

Muse No. 29: Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace Newsletter: February 2014

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Museum Wadatsuminokoe

Taketomo Takahashi

2013 is the 70th anniversary of the departure of Japanese university students for the front. Exhibition and research work of “Voices of *Wadatsumi* Memorial” deal with both students who were sent to the front before 1943 and those who were conscripted between 1943 and 1945 based on legal ground. (*Wadatsumi* linguistically means “Sea God” but the word is used to mean “student soldiers who were driven to death in the battle fields.) Sending students to the front is substantially the abolition of opportunities for higher education, and 2013 could be a year for us to reconsider the significance of this historical event. We planned all the activities in 2013 in consideration of this context. Many people listened to the lecture by Mr. Atsushi Shirai, professor emeritus of Keio University, which was entitled “Rethinking Commemoration of the War Dead by Universities” which was organized in cooperation with *Wadatsumi* Association. We also organized an exhibition on writings and mementos left by deceased students for three days in summer at Edo Tokyo Museum Hall,

which also attracted many people. However, the number of such former student soldiers is undoubtedly decreasing, and it is becoming an important subject for our memorial to reconsider our activities including exhibition. It is also necessary to research Korean students who had been discriminated against and sent to the front as Japanese soldiers. Such anniversary was reported in media to some extent, but it is noteworthy that exhibitions and events were held at various universities such as Waseda, Keio, Housei, Kyoto, Tokyo, etc.

Dr. Viv Golding of University of Leicester visited the exhibition twice though the period of stay was short.



ericot

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

Eriko Ikeda, President

Under the Abe government, Japanese society showed a tendency toward the Right in 2013. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who has been insisting that "Comfort Women" were not forced by Japanese government, enacted the notorious Secret Information Protection Act.

He visited the controversial Yasukuni Shrine in December, which was criticized by international society. Back in May, since Toru Hashimoto, Mayor of City of Osaka, addressed that the system of Comfort Women was indispensable, we immediately demanded him an apology, withdrawal of his words and resignation in cooperation with lots of other women's associations. Ironically, this incident increased the number of interviews on the issue and visitors to "wam". In addition, many special projects such as exhibits about Beate Sirota Gordon, who drafted a section of Japanese constitution concerning gender equality, and about school textbook issue made us very busy throughout the year.

From June 2012 we held a year-long exhibition on Okinawa issues both in Tokyo and Okinawa. It focused on the numerous military brothels established during WW2 and sexual violence committed by the U.S. forces which have been stationing there after WW2. Being

highly evaluated, the exhibition has been requested to be held on demand in one place after another. We also conducted an exhibit focusing on the Chinese and native Taiwanese women victims, the scars left by Japan's colonialism in Taiwan, and a long time workshop to support those women. Last year consecutive seminars were held and video screening sessions will be started in January 2014.

At the same time, the news of the "Comfort Women" victims' death reported one after another made us rush to solve the problem while they are alive.

Last November, "wam" was given the 4th Peace Prize of the Peace Studies Association of Japan for its contribution in the field of "Comfort Women" issue which highly evaluated our sincere and dauntless efforts. We were strongly encouraged by winning the award and decided to keep our activities against current adverse situations.

Yamanashi Peace Museum, celebrating the 6th anniversary

Tamotsu Asakawa
Six years have already passed since Yamanshi Peace Museum commemorating Tanzan Ishibashi opened in May 2007. In the past six years, twelve special exhibitions were held and the number of visitors reached ten thousand in November 2013. More than 70 lectures and symposiums were given and many of them were reported by the media.

On June 16th, a memorial event was successfully held with a famous historian Daikichi Irokawa as a guest speaker. In front of 160 audiences, Mr. Irokawa spoke about the future course of Japan and the Constitution of Japan.

The museum established a Tanzan Ishibashi Peace Prize in 2012. Last year, there were entries of 26 adults as well as 114 junior and senior high school students from all over the country. Among them, Mr. Yuichi Ikeda of Osaka won the prize. Entries from every corner of Japan are expected in 2014.

Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto

Maki Torii

In 2013, Ritsumeikan University commemorated ①the 80th anniversary of the Kyoto University Incident (1933) in which a progressive professor, Osamu Takigawa, was removed from the university under the nationalistic government, ②the 70th anniversary of Students' Departure for the Front (1943), and ③the 60th anniversary of establishment of Wadatsumi Statue (1953). In these days, Japan faces lots of problematic matters such as territorial disputes, historical education and a revision of the Constitution of Japan. It is the time to emphasize the peace philosophy and friendly relationship with Asian nations, which Japan has built after WW2. To support the reconstruction process of the areas hit by the Great

Eastern Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Nuclear Accident as well as energy policy making are also regarded as a part of peace education-related issues.

The projects conducted at the museum in 2013 were as follows:



〈Special exhibitions〉

◇Spring Term

- “Retrospective of Jimmy Tsutom Mirikitani” — A defiant and homeless painter who had gone through both the concentration camp of Japanese-American and 9・11

- “Art of Suma Maruki — Focus on Life”

May 14 ~ July 20

◇Traveling Exhibition:

- “World Photo Exhibition 2014” at Kyoto, Shiga and Oita September 18 ~ December 15

◇Autumn Term

- “EYES, EARS and WAR — For Promoting General Mobilization and Raising Fighting Spirit” October 23 ~ December 15

◆Mini Exhibition

- 79th April 13 ~ May 8: Photos in Tibet taken by Hiroyuki Togashi

- 80th July 27 ~ August 25: Slogans during war time

- 81st September 14 ~ October 6: 20th anniversary of Friends for Peace

- 82nd October 13 ~ December 20: Peace Education in the attached schools to Ritsumeikan

- 83rd January 11 ~February 2: “Good-bye

Luxurious Couples" from a photo weekly
[Small Exhibition at the Lobby

- Picture for Peace UNOY: works by young award winners
- The 70th anniversary of Departure of students for the front

[Lectures

- April 23 The 8th Consecutive Seminars for World Peace and Human Rights: "For Peace in Asia: Searching for Association of East Asian Nations" dialogue between Dr. Johan Galtung and Director Monte Cassim.
- August 3, 31 Ritsumeikan Saturday Seminar "The 70th anniversary of the departure of students for the front and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Wadatsumi Statue" and so forth
- Seminars for the volunteer guides of the Peace Museum by Dr. Ikuro Anzai, Dr. Atsushi Fujioka and Ms. Eriko Ikeda (the director of the Women's Active Museum) Sessions for school children and their parents and for school teachers were also organized.

