Two People, was held at the forth floor of the Ueno Ward’s Hall on 12th November.

Tel: 03-3823-7451

<http://www.taitocity.net/taito/shitamachi/>

The Toshima Ward Local Museum: Tokyo

The first exhibition of 2005, “The 60th Anniversary of the Air-Raids on Tokyo – Memories and Observations” was held from July 27th to September 4th 2005. In the exhibition, the result of the investigation done with the Edo Tokyo Museum and the Sumida Local Cultural Reference Library were incorporated. In the section 1 “The War and Toshima Ward”, the data on the prevalence of groups that control the freedom of one another and ideas on the air defense were shown. In the section 2 “The real circumstances of the air-raids” were displayed using almost all devastated articles the museum owns. In the section 3 “The Records of the US Army”, the information on the US army on April 13th 1945 was analyzed. The aimed places of the attack were compared with the actual bombarded places and the differences of these are indicated. In the section 4 “The Record of Victims”, the ways people traced and died are illustrated (“The map of devastated areas by the air-raids on April 13th”). In the section 5 “The Memories of Sufferers”, the pictures on the experiences on April 13th are displayed. Also, the illustrated books were published.

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

<http://www.museum.toshima.tokyo.jp/top.html>

The Nerima Ward Local Library: Tokyo

The exhibition “The Lives of People in the Wartime” was held from July 30th to September 19th 2005. In this exhibition, the lives of people in wartime and the experiences of the war such as the departure to the front, lives of non-soldiers and children were introduced. The brochures of the Training School for Pioneers, the guidance of entering Tokyo City Koua Industry Training Center and its application were also displayed. Booklets on the exhibits were published.

Tel: 03-3996-0563

http://www.city.nerima.tokyo.jp/shiryo/bunkazai/s_hitsu/

The Kourai Museum: Tokyo

The special exhibition “Think of the Korean mobilization to servitude in wartime – the memory of the assailants and reconciliation” was held from August 10th to October 16th 2005. Materials related to the servitude in Japan Steel Pipe, Lake Sagami, Tokiwa charcoal field were displayed. Related to this topic, a lecture was given on August 10th and a symposium was held on October 10th.

Tel: 03-5272-3510 Fax: 03-5272-3510

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

The Museum on Life in Showa Era: Tokyo

“War exhibition on remains in Koizumi family 2005” was held from August 2nd to 31st.

Tel. & Fax: 03-5272-3510

<http://www.digitalium.co.jp/showa/index.html>

Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center: Tokyo

The Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center was closed in 2003 and now we visit schools and

give lectures, and lend panels. Schedules of the lectures, seminars, and the photo exhibitions are informed in the mail magazine, so please register if you'd like.

In August 2005, Karen Levin, the author of “Hanna’s Suitcase”, visited Japan for the first time by the support of Canadian government. She gave lectures at the pavilion of Canada in Aichi Expo, Sakai, Kobe, and Yokohama with Fukiko Ishioka, the ambassador of The Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center. In 2001, Karen Levine found the article about “Hanna’s Suitcase” in the local paper of Toronto, and interviewed Fukiko Ishioka during her stay in Canada with her bother, George Brady, who also lived in Toronto. She then made the radio documentary “Hanna’s Suitcase” and received the gold prize of the US international radio festival. In 2002, she published the juvenile book “Hanna’s Suitcase”. Now she gives lectures in Canada, the US, Germany, England, Italy and so on. Please check the homepage for more detailed information.

<http://www.ne.jp/asahi/holocaust/tokyo/topmember.htm>

holocaust@tokyo.email.ne.jp

The Hachioji City Museum: Tokyo

The special exhibition “The lives of citizens in wartime” was held from 2nd August to 4th September, 2005. The keystone of this exhibition was to transmit the reflection of the war and also the importance of peace from generation to generation. Materials about the way to the war, general mobilization orders, children’s lives including school lives during the war, lives of the citizens, air-raids, Japan’s defeat, and the way to the reconstruction were shown. They also exhibited a train that had been air-raided at Yunohana tunnel. Booklet “Hachioji Air Raids”

was published.

Related to this, two lectures were given. “The war and Hachioji” by Tutomu Saito, the teacher of the Matsugatani Metropolitan High School, was given on 6th August at the meeting room of the City Hall. The other one “Experiencing food in wartime” was held on 25th and 26th August.

Tel: 0426-22-8939

<http://homepage3.nifty.com,hachioji-city-museum/index.html>

The Fussa Local Reference Library: Tokyo

The special war exhibition for peace “Colored woodcut on the Russo-Japanese War 100 years ago - the Russo-Japanese War and Hussa - ” was held from 2nd July to 25th September. The keystone of this exhibition was to look at the history of the war and reconsider the precious peace. The colored woodcut of the Russo-Japanese War was the main exhibition, and other exhibition was about the military mails, journals, monuments related to Hussa and the Russo-Japanese War. An illustrated book was published.

Related to this, a memorial lecture “The military mails during the Russo-Japanese War - letters from soldiers in the battlefield - ” by Katsuhiro Arai, a professor of the Sensyu University, was given on 10th September at the meeting room of the central library.

Tel: 0425-53-3111

<http://www.city.fussa.tokyo.jp/town/m005/32iopi000004uv7.html>

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Kanagawa

The exhibition “Asian World Heritage Sites and

the International Cooperation - from Angkor Wat - ” was held from 30th July to 28th August, 2005 at the exhibition room on the third floor. The photo panels showed the real circumstances of Angkor Wat and the activities of the international organizations trying to conserve and rehabilitate it.

Another exhibition “Global Treasures, the World Heritage”, which introduced the present condition of the World Heritage by using photo panels and videos, was held from 1st to 23rd October, 2005 at the exhibition room on the third floor. Related to this, “Mongolian Batoukin” was played on 9th October. The lecture was given by Kazuo Joudo, a member of the Special Committeeman for World Heritage of the UNESCO, on 15th October, and “Cambodian court dance” was played on 16th October.

(Cited from “The Global Citizen Report” No.22, published in July 2005 and No.23 published in October 2005)

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

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

The Yokohama Kaikou Museum: Kanagawa

“Don Brown and the postwar Japan - From the collection of a journalist who knew Japan well - ” took place from 3rd August to 30th October 2005. Handouts of the US and Japanese military and the related information on Ayako Ishigaki were also exhibited. An illustrated book was published.

Tel: 045-201-2100 Fax: 045-201-2102

<http://www.kaikou.city.yokohama.jp/>

Hiratsuka City Museum: Kanagawa

“The Air-aids on Hiratsuka Researched by the Citizens” was held as the 60-year anniversary of the end of the war until July

31st, 2005 in a donation corner. This included the special exhibition held as the 50-year anniversary of the end of the war, and also exhibited the results of the fact-finding and materials collected by the “the Association for Recording the Air-raids and the War Damages in Hiratsuka”. This exhibition consists of articles on Hiratsuka during the war, the damages of the air-raids on July 16th, the period from the air-raids to the end and after of the war, and also this displayed the container of the chemical weapons such as yperite.

Tel : 0463-33-5111 Fax:0463-31-3949

The Nagaoka Museum on War Damages: Niigata

The Special Exhibition “the 60th Anniversary of the U.S. Air-raids on Nagaoka” was held from July 23rd to August 21st, 2005. This exhibition displayed the undisclosed information which the museum had, “mother and child statue” and reproduced pictures by Chihiro Iwasaki, the pictures which were drawn by the victims of the big air-raids on Tokyo, and the posters and essays of the children who lived during and after the war.

Tel: 0258-36-3269

Niigata Modern Art Museum: Niigata

The German engraver “Kthe Kollwitz Exhibition” was held from September 3rd to October 23rd, 2005.

The special exhibition: 60 years after the end of the war “the art in Showa until 1945 - history of the art” was held from November

3rd 2005 to December 11th. This was held to think the proletarian art movement and the war art as the art which has its own aim. An illustrated book was published.

Tel: 0258-28-4111 Fax : 0258-28-4115

Tsunan Town Museum for Study and Experience of Farm and Jomon: Niigata

The exhibition “The War Seen from the Tsunango” was held from August 1st to September 25th, 2005. The meaning of this exhibition is to tell people about the denial of the war because we must not repeat the miserable events such as war anymore. The aim was also to tell that in the older generation, people feared how the neighboring countries looked at themselves and supported the Japan’s aggression because Japan had some prejudice to other Asian nations. It was pointed out that just telling the damages of the Japanese people could not be accepted by other countries. The exhibition consisted of the lives in Tsunan during the war, children and education, departure to the front, requiem, the war remains, and the ending and its meaning of the war. Especially, the fact the women who didn’t go to the war supported the aggressive war by raising children who worshipped the emperor, and the fact that the Japanese “emigrants” to China were actually aggressors were pointed out. It was also mentioned that the Japanese should also mourn over Koreans and Chinese people who had suffered from Japan’s aggression. An illustrated book was published.