Grassroots House Peace Museum in Kochi

Secretariat: Mana Abe

Mr. Kenichiro Okada gave a lecture on the political situations to amend the Constitution of Japan on May 18 in 2013 at Kochi Junior College. The meeting was cosponsored by the Kochi branch of Japan Scientists' Association and was attended by 42 participants.

General assembly was held on May 11

and Mr. Keisuke Okada talked about his visit to Fukushima in February, 2013. He appealed that, in order to overcome the issues such as Fukushima nuclear disaster, recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake damage and US military bases in Okinawa, it is most important to respect the Constitution of Japan, especially its preamble and the Article 13 (All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.) It was also reported that some members visited Fukushima and had interviews with people there. Mr. Okamura's photos (about 50) and some materials can be used as traveling exhibits.

An annual peace culture events called Peace Wave in Kochi were held from June 11 to August 31: the 31 Peace *Tanabata* Festival (June 29 to July 31), the 35th Exhibition on War and Peace (July 4 to 10), the 30th Peace Art Exhibition, the 30th Peace Film Festival, The 30th Anti-Nuclear Peace Concert, the 19th Peace Rally for the solidarity with Asian people, the 7th Concert at an emplacement of airplanes, etc. Many elementary and junior high school teachers asked Grassroots House to send speakers for peace and they went to various schools with peace related artifacts.

Kou Makimura, an anti-war poet from

Kochi, is exhibited at Grassroots House. His life was put into a play by some members of the Grassroots House and Director Masahiro Okamura and other members put on a play enthusiastically on 4 September 2013 at Kochi Art Museum.

There was a governmental plan of joint exercises between Japan and the USA to “protect” people from big earthquakes in October. However, 15 organizations including Grassroots House protested against it asking Kochi Prefectural government to stop military exercises on September 24. Three organizations including Grassroots House also protested against dangerous US Ospreys seen on October 16. They also protested against the Ospreys again on January 22. Such activities of protest have been introduced in our newsletter.

Himeyuri Peace Museum

An animation called Himeyuri(30 min.) was shown in July, 2013 in Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture. (note: Himeyuri Students, sometimes called “Lily Corps” in English, is the name of a nursing unit for the Imperial Japanese Army during the Battle of Okinawa in 1945. Women who went through the battle in Okinawa talked their hard experiences. A picture book of Himeyuri was read aloud and the animation was shown. A participant said, “I learned the misery of war and preciousness of peace through various means of expression.” The animation

antitled “Himeyuri” became available in English in August, 2013:

http://youtu.be/eW9Ro2G_kUc

In summer, 2013 a former student who suffered from the battle of Okinawa talked about her experiences. The animation was shown and was explained by a person who had no experience of war. But many people listened to the talk eagerly.

An exhibition of paintings on Himeyuri has been shown from Dec. 16 to March 31, 2014. Sixteen paintings were made based on war experiences of each survivor. It was not easy to testify their experiences, but paintings were drawn in order to convey the cruelty and horror of the war. They were favorably evaluated because it is easier to understand hard war experiences through paintings beyond words. We hope that visitors will learn the horror of the war and the preciousness of peace through Himeyuri students’ war experiences.

Tel:098-997-2100 Fax:098-997-2102

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



Citizens' Network News

Historical Folkway Museum of Honbetsu : Hokkaido

A special exhibit “7/15 U.S. Air raid on Honbetsu and the War Site left in Tokachi” was held from July 2nd to August 30 by displaying about 100 artifacts such as a part of building wall

with bullet marks and melted glass by bombing. The exhibition has been annually held to commemorate the victims and the damages caused by the air raid since 2001.

Tel:0156-22-5112

http://www.town.honbetsu.hokkaido.jp/town/cat/post_21.html

Kamaishi Historical Materials Display: Iwate

From July 13 to September 8, a special exhibition “Reconstruction Work after the WW2 in Kamaishi from the damages caused by the U.S. Naval Bombardment” was held to commemorate the U.S. attacks on July 14 and August 9 in 1945. It showed how the ironworks, railways and markets in the areas recovered from the devastation.

Tel&Fax:0193-22-2046

<http://www.city.kamaishi.iwate.jp/kyoudo/index.html>

Sendai City Memorial on War Damage and Recovery: Miyagi

An exhibit titled “Materials related to The U.S. Air raid on Sendai City recorded by the U.S. Forces” was held from July 5 to 15. In addition to the displays of the documents and photos, events such as a talk session by the survivors, a relief market and a concert were also held.

Tel:022-263-6931 Fax:022-262-5465

<http://www.stks.city.sendai.jp/hito/WebPages/sisetu/sensai/index.html>

Sendai City Museum of History and Folklore : Miyagi

A record “The 31st issue of the research report: Grassroots Folk History vol. 21” was published on March 31st 2013. It includes field diaries during the Manchurian Incident and the policy to promote the development in Tohoku area in the war time. The 11th issue of the materials booklet was published at the same time.

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

<http://www.city.sendai.jp/kyouiku/rekimini/index.html>

Minamisoma Public Central Library: Fukushima

From August 10 to 18, an exhibition to show the materials related to the U.S. Air raid on Haramachi (August 10, 1945) was held. Forty of the pictures painted by the survivors reproducing how the Haramachi station was largely damaged were displayed.

Tel:0244-23-7789 Fax:0244-24-6986

<http://www.city.minamisoma.lg.jp/index.cfm/23.html>

Ryugasaki City Museum of History and Folklore: Ibaraki

A photo exhibition on the Battle of Okinawa was held from August 2 to 16 wishing a society in eternal peace.

Tel:0297-64-6227 Fax:0297-64-6360

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

Peace Museum of Saitama: Higashi-Matsuyama City

Saitama Peace Museum was remodeled and re-opened on October 20. The name was changed to “Saitama Peace Museum” and there is no charge for admission now.

New displays such as a big wall painting (18 meter wide and 8.5 meter high) for world peace and a section showing projects to build a peaceful society were added and a part of the standing exhibition has also been renewed.

From October 20 to December 1, a special exhibition “Reconstruction: Let’s Revive Again and Again” was held to display about 150 items including efforts of recovery from the damages in the Second World War, the Great Kanto Earthquake and The Great East Japan Earthquake. A pictorial record was published. Two people who had war time experiences gave a talk on November 17.
Tel:0493-35-4111 Fax:0493-35-4112
<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeace>
museum/

Iruma City Museum ALIT: Saitama

The 17th Peace Exhibition was held from August 1 to 11. This year it displayed the materials rent from Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum with peace cranes.
Tel: 04-2934-7711 Fax:04-2934-7716
<http://www.alit.city.iruma.saitama.jp/>

Fujimino Municipal Kamifukuoka Historical and Folklore Museum: Saitama

From June 15 to August 18, the first special exhibit “A Military Arsenal in the Town” was held to display the model of the arsenal and the materials about it.

Tel:049-261-6065 Fax:049-269-4817
<http://www.city.fujimino.saitama.jp/facility/bunkasports/siryoukan/index.html>

Warabi Municipal Museum : Saitama

The 24th Peace Exhibition “Children and War” was held from July 27 to September 29. This year the school life and toys of the children at that time were focused to convey the importance of peace.

Tel: 048-432-2477
http://www.city.warabi.saitama.jp/hp/me_nu000000200/hpg000000120.htm

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

A special exhibition “People’s life shot by the photographers of Tohosha” was held from July 31 to September 8. Tohosha was a photo publishing company under direct control of the Japanese military authority advertising the government policy to the overseas. There were photos such as streets filled with posters advertising the war time slogans, children drilling, Chinese and South East Asian people’s life under the Japanese occupation, which had been taken to raise national morale. While anti-Japan

slogans and cartoons as well as those who seemed to be reluctant to obey the mobilization order were also photographed. This exhibition aimed to ask the visitors to give them a critical look to review what the wartime life was like. A booklet was published. On August 3, lectures related to the photos taken at the wartime were given. Children and parents joined the summer holiday special programs including a *kamishibai* (picture story show) performance and a survivors' talk session.

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

Setagaya Peace Gallery : Tokyo

Setagaya Peace Library was closed on June 30, 2013 and it was moved to Setagaya Ward Education Center. From August 1 to 31, a special exhibition "Wishes for Peace" was held. By courtesy of The Center of the Tokyo Air raids and War Damage, photos of the life of the youth, women and children during wartime as well as damages caused by the U.S. air raids and A-bombings were displayed. The standing exhibition of Setagaya Peace Library was re-opened on September 1.

Tel:03-3429-0811 Fax:03-3429-2844
<http://www.city.setagaya.lg.jp/kurashi/107/157/749/750/d00005024.html>

Nakano Ward Peace Exhibition Hall: Tokyo

To provide citizens a chance to broaden

their views on peace, two exhibits such as "The U.S. air raids on Nakano" (June 4 ~ 24) and "Photos of A-bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki" (August 20 ~ September 1) were held.

Tel:03-3228-8987 Fax:03-3228-5476
<http://www.city.tokyo-nakano.lg.jp/dept/01500/d002433.html>



Adachi Museum: Tokyo

From July 23 to September 16, a special exhibition "The wartime life and movies early in the Showa period" was held to show the restricted life of the citizens during the wartime. It focused on how school children in Adachi Ward were evacuated to the safer places and how the war affected the people. Revived 8-mm films on the war time society were screened.

Tel:03-3620-9393 Fax:03-5697-6562
<http://www.city.adachi.tokyo.jp/hakubutsukan/chiikibunka/hakubutsukan/index.html>

Sumida Heritage Museum : Tokyo

A special exhibition on "Government Controlled *Kamishibai* - Picture Cards Story Telling - and Sumida" was held from May 3 to August 25. In late 1930s, *kamishibai*, one of the most popular reading cultures for children in Japan, was used to enhance the national mode to promote war. The exhibition focused on *kamishibai*'s played in war time influenced the local citizens.

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

http://www.city.sumida.lg.jp/sisetu_info/siryou/kyoudobunka/index.html

Toshima Historical Museum: Tokyo

The 22nd issue of the museum research bulletin “Life and Culture” was published on March 31, 2013, which includes a paper about evacuation of schoolchildren by Mr. Tetsuo Aoki.

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

<http://www.city.toshima.lg.jp/bunka/shiryokan/>



Museum on Life in Showa Era: Ota Ward, Tokyo

An exhibition “Children and War” was held from August 1 to 31. Aiming to tell the importance of peace education, it showed how children survived all hardship during the war time and how patriotic they were in accordance with the national policy and war time education.

Tel&Fax:03-3750-1808

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

Japan Women’s University, Naruse Memorial Hall: Tokyo

An exhibit “Summer Life in Karuizawa Sansen-Ryo Villa during the War Time” was held from June 14 to July 14 at the main building in Mejiro. Leaving their parents in Tokyo, in August 1944, the university attached school children had evacuated to Karuizawa and had stayed at the villa for 15 months. Photos and

documents related to their lives at Sansen-Ryo Villa were displayed.

Nishi-Ikuta Momorial Hall also held an exhibit on the same theme.

Tel:03-5981-3376

http://www.jwu.ac.jp/unv/library-building/naruse_memorial/index.html

Fukuzawa Memorial Center for Modern Japanese Studies - Keio University: Tokyo

A special exhibition “Keio University and War Part 1: Keio Students in 1943” was held at both University Library (December 2-26) and University Art Space (November 25 ~ December 18). As the first one of a series of three exhibitions, it was organized by Fukuzawa Memorial Center for Modern Japanese Studies – Keio University to commemorate the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the end of WW2 in 2015. When Japanese government revoked the rule exempting university students from military service in 1943, Keio students over twenty-year-old were conscripted into the army. This exhibit aimed to review how Keio University was during the war time and to never repeat the ravage of war again.