Tel : 0257-65-5511

Takaoka Civic Museum: Toyama

The exhibition “Children in Taisho and Showa Period” was held from July 15th to September 4th, 2005. This exhibition displayed children’s paintings, school supplies, textbooks, toys, magazines, records which were used during the war.

Tel: 0766-20-1572. Fax : 0766-20-1570

Funamijo Museum of Remains of Castle: Toyama

The exhibition “That time, that Persons which are now Revived” was held until September 26th, 2005.

Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum: Fukui

As the special issue to learn and tell the history as it is, “The Report of the Meeting to Learn the Constitution held on May 30th 2005” and “Report on the U.S. Air-Raids on Fukui Re-created by the Historical Materials” were published.

Please contact the following person if you are interested in it.

Mr. Tadao Kato: Yukinoshita Culture Association

Tel & fax: 0776-52-2169

info@yukinoshita.net

<http://www.yukinoshita.net/>

Kofu Civic Fujimura Memorial Museum: Yamanashi

The exhibition “that time – 60years after the end of the war-” was held from July 1st to November 27th, 2005. It was held to tell the

next generation who didn’t know how the war could be cruel. And it was held from the viewpoint of pupils and students. The main exhibits were incendiary bombs, damaged stuff, magazines, a ration ticket, and an application for the Navy to become a pilot. This exhibition also displayed the blackened Textbooks after the war and restored the rooms under the situation of blackout. Tel: 055-252-2762

Kiyosato Photo Art Museum: Yamanashi

The 10th anniversary exhibition “The WW - Japan’s Defeat - : The Photos of Capa, Smith, Swop, and Jun Miki ” was held from July 2nd to October 23rd, 2005.

The 10th anniversary talk & concert was held on October 16th, and the director of the Center of the Tokyo Air Raid and Damages, Mr. Katsumoto Saotome, gave a lecture and Mr. Shinichi Kinoshita played the Tsugaru Shamisen. Tel : 0551-48-5599

Suwa Civic Museum : Nagano

“Peace Education Exhibition - 60years ago when the war ended-” was held until August 31st, 2005.

Tel : 0266-52-7080 Fax : 0266-52-6990

Tomioka-Mura History & Folk Museum: Nagano

The exhibition “The Record of the War in Tomioka – the 60th anniversary of the war” was held until August 30th, 2005.

Tel : 0265-35-9066

Kakumuhara City History and Folk Museum: Gifu

The exhibition “The Hope for Peace: the 60th anniversary of the air-raids on Kakumura - the war and people’s lives-” was held from August 5th to 14th, 2005. It was the large scale exhibition held at the exhibition hall and lobby in the library and the History and Folk Museum. In the exhibition, the following was dealt with: arsenal which was destructed by the air-raids, the damages of the people, people who prepare for the air-raids, the education for the loyalty to the emperor and patriotism, moving from farm village to the arsenal in the town, the mobilization of Junior high school students/ girl students/ the students of the business school, levy and army, people’s lives during the war, people’s amusement and the control of the information, the play during the war, the base of occupation forces, the beginning of the democratic education, the exploitation after the war and so on. The main exhibits were about armament, air defense, toys, commodity, a picture-story-show, military mail, magazines, the essay on the war experiences.

The characteristic exhibits were students’ pictures, calligraphy, replacement, poster, a picture-paper-story, dolls which have blue eyes, the model of the balloon bomb, the textbooks, air-raided stuff, bombs and so on. The pictures and postcards on the atomic bomb and Okinawa war were also displayed. We also dealt with the problem that the air-raids gave people nothing but the huge damages using a quiz. The fact that the

Chinese and Koreans were forced to work there was also dealt with. We distributed the extracts of “the records of war—the air-raids, the suffering of the Chinese and Koreans who were relocated to Japan and forced to work.

Tel : 0583-89-5752 Fax : 0583-71-1145

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka

Memorial project for 60 years after the war, “Exhibition of the Paintings and Pictures of Experiencing the U.S. Air-Raids on Shimizu, Shizuoka” was cosponsored by the Association for Establishing the Shizuoka Peace Museum, the Board of Education in Shizuoka city and Shizuoka city authority. It was held at Shizuoka City Hall’s Civic Gallery from August 13th to 21st in 2005. Exhibited were one hundred paintings and pictures collected last year, and also the materials on the elementary school during the war.

The tour of the war remains “Let’s Walk around the Remains of the Air-Raids” was held on August 20th 2005 and also the same project on October 23rd 2005.

“The Session of Listening to the Experiences of the War” was held on August 28th, 2005 at Aisel 21. Mr. Sen Kanehara talked about “Being in a Commando” and Mr. Ishhara talked about “Where to go with having Keloid”.

The exhibition of “The U.S. Air-Raids on Shizuoka Taking Away 2000 People’s Lives” was held from October 14th 2005 to March 5th 2006. There were displays of the vivid aerial photos taken after the air raids by the American military.

“Record of the Air-Raids on Shizuoka/Shimizu

~Requiem for more than 2350 people~” and “Paintings by the Citizens: Great Air-Raids on Shizuoka/Shimizu and the Bombardment of Land by Warships” were published.

Tel:054-247-9641 Fax:054-247-9641

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

Numazu City Meiji History Museum: Shizuoka

The 60-year anniversary of the end of the war “1931-1945 Numazu and the War” exhibition was held from July 1st to September 29th in 2005. This was held to think about the war in the past and the peace at present. It is held using a part of the permanent exhibition. The display was kept in the museum, and there were new materials as well. Each part of the displays is shown using Sasaki Kozakura’s picture diary. There are materials on the war dead, the severe life of the citizens, and the U.S. air raids on Numazu. Also the displays of the sound study of the Naval Technology Institute, Numazu Naval factory, Takunan Training Center are interesting. Illustrated books were published. At the same time, “Photo Exhibition on Life: Collecting the Ashes of the War Dead” was held.

A lecture on history entitled “Numazu and War ~ Looking at the War from the Community ~” was given by Mr. Shuji Arakawa, Professor of Shizuoka University on September 3rd at the course room on the 2nd floor. “Think about Peace ~ Historic War Site Tour for Junior High School Students ~” was held on July 27th, August 4th, 5th, and 12th. Children’s history class ~~34~~’s Experience Life in the Wartime” was held on July 28th.

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

<http://www.city.numazu.shizuoka.jp/sisetu/meiji/>

Anjyou City History Museum: Aichi

“Kenkyukikou” (Journal) No.12 was published in March 31st 2005, which includes the report of a curator, Mr. Hiroyuki Saito, “To Live in War ~ Try to understand War Experience in terms of Folklore”.

“Touring War Remains” was held on October 8th. Anjyou city archaeological research writer, Mr. Tomokazu Shintani led the participants to the Naval Isami Transmitting Center and the Navy Meiji Aeronautic Base Remains.

Tel:0566-77-6655 Fax:0566-77-6600

<http://www.katch.ne.jp/~anjomuse/>

Okazaki City Local History Museum: Aichi

Exhibition entitled “60 Years after the War ~ Things on War, the Memory to Pass Down ~” was held from July 16th to September 4th in 2005. Since the building of this museum was used for the examination of the young for the conscription, there were some exhibitions related to war so far. This year’s exhibition was the comprehensive one using what had been exhibited before. This was held to help find out the war records and memories, and the displayed materials were mainly offered from the public. The main materials are incendiary bombs, an American army leaflet, air raid photo/map, reconstruction plans for war damages, military goods/relic, *senbonbari* (1000 stitches for soldiers’ good luck), words of good wishes on the national flag, draft card, military notebook, ashes, navy application, repatriate certificate, military education, *nissandan* (groups for praying the victory at Shinto Shrine), Manchuria map, picture postcard of the Manchurian Incident, postcards to soldiers, record of the workers, groups for working at industry, air

defense coif, respirator, air defense companion, government bonds poster, replacement, ticket for clothing, bread baking machine, blackened textbook, and so on.

Tel: 0564-23-1039

<http://www.city.okazaki.aichi.jp/museum/ka351.htm>

Enan City History & Folk Museum: Aichi

Exhibition entitled “60 years after the Air-raids on Enan” was held till August 21st 2005. This was a small exhibition using one corner of the permanent exhibition. It displayed the disaster by the air-raids on July 13th 1945. A brochure including displayed materials, explanation/diagram was made.

Tel: 0587-55-2321

<http://www.city.konan.aichi.jp>

Sakuragaoka Museum: Aichi

The exhibition for 60-year anniversary after the war “Toyokawa Naval Factory: Huge Weapon Factory ~ Record of 60 Years after the War~” was held from July 23rd to September 4th in 2005. This exhibition is held every year, though this year, the whole permanent exhibitions were removed and replaced by the above exhibition. The intent of this exhibition was to record the war again and pass it down to the future generation, since we have forgotten the hard times in the war, for our country has been peaceful after the war. The exhibition including the above materials were collected and kept in the museum and a memorandum was published. The materials were mainly from what they had in the museum, though some materials about Toyokawa naval factory were borrowed from Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, and also some materials were borrowed from some museum to reveal the whole naval

factory. Diagrams and materials on Toyokawa naval factory were published.