Tel: 03-5427-1603 Fax:03-5427-1605

<http://project.fmc.keio.ac.jp/>

Center of the History for Hosei University: Tokyo

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of departure of students for the front, an

exhibition “From School to Battle Fields” was held from December 9 to 20. After the W.W. II, Hosei University has been sincerely reflecting the past war and peace building. It held a special graduation ceremony for the family members of the fallen student soldiers in 1990 and built a peace monument in 1995. This time, the exhibition showed the result of the oral surveys from the alumni, who went to the front to review the issue of war and peace. On December 16, a public symposium inviting those who had been through the battle as student soldiers was held.

Tel:03-5212-4108 Fax:03-5212-4109
https://www.hosei.ac.jp/kyoiku_kenkyu/kenkyusho/another/daigakushi.html

National Archives of Japan: Tokyo

The third consecutive exhibition in 2013 “The record of the air raids — a national map of the major cities damaged by bombings” was held from August 12 to September 20. The maps were edited in December 1945 by the Ministry of the First Repatriation showing about 130 cities and towns all over Japan.

Tel: 03-3214-0621

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



Hachioji City Historical Museum: Tokyo

An exhibit “Young Teachers who went through Japanese-Chinese War” was held from July 19 to September 1 to show the mementos of local teacher Mr. Akitomo Wachi, who was sent to

Shanghai in 1937. There were gatherings to share the stories of those who experienced the war and *kamishibai*, a picture story telling performance on August 16 and 17.

Tel:042-622-8939 Fax:042-627-5919
<http://www.city.hachioji.tokyo.jp/shisetsu/28254/028261.html>

Folk Museum of Higashimurayama : Tokyo

An exhibition “The Memory during the War Time in Higashi-Murayama” was held from August 1 to September 23 to hand the war time memories to the next generation. The exhibits included panels about “The local voluntary guards and air raids” and “Education during the war time”

Tel: 042-396-3800
<http://www.city.higashimurayama.tokyo.jp/tanoshimi/rekishi/furusato/index.html>

Fussa Local Material Hall: Tokyo

“A War-related materials exhibit for peace” was held from July 6 to September 16. Every year around the anniversary of the termination of the war, an exhibition has been planned. It focused on the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and the Asia Pacific War to reflect on the war history and Fussa Town.

Tel: 042-530-1120

<http://www.museum.fussa.tokyo.jp/>

Kawasaki City Peace Museum: Kanagawa

Supported by the Peace Studies Association of Japan, a special exhibition “Peace and Environment” was held from November 15 to December 18. It showed panels on global warming as well as energy problems from a view point of the peace issue. Presentations by young participants and lectures were also given.
Tel: 044-433-0171 Fax:044-433-0232
[http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/25/25heiwa/
home/heiwahome/](http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/25/25heiwa/home/heiwahome/)



Meiji University Noborito Museum for Peace Education: Kawasaki City, Kanagawa

A special exhibit in 2013 on “The Unit 731” was held on August 7 ~24, September 4 ~ October 26. The 4th exhibition “What was going on at the Noborito Institute before the battle on the mainland” was also held from November 20, 2013 to March 8, 2014.

To avoid the U.S. air attacks and prepare for the coming battle on the mainland, the Noborito Institute was divided to evacuate in the spring of 1945. The exhibit focused on the role of the institute and the relationship between the Noborito Institute and Nakano School (a training center of military intelligence) to develop the weapons for the secret battle on the mainland. The exhibit was held in both Ikuta and Nakano. In 2013, Nakano campus was newly established where once Nakano School used to be. A lecture

by the director Akira Yamada was given on November 1.

Tel&Fax:044-934-7993

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

Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: Yokohama City

A special exhibition “Citizens’ Life and War” was held from May 23 to September 1. About thirty photos taken in 1945 just after the Great Yokohama Air raid were displayed beside the ones taken recently at the same places.

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

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

Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture, Kanagawa University: Yokohama City

The second open exhibit “*Kamishibai*, picture story show, as an instrument of promoting national policy during the war time” was held from November 27 to December 11. *Kamishibai* (picture story show), which is based on the Japanese tradition of audiovisual culture and had as much influence as other mass media such as newspaper and radio broadcasting, was used by the war time government to educate the children and adults to promote its nationalistic policy. Though most of this type of War-related *Kamishibais* were lost after WWII ended, this research center collected 241 of them by courtesy of a *Kamishibai* collector Mr. Tomio Sakuramoto. He gave a speech titled “What was National Policy

Kamishibai like?” in a study meeting at Kanagawa University Library. Some of the *Kamishibai* story shows were given.
Tel: 045-481-5661 Fax: 045-413-4151
http://www.kanagawa-u.ac.jp/research/institute/japan_folk_culture/center/

The Museum of Modern Art, Kamakura & Hayama: Hayama Town, Kanagawa

An exhibit “War and Art between 1940 and 1950” was held from July 6 to October 14 aiming to review Japanese art history before and after WW2. Works by Shunsuke Matsumoto, Kanemon Asai and others, were displayed along with the war-related materials. Five successive lectures on art such as art criticism, modern history and photography were given by specialists during the time of the exhibition.

Tel: 046-875-2800 Fax: 046-875-2574
<http://www.moma.pref.kanagawa.jp/public/HallTop.do>



Hiratsuka City Museum: Kanagawa

An exhibition “Hiratsuka Air raid” was held from August 1 to September 5 showing the true state of the bombing and the reconstruction process by photographs and real materials. A booklet which records the experiences of the Hiratsuka air raid survivors was published in April 2013.

Tel: 0463-33-5111 Fax: 0463-31-3949
<http://www.hirahaku.jp/>



Aikawa Local Museum: Kanagawa

A special exhibit “A Memory of War: after 68 years” was held from July 21 to August 31. Lots of war-time real materials were donated by the local citizens after the exhibition “A Memory of War” was held twice in the past years. This year the exhibit was divided into four sections such as “the Sagami Army Airport”, “Soldiers sent to the battle fields”, “The life of the home front” and “Reconstruction efforts” by displaying the newly contributed items.