Related to this, a meeting to listen to the war experiences was held on August 21st. A lecture by the curator on “Naval Factories in various places and the construction and development of Toyokawa Naval Factory” was given on July 31st. A lecture “6 Years of Toyokawa Naval Factory and afterwards” was given on August 27th. A curator’s lecture for children “About Toyokawa Naval Factory” was given on July 30th.

Tel:0533-85-3775 Fax:0533-85-3776

<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/tanto/bunka/museum.html>

Chiryu City History & Folk Museum: Aichi

Chiryu City History & Folk Museum exhibition “Exhibition of 60 Years Anniversary after the War” was held from August 6th to September 3rd. It was held to realize how Japan has changed before and after the war by reconstructing a peace country. There was an exhibition as the 50-year anniversary after the war, though the display at that time was the materials borrowed from other museums. This year, as they called for the materials related to the war, there were valuable materials and the record of war experiences offered by citizens were displayed. The main materials are military goods, army post, mobilization of the people for the war, encouragement of saving, women’s association, materials on the air defense exercises, coupon/passbook, materials of Nakajima aeronautic metal, and textbooks issues. The published diagram includes records of war experiences, Chiryu town official documents, materials on education, and translation of foreign textbooks.

Related to this, Professor .G. Sheftal of Shizuoka University gave a lecture on “What lessons have we learned from *Tokkou* (special attack corps) ~ seen from Japanese history researcher that has blue eyes ~” on August 6th.

Tel:0566-83-1133

<http://www.city.chiryu.aichi.jp>

Nagoya City Museum: Aichi

“Research Association of Museum Related to War” made by Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya city hosted “Exhibition for Peace” which was held from July 27th to 31st in 2005 at Nagoya Museum. The display was about the front, citizen’s life and the U.S. air-raids.

Tel: 052-853-2655

<http://www.ncm-jp.com/>

Shima Municipal Isobe Museum: Mie

The exhibition “~~On~~ The Memory of the War” was held from 24th June to 11th September 2005. Every year things left by the decease have gone on display little by little, and such a large exhibition was held for the second time following in 1995. The purpose of this exhibition was that war deprives persons of life, liberty, human right, and mind and they hoped that people would reconsider the value of peace and to become a story teller for children so that the war would never be repeated.

As the articles left by soldiers, exhibited were military goods, Senninbari, banners, letters from the battlefield, family pictures, wooden propeller for the training plane of the Navy, and decorations of the special attack corps members. As for the lives in wartime, an air-defense hood, baggy work pants (Monpe), uniforms, Nenneko (a short coat worn to protect the baby on the back), sashes,

magazines, substitutes. As for children in the wartime, Sugoroku, Kamishibai (a story told with pictures), newspapers, textbooks were on display.

Tel:0599-55-2881 Fax:0599-55-2935

<http://www.city.shima.mie.jp>

Norinaga Motoori Memorial: Mie

The exhibition “we cannot see Japan- 60 years after the death of Kohzoh Takeuchi –” was held from 31st July to 21st August 2005. Albums on his boyhood, poems on the joys of youth, diaries written when he was a soldier were on display.

Tel: 0598-21-0312 Fax:0598-21-0371

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

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

The exhibition “The Air-raids on Yokkaichi and the Lives in Wartime” was held from 18th June to 30th September, 2005. Incendiary bombs, substitutions, and military goods were on display.

Tel:0593-55-2700 Fax:0593-55-2704

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

Nagahama Castle Museum: Shiga

The exhibition “~~On~~ The Change of Life in Shouwa Period - that day, that time, and that period -” was held from 11th June to 22nd July, 2005.

Tel:0749-63-4611 Fax:0749-63-4613

<http://www.city.nagahama.shiga.jp/section/rekihaku/>

Doutaku Museum: Yasu City, Shiga

The exhibition concerning human rights and peace “Let’s send a Parcel for Peace to Afghanistan” was held from 9th July to 4th September 2005 at the Entrance Hall. It introduces the Peace Pack Project of the Girl Scouts League of Japan and a leaflet

was made.

Tel: 077-587-4410

Rittou History and Folklore Museum: Shiga

The exhibition “The Foundations of Peace 2005” was held from 24th July to 21st August 2005. This exhibition has been held since 1991 every year (once a year) to look back the history of war and the lives in wartime and consider peace from local viewpoints. The Modern Japan repeated the war of aggression for the hegemony of Asia.

This year a spotlight was put on the home front groups. The government has reorganized the local autonomous organizations and transformed them into the home front groups which affirmed and supported the war. As an example, veterans group, young men’s associations, maiden associations, women’s associations after the Russo-Japan war, or, neighborhood associations in wartime of the Asia-Pacific war. These have made people have the consciousness of supporting war.

In the first section “the modern conscription system and the people,” the conscription system and soldiers sent to the front were on display. The guidance for the escape from the conscription and the pray for the escape from a call in letters were also on display.

In the 2nd section “the people’s lives in wartime,” the farmers who were forced to work to increase the production, the enforcement of war loan, rationing systems, and substitutes are on display.

In the 3rd section “the home front groups and local community,” Gyokubaisya, the young men’s associations for mental training was explained. In the section on “the voluntary activities and

sisterhood,” maiden associations, national defense women’s institute, and woman patriot society were displayed. In “the national mobilization system and neighborhood organization,” displayed were the exhibits on a neighborhood community association such as notebook of an ordinary session, posters, and circulars, and materials on veteran’s associations, and a research material on a group consisted of five people. Finally, in the section on “the silent return of soldiers,” displayed were the announcement of death, the final letters, and the bloodstained Senninbari (amulet).

Materials on conscription systems, organizations of young people, organizations of neighborhood, and the veteran’s associations from the Satouchi Library were fully displayed. The leaflet on a list of the exhibits was published.

“The excursion to war remains - the Toyokawa Navy military factory and women volunteer coups from Rittou – ” was done on 4th August.

“The bulletin 11th” dated March, 2005 was published and included is the essay entitled “the lives of group evacuation of Ashihara public school - a case study of the group evacuation in Shiga prefecture” written by Toshiko Oonishi, the curator.

Tel: 077-554-2733 Fax: 077-554-2755

<http://www2.city.ritto.shiga.jp/hakubutsukan/>

Asai-cho History and Folklore Museum: Shiga

The exhibition “the 60th anniversary of the war’s end - pass down the memory of the war-” was held from 23rd July to 4th September 2005. On the 1st floor of the Study Center, materials that were collected this year, and a narrative which was collected and recorded were on display. In the

section of “women and the war,” displayed were a will and hair of the killed nurses, and papers for a call of the nurse and materials on women who were left at home. In the section on “the preparedness for air-raids,” the records of air-raid drill in Imasou-ku and the relevant materials on the air-raids were exhibited. In the section on “the history of family,” soldiers’ will, the relevant materials on the soldiers who were sent to China, student mobilization, and the lives in postwar era were on display.

On the 2nd floor, the articles on the evacuation of school children, the lives in wartime, the soldiers in the front and the A-bomb were on display.

0749-74-0101

<http://nsl.town.azai.shiga.jp>

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto

The special exhibition “the original pictures of comics - the memory of a boy repatriated from China-“ was held from 27th May to 23rd June, 2005 on the 1st floor of Nakano Memorial Hall. This exhibition was held using the original pictures of comic artist who belonged to “the Association of Comic Artists who repatriated from China” possessed by Maizuru Repatriation Memorial Hall. The memorial lecture was given at the conference room in Soushikan on 29 May: Tetsuya Chiba, Takatuji Morita, and Jun Isiko who all belonged to the association.

The special exhibition “the World Press Exhibition of Photographs 2005” was held from 1st to 30th October 2005 on the 1st floor of Nakano Memorial Hall, and also from 3rd to 18th October at the Convention Hall at Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University in Beppu, Ouita.

A film, “The constitution of Japan” was put on the screen on 20 July at Ritsumeikan University. There was also the talk between the director, Professor Ikuro Anzai, and the producer.

Kyoto Municipal Art Museum: Kyoto

The special exhibition “Between Syura (Asura) and Bosatsu (Boudhisattva) - other human image” was held from 25th October, 2005 to 15th January, 2006. The works of Eitaro Ishigaki “lynching,” 3.1 independence movement, Korean war, the work describing self-burning in the Vietnam war, and a war picture of Kanseki Hashimoto were on display.