Tel: 046-280-1050
http://www.town.aikawa.kanagawa.jp/shisetsu/cul/cul_01.html

Japan Newspaper Museum: Yokohama City, Kanagawa

Commemorating the 120th anniversary of establishment of Ryukyu Shimpo, an Okinawan local newspaper, a special exhibit “OKINAWA, 42 years of turbulence: Shot by a news photographer” was held from June 22 to August 18. After the U.S. domination ever since the land battles during WWII had ended, Okinawa was eventually reverted to Japan in 1972. However, vast areas of Okinawa are still occupied by the U.S. bases and accidents such as plane crashes and crimes committed by the U.S. soldiers have been continued. Ryukyu Shimpo photographer Hiroaki Yamashiro has been taking photos of the reality of Okinawa for the past forty-two years since the Okinawa’s reversion to

Japan. About 200 of his works were displayed and talk sessions were also held.

Tel:045-661-2040 Fax:045-661-2029
<http://newspark.jp/newspark/>

Nagaoka War Damage Center: Niigata

Exhibits were opened as follows:

“Pictures of Air raid Experiences” from April 13 to May 19, May 25 to June 30

“Center’s Collections on War” from May 1 to December 29

“The Portraits of the Air raid Victims and the Maps of Burnt-down Residential Areas” from July 7 to August 31

On May 25, a gathering to listen to those who experienced the air raids was held. A booklet commemorating the tenth anniversary of establishment of Nagaoka War Damages Center was published.

Tel:0258-36-3269 Fax:0258-36-3335

<http://www.city.nagaoka.niigata.jp/kurashi/sensai/siryoukan.html>

Fukui Prefectural Museum of Cultural History: Fukui

A photo exhibition “Photographs of Fukui Air raids” was opened from August 16 to September 1 focusing on a photo album recently found at a local residence. It contained photos taken by former Japanese military embedded cameraman Norio Kawasaki at the time of the U.S. bombing. Thirty three photos including Kawasaki’s portrait, a B-29 bomber on Fukui City at the night of July 9th 1945, a collapsed gate of Fukui shrine and relief

activities at the town reduced to ruin were displayed. Twenty-eight of them were confirmed to be the same as a photo collection owned by a former U.S. soldier Mr. Kelly, who stationed at Fukui.

Tel:0776-22-4675 Fax:0776-22-4694

<http://www.pref.fukui.jp/muse/Cul-Hist/>

Matsumoto City Museum: Nagano

A special exhibit “War and Peace; When a soldier of the special attack unit departed – From Matsumoto to Chiran” was held from July 6 to August 25. Since UNCDI was held in Matsumoto City, every summer exhibitions related to war and peace have been opened. This year about a hundred materials on the special attack corps stayed at Matsumoto were displayed.

Tel: 0263-32-0133

<http://www.matsu-haku.com/maruhaku/index.html>



Gifu City Peace Museum : Gifu

A special exhibit “Materials for Peace for Children” was held from July 20 to August 2. Newly found pictures of Gifu Air raid were displayed.

Tel: 058-268-1050

<http://gakuen.gifu-net.ed.jp/~contents/tyushyakai/jinbutu/sensou/siryousitu.htm>

Shizuoka Peace Center: Shizuoka City

An exhibition “War Time Government-made Posters” was held from June 7 to August 11. The posters remained and

collected at Achi village in Nagano Prefecture were loaned out to display. Another exhibit “War and Animals” was opened again from August 15 to September 1. From September 13, 2013 to January 26, 2014, “Siberia Internment – Sixty Thousand Lives Lost at the Frozen Ground” was held in cooperation with the former returnees living in Shizuoka City.

Tel &Fax: 054-271-9004

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

Yaizu City Folk Historical Museum: Shizuoka

A special exhibition “Lives during the War Time – Yaizu and the War” was held from May 31 to September 29. People’s hard daily life including strict restriction of every commodity and requisition of metals were explained by photographs and real materials.

A guide book and a list of the items displayed were published.

Tel:054-629-6847 Fax:054-629-6848

<http://www.city.yaizu.lg.jp/rekimin/index.html>



Sakuragaoka Museum: Toyokawa City, Aichi

As Sakuragaoka Museum was under rebuilding, instead at Toyokawa Culture Hall, an exhibit on Toyokawa Naval Arsenal was held from August 7 to 16.

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

<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/shisetsu/b>

<unkakyoiku/sakuragaokamuseum/>

Yokkaichi Municipal Museum: Mie

Aiming to support children’s peace learning, the second exhibition “Yokkaichi Air raids and People’s Life” was held June 15 to September 1. Materials related to Yokkaichi Air raids such as remnants after the bombing, firsthand accounts, materials on children and schools, models of an air raid shelter and substitute utensils were displayed.

Tel: 059-355-2700

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

Taki Town Folk Museum : Mie

A special exhibit “Home front – Propaganda of Militaristic Nations” was opened from July 9 to September 22. In the modern wars, civilians behind the front lines were also dragged into and forced to assist the war. This exhibit mainly showed about 150 printed materials including fliers, magazines, and newspaper advertisement published between 1941 and 1943, which was the time just before the strictest order of restriction started.

In 1937, when the government began a movement for the general mobilization of the national spirit, it intended to restrict amusements and to educate citizens to be more patriotic by means of militaristic music and movies. However it must be better and more peaceful time comparing to the time following, in which everything was controlled.

Tel: 0598-38-1132

http://www.town.taki.mie.jp/contents_detail.php?co=kak&frmId=183

Shiga Peace Museum: Shiga

The fifth exhibit “A story of Evacuation of School Children – Children coming from Osaka” was opened from June 29 to September 29. It focused on the life of the school children evacuees from Osaka City, who lived in many places within Shiga to escape from frequent bombings on Osaka City. They were separated from their parents and lived in a group. Real materials such as pictures, letters, albums and toys telling the story of children evacuees were displayed.

The sixth exhibit “War Records in Shiga” was held from October 5 to December 23 by displaying the history of WWII, U.S. air raids on Shiga, children’s life during the war time. A museum summer school “Peace School AKARI” was opened from July 28 to August 31 so that children from age nine to fifteen could learn and experience the war time life.