Tel:075-771-4107 Fax:075-761-0444

<http://www.city.kyoto.jp/bunshi/kmma/>

Historical Museum: Uji City, Kyoto

“Postwar 60 years: An exhibition on Life during the War” was held from July 23 to September 11, 2005. The host of this exhibition was the Conference for Peaceful City in Uji City and this exhibition was held in Historical Museum in Uji City. As a purpose of this, the host wanted visitors to feel that all of us should not repeat such silly sin as the war through the exhibitions using goods related to war and life during the war. Exhibited were materials displayed at “The exhibition of articles left by the war” which was held in postwar 50 and 55 years, and new materials which were provided by citizens lately. It had two rooms: in one room, articles left by the war and materials related to life during the war were exhibited. In the other room, publications during the war or after the war and original picture of “the Scenery of Hometown; Sirakawa” were

exhibited. We published pamphlets about the outline of this exhibition and its contents.

Tel: 0774-39-9260

<http://www.city.uji.kyoto.jp>

Cultural Museum: Muko City, Kyoto

A lounge exhibition in summer “Postwar 60 years; the War in Life” was held from August 13 to September 11, 2005. We think about war and peace through the materials from a familiar region and the exhibition is held every year. Moreover it was well compiled this year, and we exhibited specific materials together. We exhibited lots of things like military uniforms, materials connected with air defense, substitutes, textbooks, school albums, magazines and illustrated ones directed at preschoolers, *sugoroku* (Japanese backgammon), postcards to soldiers, label of match, military mails and official documents related to village like work services, distributions of necessities, neighborhood associations, training for air defense, and delivery of rice etc.

Tel: 075-931-1182 Fax: 075-931-1121

<http://www.city.muko.kyoto.jp/shisetsu/shiryokan.html>

Historical Museum: Oyamazaki Village, Kyoto

A small exhibition “the 7th Peace Foundation” was held from August 9 to 21, 2005. As an opportunity for talking about peace, we exhibited materials connected with the war, which were gathered by several townspeople. This year we exhibited

several things; textbooks used during the war, instruments for playing, pamphlets on traveling in Korea and so on.

Tel: 075-952-6288

<http://www.kiis.or.jp/rekishi/kyoto/yamazaki2.html>

Sonobe Cultural Museum: Kyoto

A special exhibition “Looking Back Postwar 60 years with newspapers and extra ones” was held from July 23 to August 21, 2005.

Tel: 0771-63-2982 Fax: 072-270-8159

<http://www.smc.town.sonobe.kyoto.jp>

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): Osaka

The exhibition of the 60-year anniversary of the end of the war was held on the first floor from July 12 to September 11, 2005. Displayed were the facts of the war like the air-raids on Osaka, people’s lives during the war and people’s relations to the war through things connected with the war for mourning the victims and hoping for peace.

Special exhibition, “Living on the Earth 2005 –DAS JAPAN- Photo Exhibition on Photo Journalism” was held on the first floor from September 20 to November 5, 2005.

“The place where we mourn for the dead by the U.S. air-raids on Osaka and hope for peace” was made in a courtyard on the first floor on August 14, 2005. A list of members of the dead whose names were made clear was kept in the place and these names were inscribed on the inner slab made of copper.

On “August 15: the day of the end of the war

- Peace Prayer Project”, a lecture, “No to the war – August 15 for a little girl who worshipped the Emperor” was given by Hideko Niya, who is an actress, on December 4, 2004. A seminar for thinking about peace in the 21st century was held. Professor Ryuhei Hatsuse of Kyoto Women’s University gave a lecture “the New War and the Old War” on June 25, 2005 in the 16th seminar. Moreover, Kayoko Ikeda, who is a translator of German literature, gave a lecture “If the world were a village which has only 100 citizens...” on September 17, 2005 in the 17th seminar. Each lecture was given at a lecture hall on the first floor.

The field work of visiting war remains “Walking tour of war remains by the US air-raids on Taisho region” was done on June 5, 2005 and “Visiting scars of the war left in Osaka Castle Park” was done on August 13, 2005 by Hitoshi Koyama, who is an honorary professor at Kansai University.

As a lecture series of Peace Studies for teachers, Professor Hitoshi Koyama gave a lecture, “Conveying the US air-raids on Osaka to the next generation”. Professor Toshifumi Murakami of Kyoto Education University had a workshop for peace studies on August 3, 2005. Moreover, Mrs. Takako Iga, who is the head of the Association for the Victims and Bereaved Family in Osaka gave a lecture “Talking about the air-raids on Osaka” and Ms Kyoko Okumoto, who is an assistant professor at Osaka Women’s University held a workshop for peace studies on August 4. Shungo Moriyama held a piano concert at a hall of the first floor on October 15, 2005.

For children in the 21st century, a peace meeting “Soap bubble shown by Sugiyama brothers” was held at a hall of the first floor on July 24, 2005.

The movie “Living with Father” was put on the screen at a hall of the first floor on August 14, 2005.

(“Peace Osaka Newsletter No,34” published on September 30, 2005)

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

<http://mic.e-osaka.ne.jp/peace/>

Peace Prayer Museum: Suita City, Osaka

The exhibition “the War in the Postcards” was held from November 1 to 13, 2005. More than 200 letters were exhibited out of 1500, whose theme was “War memories in postcards” and it had been organized by the Japan Postcards Association. It was held with a purpose that we wanted the younger generations to look at letters with pictures which was written and drawn passionately by people who experienced the war and wanted to tell the preciousness of peace.

“A Peace Movie Meeting” was held every month, and “Devil Tank T-34”, which was the movie of the Soviet Union in 1965, was put on the screen on May 14, 15, 28, and 29, 2005. “There was the War in Our Childhood”, which was a Japanese movie in 1981, was put on the screen on June 11, 12, 25 and 26. “We don’t Need Weapons Anymore” which was an American movie in 1932, was put on the screen on July 16, 17, 23, and 24. “Anne’s Diary”, which was a Japanese animation produced in 1983, was

put on the screen on August 20, 21, 27 and 28. "Morocco", which was an American movie in 1930, was put on the screen on September 10, 11 and 25 and "There is No Trouble in the Western Front", which was an American movie in 1930, was put on the screen on October 8, 9, 22 and 23.

Tel: 06-6387-2593

<http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/kobo/jinken/page/000338.shtml>

Osaka Historical Museum: Osaka

Wakuwaku Children Class "Look and Listen to the Experiences of the War with Parents" was held at a hall of the fourth floor on August 14, 2005. It was held to tell the younger generations about the misery of the air-raids and the war and the importance of peace. The movie "Don't forget the tragedy of the war - the sea of flames in Osaka-" "Sorry, *Oachan*" were put on the screen and Mrs. Miyako Kubo, who is the representative of the Association of Speaking about the Air-Raids on Osaka, talked about her war experiences.

Tel: 06-6946-5728 Fax: 06-6946-2662

<http://www.mus-his.city.osaka.jp/>

Local Museum: Minoh City, Osaka

As the 60- year anniversary of the end of the war, "the Exhibition of Materials related to Life during the War" was held from July 27 to August 28, 2005. It was held to think about the preciousness of peace and human rights, and to learn about life during the war that enforced people to put up with hard life. The exhibition is held every year and it is prepared by trainees of curator. This year

we could see original displays like the training of soldiers. Many materials related to life used during the war were displayed: substitute, polishing rice, bonds, tickets for distribution of necessities, records, magazines and textbooks, things related to preparation for air-raids such as materials on blackout and extinguishing fire, materials related to "air-raids" such as fuel tanks of American armies, military uniforms, military scripts and military mail services.

Tel: 072-723-2235 Fax: 072-724-9694

<http://www2.city.minoh.osaka.jp/KYUUDO/home.html>

Doushu-cho Museum of Medicine: Osaka

The exhibition, "Recovery of Japanese Medicine Industry: 60 Years after the War" was held from April to September, 2005.

As for the medical history, the emergence of antibiotics, anti-tuberculosis, and the latest medicines were introduced in the exhibition. The introduction of the social insurance system and foreign technology of producing medicine, and supplements boom, were also displayed in the exhibition.

Tel: 06-6231-6958

<http://www.kusuri-doshomachi.gr.jp/>

Himeji Peace Museum: Hyogo

From July 17th to August 31st, Himeji Peace Museum held an anti-nuclear peace exhibition. Some nuclear bomb records and art works of students were displayed in the exhibition. The museum held a peace concert by the chorus on August 7th. Koumi Shyutou, an atomic bomb

survivor, was invited to share her memory,

An Exhibition, “*Youths in War Time - messages to the Parents*” was held on the second floor of the museum from October 8th to December 23rd. Mr. Kuroda Kenta was invited to share his war time memory on November 3rd.

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

<http://www.city.himeji.hyogo.jp/heiwasiryo/>

Itami Municipal Museum: Hyogo

An Exhibition, “War and People in Itami” was held from July 9th to August 30th.

This exhibition particularly aimed at making young generation understand the war and the importance of peace. Most of the exhibits belong to this museum, but some materials were brought from the Hyogo Historical Museum, and the Osaka International Peace Center. There were also some personal materials.

There were military mails, ration tickets, bonds, findings from dugout, war time replacement of commodities, wartime mobilization records, and children’s drawings, writings, and textbooks from the war period. A part of a house in the wartime was displayed in the museum.

“Wartime Experiences of Ordinary People” was published on July 9th. This issue was exhibited also. An illustrated book was also published.

Tel:072-783-0582、 Fax:072-784-8109

http://www.city.itami.hyogo.jp/sub/03_asobu/5_hakubutsukan.html

Ono Municipal Kouko Museum: Hyougo

The Special Exhibition “Memory of POW in Aonohara” was held from October 1st to November 27th. 2005. On November 5th, Professor Hajime Kishimoto of Kobe University, Mr. Tatsuo Fujiwara, the principal of Yumeno Junior High School, and Mr. Hiroyuki Fukushima, the president of Kyoto Reference Library were invited to give a lecture at Ono high school. “Our Home Town Concert’ -’ P.O.W. concert in war period was held at Ono City on October 10th.

Tel:0794-63-3390 Fax:0794-63-3462

<http://www.city.ono.hyogo.jp/~kokokan/>

Wakayama Municipal Museum: Wakayama

The special exhibition, “Memories on a Stone –Hiroshima Nagasaki-” was held from July 2nd to August 7th. It was the travelling exhibition of Tokyo University Museum. “Exhibition on the 60th anniversary of the air-raids on Wakayama” was also held from July 2nd to August 28th.

Comparing to the 50th anniversary exhibition in 1995, the exhibition was mainly focused on life and air-raids. There were some new materials as well. The museum also provided worksheets on the topic.

The museum also provided two special lectures on related topics. The First one was given on July 9th: Mr. Yoshinobu Takeuti, a curator, gave a lecture on the topic of “Wartime history and air-raids on Wakayama.” The second lecture was given by Professor Atsuhira Tagai of Tokyo University Museum on the topic of “A memory of a stone –atomic bombed stone sample kept at Tokyo University-” on August 6th.

Tel: 073-423-0003

<http://www.wakayama-city-museum.com/>

Tottori Museum: Tottori

Tottori Museum held the exhibition “Life in War Period –Asia-Pacific War and Tottori Citizens -” in the area called Windows to the History on the first floor of the Museum from August 6th to November 3rd. In the period of Sino-Japanese war to the Pacific War Japan had caused vast damages to the Asia-Pacific region. There were also domestic tragedies in the period. Japanese people had been forced to support the war without being informed of the real situation of the war, and many lives had been lost by the air-raids and other reasons. This exhibition aimed at understanding true stories of wartime to create peaceful world. A painting named “Women’s Patriotic Songs”, a soldier’s letter from the battlefield to his brother, ration tickets, and a flier on air-raid warning were displayed.

Tel: 0857-26-8042 Fax:0857-26-8041

<http://www.pref.tottori.jp/museum/homepage.htm>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima

The 50th Anniversary of Opening the Museum Exhibition “Overcoming the Ruined City -History of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Hiroshima-” was held in the basement of the museum from July 11th to December 18th. The exhibition can be divided in two parts. In the first section on “the 50th Anniversary of the Peace Museum’ , the history of the museum was focused on. The history of the Museum, photographs, blue prints, posters, books, booklets, tickets, voice guiding services, and notebooks for dialogue were displayed. In the 2nd one entitled “The

60-year History of Hiroshima’ , ,movies, literature, photographs on changes in town view after the war, relics and ashes of victims of the atomic bomb and monument are displayed.

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

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

National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims: Hiroshima

Associated with National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims in Nagasaki, the exhibition “True Stories on nuclear attack experiences of Hibakusya’ from July 8th to November 30th. An illustrated book was published.

Tel:082-543-6271 Fax:082-543-6273

<http://www.hiro-tsuitokenkan.go.jp/>

Hiroshima City History and Crafts Museum: Hiroshima

As the 60-year anniversary of the atomic bombing and the end of the war an exhibition was held from April 23 to September 11, 2005. The title of this event was “civil life in wartime and postwar era ~ the period of our suffering which is known for the first time by war memory ~”.

By picture and documents on life of those days, the aim of this event was to look back over the history of civil life in wartime and postwar era when people were forced into a tough life and to share the understanding that the present peace is based on the reflection on the tragic history. The emphasis was put on their living, culture and child’s play in wartime. The material on the factory for producing military uniforms was characteristic. A blue-eyed doll was also exhibited.

In association with this, a lecture was given by Mr. Ishimoto Masanori, the curator, was held on July 17: it was about the history of the armed city Hiroshima and the section in charge of food at the Ujina army.

There was a tour of historic sites: to Hijiyama on August 21 and Ujina on August 28.

Some movies were shown: animation called “Nacchan’s Red Glove”, “The first train in Hiroshima” and “Tsushima-maru ~ goodbye to Okinawa ~” on June 4 and 6, “Pigeon and Hiroshima’s sky”, “Goodbye to a hippopotamus”, and “Kankarasansin” on June 25 and 26, ~~CS4~~ looking back over the history of Showa era by video picture’ on August 13 and 14.

Two classes were held: “Play in prewar and wartime ~ let’s make a ship ~” on July 16 and ‘ Experiencing of washing clothes by hand’ on August 7.

Tel: 082-253-2583 Fax:082-253-6772

<http://wed.hiroins-net.ne.jp/kyodo/top/topfrm.html>

Hiroshima Document Library: Hiroshima

The exhibition on Portrayed Hiroshima was held from June 30 to September 30. Pictures, maps, paintings and official documents of Hiroshima before and after bombing were displayed.

The aim was to convey the reality of bombing, the experiences of the atomic bombing and the preciousness of peace through this event.

This event displayed the development of Hiroshima as the armed city, and the air defense. Exhibited were the picture on the moment of the

atomic bomb explosion drawn by Hatsusaburou Yoshida, the picture of the Museum for the Encouragement of Industry before or after bombing and the air photos of Hiroshima before and after bombing taken by U.S. military.

An illustrated book was published.

Tel 082-243-2583 Fax:082-542-8831

<http://www.coty.hiroshima.jp/kikaku/koubun/index.html>

Human Rights & Peace Museum: Fukuyama, Hiroshima

As the 60-year anniversary of the end of the war, the exhibition entitled “Evacuation of schoolchildren written in their diary” was held from June 21 to July 31, 2005.

Children’s dairies and pictures of the group evacuation from Osaka were exhibited and the exhibits were produced by an NPO.

The exhibition entitled “The US Air-Raids on Fukuyama” was held from August 4 to September 30, 2005. The aim of this event was to review the air-raids based on the documents of the U.S. military and civil testimony.

“Student mobilization in wartime” was exhibited from October 12 to December 18, 2005. The aim of this event was to reconsider the Pacific War by which women and children were forced to support the war through the aspect of children.

As a book for the 10th anniversary of opening the museum, ~~CS4~~ ~~CS4~~ looking Human Rights and Peace – the war remains showing the preciousness of life’ was published.

This book includes the records of events, “Unknown fact – the Fukuyama naval fleet’ , “War Remains in Fukuyama’ and so on.

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

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

Fukuyama Literature Museum; Hiroshima

The event “The 60th anniversary of the atomic bombing: the influence of August 6th and Masuji Ibuse and Yuji Koyama’ was held from June 1 to August 31, 2005.

Tel: 084-932-7020 Fax:084-924-6850

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

Takamatsu Civic Culture Center: Peace Museum: Kagawa

A photo exhibition on the air-raids on Takamatsu was held from June 28 to July 10, 2005 on the first floor of the center.

The exhibition on the war remains in Takamatsu was held from August 1 to August 5, 2005 at the Takamatsu City Hall.

The peace film festival was held commemorating the Constitution on May 28,2005 at the lecture hall in the center. Animation, “Postcard without letters’ and “White city: Hiroshima’ were put on the screen. Masami Hanasaki who is an adviser of the Citizen Group Conference gave a lecture on war experiences in Takamatsu.

A meeting “Discussion for Peace’ was held on July 1, 2005 at the lecture hall of the center and

Emeritus Professor Mitsuo Okamoto of Hiroshima Shudo University gave a lecture, “Big peace and small peace.’ ’

Ms Emiko Okada talked about her experiences of the atomic bombing on August 23 and 24, 2005 at the lecture hall in the center.

In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of opening the peace center, a photo book on air-raids on Takamatsu was published on July 4, 2005.

Newsletter No. 19 published on July 2005 and No.20 published on September 2005.

Tel: 087-833-722 Fax:087-861-7724

<http://www.city.takamatu.kagawa.jp/1740.html>

Tokushima Prefectural Achieves: Tokushima

A special exhibition, “Message of the 60th anniversary of the war: the time that we would like to convey’ was held from August 2 to October 30, 2005.

This event displayed photos of air-raids, the allocation of necessities recorded in archives, movie films, documents on high school education, health, pollution, postwar history viewed from a personal history of a woman born in 1945 and so on.

An illustrated book was published.