Tel: 0749-46-0300 Fax:0749-46-0350

http://www.pref.shiga.lg.jp/heiya/heiya_museum/



Otsu City Museum of History: Shiga

The museum’s 107th Mini-Exhibition, “Wartime Otsu,” took place on August 13 - September 8, 2013. It looks back on a time when the beautiful scenery of Otsu, from Lake Biwa to the mountain greenery, fell under the dark shadow of war. This

exhibit introduces Army and Navy establishments and civilian life during war, through historical materials and photographs, in order to encourage us to think deeply about peace.

Tel: 077-521-2100

<http://www.rekihaku.otsu.shiga.jp/>

Azai Museum of History and Folklore: Shiga

“11th War-End Memorial Exhibition: The ‘Nomonhan Incident’ in One Soldier’s Words” took place on July 30 - September 7, 2013. During last year’s exhibition, we acquired the burned diary of Yoshikazu Nomura, a soldier who was killed during the Nomonhan Incident. This exhibit was made up of Yoshikazu Nomura’s diary, letters, albums, and family photographs. Transcriptions of the letters were provided with the support of Bukyo University’s Keiichi Harada and his seminar students.

Tel:0749-74-0101 Fax:0749-74-0101

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



Ritto History Museum: Shiga

An annual special exhibit “Peace Foundation 2013 – War and Life” was held from July 27 to September 1 according to the peace city declaration of Ritto City. By displaying the real materials provided by the local residents, the museum has reconstructed the

circumstances of the life during the war time to confirm the importance of peace. In 2013, about 130 items including mementos with war memorial designs, military uniform, banner to celebrate a soldier leaving for the front and paper-made washbowl were shown. Flags of patriotic organization of industry was displayed to represent the theme "The Asia Pacific War and patriotism." Pictures of the exhibit were uploaded on the website.

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

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



Kyoto University Archives: Kyoto

The exhibition entitled "War-Era Kyoto University - 70 Years After the Student Mobilization" was held in the History Exhibition Room on the first floor of Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall, from 12 November 2013 to 19 January 2014. During the Student Mobilization, many young men were sent from Kyoto University to the front. This exhibition examines the Student Mobilization and war-era Kyoto University through a variety of historical materials, in order to explore the reality of war.

Tel:075-753-2651 Fax:075-753-2025

<http://kua1.archives.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ja/>

Ohyamazaki-cho History Museum: Kyoto

The 15th "Foundations of Peace Exhibition" took place on August 6 - 25,

2013. It emphasized the value of peace through a retrospective of the Pacific War, showcasing pre-war and war-era historical materials such as guides of Sugoroku and Korean cities.

Tel : 075-952-6288

http://www.town.oyamazaki.kyoto.jp/soshiki_view.php?so_cd1=40&so_cd2=135&so_cd3=0&so_cd4=0&so_cd5=0

Muko City Museum: Kyoto

Muko City Museum's Summer Mini-Exhibition "Ordinary Life during War -Natural Disasters and War in the Modern Era" was held on August 10 - September 8, 2013. Every summer, the museum holds an exhibition of historical materials related to war, in order to encourage consideration of the tragedy of war and the value of peace. This year, the exhibition included items donated by local citizens, such as blackout electric light covers, air defense handbooks, warning notices, air raid drill manual, and air raid hoods. Since this year marks the 90th anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake, which took place on September 1, 1923, the exhibition also included materials relating to earthquakes and natural disasters, such as illustrated magazine articles about the Great Kanto Earthquake, journals and logs of the Nobi and San Francisco Earthquakes, and disaster relief donation rosters from the Tajima and Kitatango Earthquakes. The exhibit was designed to offer us a chance to look back on the

influence that natural disasters and war had on our region. An explanatory pamphlet is also in progress.

The topic was further considered in the Sunday Colloquium held on August 18, 2013. During Sunday Colloquiums, the staff of the Muko City Cultural Museum chooses a theme from their research or from recent exhibitions to explore in depth with the participants. To fit with the theme of this Summer Mini-Exhibition, the August 18th Summer Colloquium looked at how to use the materials that remain to us to imagine the thoughts and behavior of people who experienced extreme circumstances, such as war or natural disasters.

Tel: 075-931-1182

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

Nantan City Hiyoshi Historical Museum: Kyoto

The exhibit "Nantan and War – The Remaining Records" took place on August 3 - September 8, 2013. The related experiential course "Experiencing Daily Life in Times of War" was held on May 24, 2013.

Tel & Fax: 0771-72-1130

<http://www.be.city.nantan.kyoto.jp/hiyoshi-shiryokan/>

Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka) : Osaka City

Artifacts in the peace center were exhibited in three periods: April 16 to

June 30, July 16 to October, and Oct. 29 to Dec. 27. There was 40th anniversary of the diplomatic relation between Vietnam and Japan on August 4 and there was a lecture and songs. There was a symposium on US air raids on Kyoto, Kobe and Osaka on Sep. 15 and those who went through air raids talked about their experiences. A basic plan for the renewal was made public on Nov. 27. It is concerned that exhibits on Japan's aggression would be deleted in the future.

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

<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>



Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum : Osaka

Those who contributed to international peace were awarded Sakai Peace Award. The third recipient was exhibited from April 2 to June 29. The purpose was to educate citizens about the importance of international cooperation and contribution to peace. Photos were exhibited to show awful catastrophes of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki from July 2 to Sep. 29. An exhibition on the battle in Okinawa was held from Oct. 2 to Dec. 28. Over 200,000 people were killed by US military and girl students who worked as nurses were featured. The aim was to inform people of the disastrous war and precious life.

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

http://www.city.sakai.lg.jp/city/info/_jinken/

Suita Peace Memorial Center: Osaka

An exhibition on Anne Frank was held from July 23 to August 25. Panels showed Anne Frank and the time when she lived through and a girl called Machiyo who was atomic bombed in Hiroshima.