Tel: 088-668-3700 Fax:088-688-7199

<http://www.archiv.comet.go.jp/>

Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

The exhibition “War and Our Daily Life” was held from May 24 to July 18, 2005. It was the 14th exhibition using wartime documents of the

museum. The document on food was mainly exhibited.

Tel: 092-845-5011

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

Chikusino City History Museum: Fukuoka

“60 years after the war: Exhibition on Wartime in our Hometown” was held from August 6th to 31st, 2005.

Tel.: 090-922-1911 Fax: 092-922-1912

<http://www.city.chikusino.fukuoka.jp/furusato/index.htm>

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki

The exhibition “the Daigo Fukuryumaru (the fifth Lucky Dragon)” was held using pictures, and panels of the Daigo Fukuryumaru Peace Association from October 4th to December 25th in 2005. Mr. Kazuya Yasuda, the secretary-general of the Daigo Fukuryumaru Peace Association, gave a lecture on October 5th.

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

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

Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims

Associated with the National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims in Hiroshima, the exhibition “Retrospect: Wishes for Peace – that day in summer in photos and records on the atomic bombed experiences” was held from July 8th to September 30th.

Exhibited were Doctor Akizuki’s medical apparatuses which were used for the rescue operation at the first Urakami Hospital and Doctor

Nagai’s notes written during the rescue operation with 37 pictures, and 20 memoirs at the exchange lounge.

Tel.: 095-814-0055 Fax: 095-814-0056

<http://www.peace-nagasaki.go.jp/>

Oita City History Museum: Oita

The exhibition “47 Infantry Regiment: the Photo Exhibition on the Japan-China War” was held from July 9th to October 16th in 2005. The pictures which Mr. Satsuki Shin had taken as a member of the regiment were exhibited to give a chance for people to think the misery of war and preciousness of peace afresh.

<http://www2.city.oita.jp/guide/shisetsu/rekisi.html>

Tel.: 097-549-0880 Fax: 097-549p-5766

Kagoshima Prefectural Library: Kagoshima

“60 Years after the War Exhibition” was exhibited using pictures and books at the First Reference Room from August 3rd to September 11th in 2005.

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum

“The Drawing Exhibition which was Drawn by People with the Experiences of Okinawa War” was held at the Exhibition Room from June 11th to July 3rd in 2005.

The 6th special exhibition “the Battle in Okinawa and the Evacuation – the Families Torn by the War –” was held in the Exhibition Room from October 10th to December 18th in 2004. After that, the same exhibition was held at its annex, Yaeyama Peace Memorial Museum. The exhibition showed the whole images of the evacuation of the Okinawa

Battle and the experiences of the evacuation as well as “hunger”, “cold”, and “loneliness”. The illustrated book was published.

Tel.: 098-997-3844 Fax: 098-997-3948

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

Okinawa Prefectural Archives: Okinawa

“The Exhibition on the Battle in Okinawa Recorded at the Archives” was held from August 2nd to October 2nd in 2005.

Tel.: 098-888-3875 Fax: 098-888-3879

<http://www.archives.pref.okinawa.jp/>

Life is Treasure House: Okinawa

The Round-Table Talk was held with a theme, “Convey Ideas on Peace to the Next Generation” on July 20th: Ms. Etsuko Jahana, the director of the Life is Treasure House and Yuka Higa from Waraba-Kai which is a group to study peace and social problems with students of primary, junior-high, and high school and their parents. They talked about difficulties to tell war experiences to the next generations, children’s apathy and how to act for peace.

“Flowers Bloom on the Ground” Newsletter No.8 published on October 1st in 2005)

Tel.: 0980-49-3047 Fax: 0980-49-5834

Publications

In “The Day of the End of the War and Asian Countries” (“Human Rights” the October issue), Hitoshi Koyama, the Emeritus Professor of Kansai University, wrote about exchanges of people between Chongqing where Japan air-raided seriously and Osaka where the USA air-raided

during the war.

“Newsletter for Commemorating Chinese People Who were Relocated to Japan and Forced to Work” (No.9 published on September 20th) says about the erection of a memorial monument of Chinese people who were compulsively relocated to Osaka to work.

Add.: The Committee for Memorial of Chinese People: c/o Mr. Shimizu: 2-17-18 Hukaeminami-machi Higasinari-ku Osaka City 537-0002

The Air-Raids and Mobilization: 60 Years after the End of the War Hitoshi Koyama: Kaihou Shuppansha, 2005, ¥2000.

The Anatomy of War and Peace by Hajime Tsunemoto: Toho shuppansha, 2005, ¥1500.

Learning to Abolish War: Teaching Toward a Culture of Peace Betty Readon and Alicia Cabezudo. Translated by Hideo Fujita, Kazuya Asakawa etc. Published by Akashi, 2005, ¥2800.

“Hiroshima Peace Science” 27 (“ASEAN Diplomacy of the Pacific Islands Forum” by Yoko Ogashiwa etc)

Hiroshima Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University, January in 2005

“IPSHU Study Report Series” Study Report No. 33 “The Formation of the Present Economic Order and the Role of the American Navy by Tadao Shikano and Kinpei Hashimoto. Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University, February in 2005.

“IPSHU Study Report Series” Study Report No. 34 A list of materials on Takashi Hiraoka (historical

material related to Korean A-Bomb Victims issue)
July in 2005.

“The Association on Film and Culture News”
No.13 August 15th in 2005: “The War which was
not Taught: the Liberation from Japan’s Aggression
and the Revolution in China”

Video ¥15,000 DVD ¥20,000

Tel.: 045-981-0834 Fax: 045-981-0918

eizobunka@r5.dion.ne.jp

Quarterly Magazine: “*Zenya* (The Previous
Night)” (a member of the editorial board: Yuka
Okamoto, Keisuke Kikuchi, Tetsuya Takahashi,
Shinntaro Nakanishi etc)

“Kochi: War and Peace in the 20th Century” (The
editorial board of War and Peace in the 20th
Century, Kochi, Association for Recording the Air-
Raids and War Damages) Grassroots House, 2005
¥1300

Thought about Peace edited by Oivind Sternersen.
Nobel Peace Center, 2005

Transitions, the E-newsletter for *Earth and
Peace Education Associates International*
(EPE) focuses on our global community’s
progress towards a culture of
peace, i.e. a society of institutions and norms
based on nonviolence, ecological
sustainability, social justice, and
participatory decision-making. It aims to
create an understanding of the reciprocal
relationship between social and ecological
peace - a prerequisite to effectively
responding to social peacelessness and
ecological degradation. You are invited to
join the global network of educators working
to bring about this transition.

The **content** of the newsletter provides
guideposts to help you along the way:

- Creating sustainable communities
(p. 2)
- A guest interview on Earth Charter
+5 (p. 5)
- Resources for integrative value
based learning (p. 6)
- News about civil society
organizations (p. 12)
- A poem plea (p.14)
- Contact information (p.15)

We hope you will find **Transitions** useful and
invite you to contribute to future issues.

EPE contact

Earth & Peace Education Associates
International (EPE)

97-37 63rd Rd 15e, Rego Park, N.Y. 11374;

718 275 3932 (tel & fax)

info@globalepe.org

www.globalepe.org

(With thanks to Professor Anita Wenden)

International News

Museums for Peace in Berlin Philipp Sonntag

More than 10 years ago Kazuyo Yamane
came to Berlin with her family, and I was
happy to arrange meetings at four
institutions, which could be summarized
under “museums for peace”. Now I looked
for an update, and at first sight just found
one, so I checked further, and found a
variety of initiatives, which are active in the
overall context.

Still going strong, in new and larger rooms,
is the **“Anti-War-Museum” of Tommy Spree**,
who is ready for German as well as English
speaking visitors, whether local school

classes or foreigners from far, including Japan:

Anti-Kriegs-Museum e.V.

Bruesseler Str. 21

D-13353 Berlin

Fon: 0049 030 45 49 01 10

open daily 16.00 - 20.00 (also sundays and holidays)

For group visits call also 0049 030 402 86 91

Anti-Kriegs-Museum@gmx.de

The museum had its 80th anniversary recently! It is well marked on the official map of Berlin, and there is a monument about the hands cracking a gun, right across the street in a park named after the founder Ernst Friedrich. If you visit the URL www.anti-kriegs-museum.de you will find his text, which he wrote 10 years after foundation of his museum, harassment and destruction by the fascists, and escape to Switzerland:

»Germany is a republic - I thought.
Germany wants peace - I thought.
There should be a Peace Museum in a peaceful republic, I thought.

But as the pacifistic republic did not have enough money for such a work of peace (an armoured cruiser being more important and more expensive), the silly idea came to my mind, to open an 'Anti-War Museum': In the centre of Germany, in the heart of Prussia, in the midst of Berlin (five minutes away from the police headquarters).«

Ernst Friedrich, »Vom Friedensmuseum zur Hitlerkaserne«, St. Gallen 1935

Then Ernst Friedrich went to Belgium and again established a museum for peace, but soon the fascists arrived also destroyed it there. Since its opening in 1925 the Anti-War Museum was supposed to address the youth. Young people should learn from the mistakes and wars of older generations.

As a cultural centre for meetings and mutual understanding, the museum had been and is concerned to promote the values and traditions of the peace movement, co-operating with peace and conflict researchers at the universities. The museum displays lots of pictures and documents

about the impact of war, and the persecution of pacifists.

In the cellar, there is a real air-raid shelter, with a lot of equipment, which tells how the people tried to survive with primitive equipment, like a simple pharmacy for first aid, a fire fighting improvisation, and lots of governmental instructions, while in reality 15 people had sought shelter, found no place to lay down and sleep in the small room. There were holes to adjacent shelters, with bricks to take out in between, but often there was no escape. When you go down to this shelter, you find on the walls a lot of pictures from the impact of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima, and visitors are instructed about the fate of people there as well.

Alltogether the AKM (Anti-Kriegs-Museum) is alive and flourishing due to the spirit of Tommy Spree, who is happy to succeed, with little financial means as in most cases for such institutions, but very impressive, and it does have its impact on school classes and other visitors. The heading of the recent report is: "Ein Museum fuer den Frieden", a museum for peace, and it is networking with local groups and initiatives.

Looking for other museums I had to broaden the viewpoint somewhat. As soon as the issue is on peaceful solutions, and on the overall avoidance of violence, there are several institutions active in Berlin. Often in common institutions with broader tasks, there are at times exhibitions about the issue. Thus in my region, **in Steglitz at southern part of Berlin, there has been an exhibition about the local impact of the war**, and the fascist regime with its strict and criminal public regulations, especially against Jews. A lot of photos gave a vivid impression of the sufferings of people along the warfare.

Of course several Jewish institutions have loads of information displayed in many ways about their sufferings. At the **Judaic Centre** there was an exhibition about **Art in Auschwitz**. Much like the pictures painted by Hibakusha, I found these paintings and drawings very impressive, revealing intimate details about the impact of violence on desperately suffering victims.

A major issue is the documentation

“Topography of Terror”, in a space adjacent to the Martin Gropius building in the city. It demonstrates the entire seizure of power, with reference to the administrative center of the SS-State, its regulations, buildings, responsibilities. It has a chapter including the “Bombs and Ruins”, and then “The First Post-war Years”. Another documentation “**Berlin 1945**” does attract many visitors. It covers the entirety of warfare impact upon Berlin, and the political reorganisation after the end of war, with all its incomplete and often arbitrary attempts to punish the guilty persons.

There is a **Kaethe Kollwitz Museum**, where an exhibition “The war does accompany until the end” April to June 2005 did reveal the activities of this famous sculpture artist until 1945. She died a short time before the end of the war. She had early on contributed to the Anti War Museum of Ernst Friedrich. 16th of April 1945 she wrote an appeal to do the “hard work of pacifism”.

There is a **Kreuzberg Museum**, with a documentation about refugees who came to the districts Kreuzberg and Friedrichshain, both within Berlin, during the last 300 years, “after war and before peace ...” .

The **Alliierten Museum** May-Sept. 2005 had an exhibition displaying photography of American, British and French soldiers, and former radio reports, revealing the tremendous destruction along warfare.

These are just a few examples, in view of the large number of mostly local and small, but altogether impressing exhibitions, lectures, discussions, events – like the “Long Night of Remembrance – 60 Years after the End of War in Berlin”.

I am impressed by the public interest in the last war, and the precision regarding details of destruction presented. There is a kind of solemn silence, with a general impulse to avoid such catastrophe. Looking at contemporary politics, the impact is limited, but important. There is a bitter debate, whether German soldiers should “join warfare” worldwide like in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Iraq, or rather name the same thing “assist peace making forces”. Without a broad public awareness about the war inflicted by Hitler, and a deliberate intention

to avoid such misery, there would be less debate about the context of own “defence”. It will be an ongoing task to inform the public about the weapons of the future, the risks of uncontrollable escalation, the ambivalence, to say the least, about current contributions of German soldiers worldwide. Until a few years ago, there had been a taboo – strictly defensive measures on the own ground only were considered as possible. The museum and exhibitions at Berlin do take up and discuss current events, and documentation of former sufferings are put in these vital contexts. Likewise important issues, for instance the impact of atomic weapons are clearly shown at the Anti Kriegs Museum, and even groups of soldiers come to visit the museum, and listen to Tommy Spree. Imagine, how Ernst Friedrich would have appreciated this fact.

End of Second World War and Active Peace Museum in Berlin-Karlshorst

Deutsch-Russisches Museum
Berlin-Karlshorst
Zwieseler Straße 4 (corner
Rheinstraße)
D-10318 Berlin
Tel.: 030.501 508-10 / 030.508 832-9
Fax: 030.501 508 40
E-Mail: kontakt@museum-karlshorst.de
URL: www.museum-karlshorst.de (in
German)

The German/Russian Museum is located within the S-Bahn (suburban train) range of Berlin. It has been established in a common effort by the Russian and the former East-German governments. The building had been the former headquarter of the 5th Soviet Army, during the battle to conquer Berlin 1945. In the night of May 8 to 9, 1945, the unconditional surrender to the German Army was signed in the grand salon of this building. With that, in addition to an according act in Reims/France on May 7, 1945, the Second World War in Europe came to an end.

The Museum displays a realistic view of the everyday sufferings on both sides, Russian and German. Many pictures and films reveal the medical treatment under adverse conditions. In addition the amount of rubble in Berlin at the end of the war is impressing, given the fact, that the military resistance in

the last months and days was nothing but a foolish and despairing attempt with no chance to defend Berlin against superior military forces.

The Museum also gives evidence of the suppression of fascist organizations against many suppressed minorities, with mass murder organized in the mode of industrial perfection. It documents the alliance between Hitler and Stalin, and the ensuing attack of Germany against the Soviet Union. "Famous" historical battles, like at Stalingrad, are explained in their preparation, details of destruction and sufferings, significance for the overall outcome.

Altogether the Museum had been established on the basis of a common communist viewpoint in both the Soviet Union and the East German GDR (German Democratic Republic). It had been a dedicated endeavor out of a common experience during the war, with a common viewpoint about fascism. After the re-unification of Germany, the shift of viewpoint has been an interesting compromise between a less leftist Germany, and a Soviet Union in transgression. As main issue a common spirit, different but comparable in intention, prevailed, that a war between the Soviet Union and Germany shall be avoided by all means, and that the Museum shall display the evidence of all the war sufferings to be avoided, so that everybody, especially young people, shall know in detail about the dangers. While the historical place is a bit outside the city of Berlin, still there are a lot visitors coming to get the evidence – mostly from Germany, but also some from far.

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WALL MUSEUM – MUSEUM HOUSE AT CHECKPOINT CHARLIE

Beginning in the 1950s Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt, the founder of the Wall Museum – Museum House at Checkpoint Charlie, registered the names of the victims of the Soviet Occupied Zone/German Democratic Republic/ Socialist Unity Party. He erected wooden crosses along the Wall to bring home to people the brutal reality of the German-German border.

Checkpoint Charlie is famous the world over. It was here that the people of the United States of America showed themselves willing and able to stand up unconditionally for fundamental values such as human rights, democracy and freedom.

Politicians came to Checkpoint Charlie in order to fathom the geopolitical divisions for themselves and do something towards ending them. This was the spot where Ronald Reagan held up a vision of Eastern bloc leaders breaking the mould and tearing down the Iron Curtain.

Millions of people visit Checkpoint Charlie, which has its own place in world history.

It was inevitable that a monument to liberty should be created here. The basic idea was to build a commemorative Wall and crosses to honour those victims of the German divide who had failed in their bids to cross the lethal German-German border. Each cross was to bear the name and date of death of a prospective escapee and they were to be set in a bed of fine gravel symbolizing the countless political detainees and persecuted individuals in the GDR.

On 31st October 2004 we inaugurated the "All They Wanted Was Liberty" Memorial.

Many relatives of those killed at the Wall come to lay wreaths. For many the Memorial is the only physical focus for their grief. The State Security Service of the GDR often buried people shot at the border secretly, in concealed locations, without informing relatives of their whereabouts.

The Memorial has triggered a broad public debate. There have been a number of events and panel discussions.

While the "All They Wanted Was Liberty" Memorial at Checkpoint Charlie has

produced the predictable range of partisan opinions, understandings, assessments and notions the citizens are united on the subject: the populace has accepted the Memorial and this fact should be accepted by politicians as their one, decisive criterion.

Politicians should not be afraid of memorials that are charged with emotion. It is precisely this capacity to affect people, even to the point of tears that acts as a conductor allowing people to discharge their emotion.

The photos of the memorial "They Only Wanted Freedom" being torn down have gone around the world. Life is easier now for the PDS/SPD government in Berlin, because the comrades are not reminded of the crimes of the SED (that was the former name of the PDS) on a daily basis. But what about the victims and their relatives?