Tel:06-6876-7793 Fax:06-6873-7796

http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/home/soshi/ki/div-jinken/jinken/_56228.html

Hirakata City Peace Gallery : Osaka

An exhibition on Anne Frank was held from August 10 to 20. The theme was Anne's roses which her father, Otto Frank, donated to Japan in 1972 and 1976. Her diary, 30 panels and a miniature of her house were exhibited with cooperation of Anne Frank Museum in Nishinomiya City. The Reverend Seiji Sakamoto who is the director of the Anne Frank Museum gave a lecture on August 10.

Tel:072-841-1221 Fax:072-841-3039

<http://www.city.hirakata.osaka.jp/>

War Section for Peace in Neyagawa City Comprehensive Center : Osaka

New artefacts on war were exhibited from July 30 to August 16.

Tel:072-824-1181 Fax:072-825-2638

<http://www.city.neyagawa.osaka.jp/>

Minoo City Museum of Folk : Osaka

Artifacts on life during World War II were exhibited from August 2 to Sep. 2. Such exhibition is held every year so

that citizens will learn hard life during the war and precious peace. It was 24th exhibition in 2013. 45 artefacts were exhibited such as ration tickets, tools for restriction on lighting, textbooks and magazines during the war, etc. Students from Bukkyo University, Konan University and Koshien University learned how to select artifacts, how to make an exhibition and so forth to become curators.

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

<http://www.city.minoh.lg.jp/kyoudo/kikaku/enji>

Kobayashi Ichizo Memorial Museum : Ikeda City, Osaka

There was the 10th special exhibition on Osaka after WWII dreamed by Ichizo Kobayashi, the president in charge of rebuilding war damaged cities from April 6 to Sep. 16. Main cities in Japan were air raided by US bombers during WWII and were damaged seriously. His image of Osaka was introduced. Mr. Toru Inoue, an editorial member of Nihon Keizai Shinbun (Japan Economy Newspaper) gave a lecture on Ichizou Kobayashi's dream of rebuilding cities and failure.

Tel:072-751-3865 FAX:072-751-2427

<http://www.hankyu-bunka.or.jp/sys/info/article/58>



Kobe City Central Library: Hyogo

An exhibition on war damage was held from August 13 to 18. Materials on war

damage and war experiences have been collected since 2008 so that they would not be lost. They are introduced on the website. It is not enough to see them on the website and it is important to see real artifacts so that citizens would be able to think of precious life and peace. Featured are US air raids on Kobe and about 50 artifacts were displayed such as fragments of incendiary bombs, a gas mask and so forth. There were also 20 panels on US air raids on Kobe. Some clothes used in a film based on a novel called A Boy called H was also exhibited with a panel on a scene from the film because the film was about a family who went through WWII in Kobe.

Tel:078-371-3351 Fax:078-371-5046
<http://www.city.kobe.lg.jp/information/institution/institution/library/top/index.html>

Himeji Historical Peace Center : Hyogo

Students' lives during WW2 were exhibited from April 13 to July 7. They had a hard life during the war, which was shown by their personal accounts, about 100 materials and about 30 photos. Many students were forced to work instead of studying and they lost their schools because of US air raids. In relation to this, records on US air raids on Himeji were read aloud on May 5 and there was a meeting where those who went through US air raids spoke their experiences on June 23.

Anti-nuclear peace exhibition was held from July 13 to August 31. Himeji

City declared itself nuclear free on March 6 in 1985 and such an exhibition has been held every year since 1986: 32 artifacts on atomic bombing, 75 photo panels on hibakusha, children's paintings for peace and calligraphy, 29 paintings by high school students and so forth. There was a peace concert by children's choir on August 11 and visitors listened to hibakusha on August 15 2013.

There was an exhibition on art activities during the war from Oct. 5 to Dec. 23 2013. An emphasis was put on art and literature by local artists, philosophers, novelists, etc. About 50 photos and 100 artifacts were displayed. There was also a meeting for listening to war experiences on US air raids of Himeji.

Tel:079-291-2525 Fax:079-291-2526
<http://www.city.himeji.lg.jp/heiwasiryo/>

Nara Prefectural Folk Museum: Yamato Koriyama City, Nara

An exhibition on life during the war was held from August 3 to Sep. 1. A picture book, a bamboo spear, clothes, a gas mask, etc. were displayed.

Tel: 0743-53-3171 Fax:0743-53-3173
<http://www.pref.nara.jp/1508.htm>

Nara Library and Information Center: Nara City

The combatants' code was read using cards from March 30 to June 27. The code was originally made for strict enforcement of

military rules and abolition of malpractice in 1943. For example, one of them is that a soldier should not live as a prisoner of war. The cards were made to spread the code among people widely.

There was an exhibition on cards on Japanese history from June 29 to August 29. Children were forced to memorize many things and it made visitors think of history education before and during WWII.

There was also an exhibition on cards related to war from October 3 to Dec. 27 2013. It was a good chance for visitors to reflect on the war using cards called karuta.

Tel: 0742-34-2111 Fax: 0742-34-2777

<http://www.library.pref.nara.jp/sentai/kikaku.html>

Nichinan Town Art Museum : Tottori

An exhibition on war memory was held from August 9 to October 6. 47 art works by student soldiers rented from Mugonkan art museum were displayed. 87 artifacts were also exhibited including their postcards, letters to their families and sketches. Shusei Kobayakawa from Nichinancho is a well known artist who drew a painting on the war. His paintings, postcards and materials on his war experience were also displayed. Mr. Seiichiro Kuboshima, the director of Mugonkan, gave a lecture on August 10, 2013 and a drama called "Blue Sky in August" was played.

Tel:0859-77-1113 Fax:0859-77-1115

<http://culture.town.nichinan.tottori.jp/bijyutukan/bijyutukan.top.html.htm>

Kurayoshi Museum and Kurayoshi History & Folk Museum: Tottori

An exhibition of cartoons on war drawn by Shigeru Mizuki was held on July 13 to 24. Shigeru Mizuki was sent to New Britain during WWII and drew his war experience in cartoons. They were exhibited with newspaper articles at that time.