Alexandra Hildebrandt

Berlin Wall Museum – Museum House at Checkpoint Charlie

The Museum is open daily from 9 am to 10 pm and shows the history of the Berlin Wall and the Non-violent Struggle for Human Rights

Friedrichstr. 43-45

D-10969 Berlin

Tel. +49-(0)30 / 25 37 25-0

Fax +49-(0)30 / 251 20 75

info@mauermuseum.de

www.mauermuseum.de

Program for the Celebration of the International Peace Day (21st September)

Due to the celebration of the International Peace Day (declared by the United Nations General Assembly by means of the resolution 55/282 of 28 September 2001) on 21st September 2005, the Gernika Peace Museum has organized a wide range of activities which will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd September.

On the 21st September (Wednesday) the Gernika Peace Museum (situated in the Plaza de los Fueros, opposite the Town Hall and about 50 metres from the Tourist Office) will open at 10 in the morning and will offer all visitors:

- Free admission
- STORYTELLERS (to scholars) "Pepita, a lost bullet" (Lapsus Espectacles) at 11.30 a.m. in the Elai Alai Hall in Gernika. The entrance will be free.
- 4 guided tours at 10.30a.m., 12 noon, 5.00p.m. and 6.00 p.m.(without reservation)
- The "PEACE ONE DAY" documentary will be shown at 11:15 a.m., 1:00p.m., and 4:00p.m. in the Gernika Peace Museum

On September 22nd (Thursday), a "Concert for Peace" will be held by Lapsus Espectacles. A show with an intelligent blend of literature, music and irony. This concert will be held in the Seber Altube Auditorium in Gernika-Lumo at 7:00p.m. (in case of bad weather the concert would be held in the Elai-Alai Hall at the same time).

On September 23rd (Friday), and as the end to the events celebrating the International Peace Day, the screening of the film "A Winter's Night Dream" (Sam Zimske Noci), centred on the issue, at 8:30p.m. in the Liceo Theatre in Gernika-Lumo.

Making use of the celebration of this day, the Gernika Peace Museum would like to encourage everyone—those who still haven't had the great opportunity to visit this unique, innovative museum, -- to come and visit it.

For more information contact: THE GERNIKA PEACE MUSEUM FOUNDATION

FORU PLAZA 1, 48300 GERNIKA-LUMO

TEL. 94-6270213 FAX: 94-6258608

E-MAIL: museoa@gernika-lumo.net

Web: www.peacemuseumguernica.org

(This was sent to various peace museums by email. This is a wonderful program and it would be nice to share such a good idea. Kazuyo)

Germany: Hindelang: Friedenshistorisches Museum (Peace History Museum)

The Friedenshistorisches Museum honours and commemorates peace figures and peace initiatives from two millennia. More information on this rather concise, but very interesting peace educative museum in former editions of Newsletter INPM, especially No. 12, p. 17. Memorable may be here the opening of the museum's fifth summer season in 2003, with a lecture by peace museum director Thomas Wechs about the English bishop Dr. Georg Bell and his strong protest in the British House of Lords against British bombings on German civilian population during Second World War. For 2006, the museum is organizing a small peace exhibition in Barock Pavillon (Flora Temple) in Kempten, not far from Hindelang, during Allgäu Festival Week in August. Museum address: Hindelangerstrasse 20, D-87541 Bad Hindelang, Germany, tel. 00498324379 or 00498217830. Postal address: Thomas Wechs, Burgkmaierstrasse 14, D-861652 Augsburg, Germany. Email: info@friedensmuseum.de. Internet: www.friedensmuseum.de.
(With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

Germany: Lindau: friedens raeume (peace rooms)

The Lindau peace museum friedens raeume (peace rooms) of Pax Christi Augsburg presents itself since 2001 not as a museum with 'peace in the show case.' It wants to be an interactive forum for museum visitors. They can read about persons encouraging to peace and organizations in service of peace. They receive impulses to think about the peace question between military and

nonviolence, with possible help of new peace literature. They find stories on forgotten women who worked for human rights. And so much more. The museum offers also special programs for schools and parishes. Further may be mentioned here the Lindauer Friedensweg (Lindau Peace Trail) and the Friedens-Pilgerweg in Dreiländereck am Bodensee (Peace Pilgrim's Way in three countries neighboring Lake Constance). The museum's extensive Program 2005 included a memorable lecture of Jewish and Israeli historian Reuven Moskowitz, who worked during more than fifty years for Jewish-Palestinian and German-Israeli reconciliation.

See about the museum also Newsletter INMP No. 15, p. 33-34. More details about the museum and its activities can be obtained from museum coordinator Mrs. Cornelia Speth.

Museum address: Villa Lindenhof, Lindenhofweg 25, D-88131 Lindau i.B., Germany. Tel./fax 0049838224594. Email: friedensraeume@freenet.de. Internet: www.friedens-raeume.de.
(With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

The Book of Hope for the 21st century

Millions of women are engaged daily in working towards a better future. Without regard for their own safety, they are active on behalf of the community's well-being. They call for reconciliation, demand justice, and rebuild what has been destroyed. They work on the front in crisis and war regions as well as in the background all over the world. The project and book **1000 Peace Women Across the Globe** have the goal to draw the world's attention to these women and their thus far nearly invisible, but highly important work.

The Project

The goal is to profile such courageous women for their untiring pursuit of peace, to throw light on their lives and work by means of this book, films, photos and other documentation. The initial idea came from Swiss politician, Dr. Ruth-Gaby Vermot-Mangold, an anthropologist and member of the Swiss Parliament as well as the Council of Europe. On each of her numerous visits to crisis and war regions, everywhere she met women who perform reconstruction and peace work in extremely dangerous surroundings. She also noticed that their work is scarcely acknowledged outside their respective sphere of activity. This inspired her to publicize at least a symbolic number of 1000 women and to have them nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize 2005 – a goal that was reached by the organization in January 2005. The next goal is to continue publicizing the women and their work. For more information: www.1000peacewomen.org

The Book

The book introduces the 1000 women who were carefully chosen to represent the millions doing similar work around the world. Each one is presented on a double page, with a short biography and most of the women with a portrait photograph. Both, images and texts, were compiled by local journalists and authors, as well as by academics and members of organizations. The biographies give insight into the life and work of each of the 1000 women. They also reflect the cultural differences involved in evaluating personal data and build a colorful patchwork of different styles and types of biographies. The book is produced by Swiss publisher Kontrast and published internationally by Scalo.

1000 Women for the Nobel Peace Prize 2005 (Eds)

1000 Peace Women Across the Globe is the ultimate manifest of the Peace Women and will become a reference guide for NGOs, governments, Peace and Women's networks and Relief organizations as well as a general audience interested in grassroots movements working towards the growth of democratic civil society.

It can be ordered through www.scalo.com/1000peacewomen or in better bookstore in Japan.
ISBN 3-03939-039-2



Atomic Bomb Museum On-line

David Swain

Dear Friends & Colleagues:

Earlier this year my friend Jerry Levin urged me to work with him and a fellow Japan expert to take the info in the books related to Hiroshima and Nagasaki that I've helped translate and/or edit, and put the essentials on a web site. All this on the current view that young people no longer read so much as look at screens, TV and computer.

So, for several months now I've worked on the script, while a fellow Japan colleague whose Japanese language ability is tops (currently works for Hiroshima's mayor part-time) gathered appropriate photos. Jerry is vice-president of a high-tech computer company in the Research Triangle area (Durham-Raleigh-Chapel Hill). Some of Jerry's technician friends built the site.

This new web site is accessed as follows: www.atomicbombmuseum.org. The photo

captions were not done well at first, and I have just spent this weekend re-doing them all. Anyway, in the first few weeks we had several hundred "hits" and that has since grown to a monthly average of 20,000 since September. We are quite surprised (at least I was) and of course pleased. Please have a look at it, and don't hesitate to share any thoughts you might have to improve on it.

Call for your Article

It was decided to publish Newsletter of the International Network of Museums for Peace at the 5th International Peace Museum Conference in 2005. However, articles were not sent to Yeongwhan Kim, the editor of the Grassroots House.

Please send an article about 500 words to the Grassroots House in English by March 31st. It will be published in Newsletter of the International Network of Museums for Peace on its website. Please write your article not only about recent news but also news in the past that was not published in the Newsletter of the International Network of Peace Museums.

It will be available at the following website.
<http://www.museumsforpeace.org/>

Muse 16 in Japanese

Muse 16 in Japanese was published in November, 2005.

Apology

I am sorry that the *Muse* was published so late. Special thanks goes to Undergraduate Student Volunteers of the College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University for helping translating articles into English.

Notice: The anonymous articles were edited with the responsibility of the editor. The articles with signatures do not show opinions of the secretariat of the Japanese Network of Museums for Peace or the editor of *Muse*.

Comments & Criticism

Your comments and criticism of *Muse* and peace museums in Japan will be very welcome.

Kazuyo Yamane
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