Tel:0858-22-4409 Fax:0858-22-4415

<http://www1.city.kurayoshi.lg.jp/hakubutsu/>

Okayama City Museum: Okayama

The 35th exhibition on records of war damages in Okayama with photos was held from June 14 to July 7. Children were forced to cooperate with waging war during WWII.

The atmosphere of war is reflected on children's paintings. Substitute school backpacks, school supplies and clothes had to be used because of the shortage of goods. Military drills were introduced so that children will become good soldiers: they had to practice bamboo spears, etc. An exhibition on US air raids on Okayama is held with photos every year. An exhibition room on US air raids on Okayama was opened on the 5th floor of Okayama City Museum in October, 2012. The first exhibition in the room was held with an emphasis on children in Okayama during the war. A related lecture was given by Mr. Masahiko Yamabe, a researcher of the Center of Tokyo Raids and War Damage on June 15, 2013. The topic was "Records of photos on US Air raids: Materials of Tohosha and National Defense Photo Team". The 5th peace concert with songs of love and peace was held

on the same day.

Tel:086-898-3000 Fax:086-898-3003

<http://www.city.okayama.jp/okayama-city-museum/index.html>

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: Hiroshima City

An exhibition on original works of Barefoot Gen was held from July 19 to Sep. 1. Barefoot Gen is a cartoon based on atomic bombed experiences of Keiji Nakazawa, a cartoonist in Hiroshima. Gen Nakaoka, the main character, lost his family by the atomic bomb in Hiroshima like the cartoonist, but he lived through the disaster vigorously, which is well depicted in the cartoon. The year of 2013 was the 40th anniversary of the comics which began to be published in serial form in a weekly magazine called Weekly Boys' Jump. His original drawings were displayed so that visitors would feel cheerfulness, strength, gentleness of Gen, his family and friends, and their anger toward the atomic bombing, the war and their courage to live through the disaster positively.

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

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

Hiroshima Central City Library : Hiroshima

An exhibition of "Hiroshima Seen by Children" was held from July 20 to Sep. 1. Many citizens became atomic bombed victims including many children. Displayed were children's essays on their atomic bombed experiences, materials on children's situation such as wartime mobilization of students for

military service and evacuation, a monument by students of Hiroshima Commerce High School, original drawings of Barefoot Gen and comics in foreign languages. A catalogue was made on the exhibits.

Mr. Kouichiro Maeda, the former director of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, gave a lecture of "What should be conveyed to the next generation?" on August 3. He talked about his memory of Mr. Keiji Nakazawa of Barefoot Gen and his thoughts on the atomic bombing and peace as the former director.

Human Rights and Peace Museum: Fukuyama City :Hiroshima

Reproductions of drawings of Barefoot Gen were exhibited from August 13 to 31 remembering Mr. Keiji Nakazawa who passed away.

Tel:084-924-6789 Fax:084-24-6850

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



Museum of the Town of Tadotsu: Kagawa

A war exhibition was held from August 1 to 31. It is held every August to convey the misery and stupidity of war and preciousness of peace. Exhibited were about 200 materials donated by citizens such as ration tickets for food and clothes, substitute goods such as ceramic foot warmer, pan made of shell, paper helmet, etc. (metal had to be supplied to the government), a bag for soldiers at the front with candies and a doll, materials on evacuation of children and so forth.

Youdai Ishii, the head of Kagawa Prefecture Association of History Teachers, gave a

lecture on nationalistic textbook on August 17. Food called suiton eaten during WWII was tasted by visitors.

Tel&Fax:0877-33-3343

<http://tkamada.web.fc2.com/shiryokan/kikaku/indexkikaku.htm>

Usui Peace Memorial, Center: Kama City, Fukuoka

An exhibition on children and war was held from July 20 to September 1. Materials related to children during the war were displayed such as education, play and life. Three speakers talked about their war experiences on August 3.

Tel:0948-57-3176

http://www.city.kama.lg.jp/info/prev.asp?fol_id=4070

Peace Museum for the People:Kotakecho: Fukuoka

An exhibition on anti-war ideas was held from May 3 to 31. 30 materials of Mr. Saburo Endo (1893～1984) were displayed. He was a lieutenant general of the army, but he insisted on the importance of demilitarization and the Constitution after the war. Two navy soldiers' farewell notes to their parents and 140 artifacts were shown for the first time from August 9 to September 10.

Tel:09496-2-8565



Fukuoka City Museum: Fukuoka

There was an exhibition on war and our life from June 11 to August 18. Such an exhibition was held 22nd times before or after

June 19, the day when Fukuoka was air raided by US bombers. Exhibits related to entertainment during WWII were made such as film posters, records, story-telling pictures, etc. They are powerful in influencing people. The government censored entertainment and sent national policies and messages to people. This was a good chance to know war time life through entertainment during the war.

Tel:092-845-5011 Fax:092-845-5019

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

Miike Playing Card Memorial Museum:Omuta City , Fukuoka

A peace exhibition on textbooks and karuta(cards) during and after WWII was held from July 2 to Sep. 23. Social conditions of the times are reflected on Karuta just like textbooks. Textbooks during the war and the end of the war were displayed. The contents of the school textbooks were changed and it was a good chance to think of war and peace knowing differences of textbooks of the past and the present.

Tel&Fax:0944-53-8780

<http://三池カルタ・歴史.com/>

Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History: Fukuoka

An exhibition on US air raids on Kitakyushu was held from July 1. Paintings such as the one on US air raids on August 20 were displayed.

Tel:093-681-1011 Fax:093-661-7503

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



Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: Nagasaki

The museum held the 1st exhibition of 2013 from July 10 through August 28. Since it was established in 1955, the museum has been donated materials by more than 1000 people. The materials include mementos of the victims and objects collected near the epicenter. The donors must have carefully stored them with various kinds of feelings till the contribution. These feelings also have to be passed on to the future. All materials donated from July 2012 to June 2013 were displayed.

The 2nd exhibition “Restoration of Nagasaki — Journey six years after the bomb” was held from September 5, 2013 to January 30, 2014. This exhibition was designed based on the photos by Mr. Shu Ikeda who visited Nagasaki in 1951, when six years passed after the atomic bombing. Mr. Ikeda was born in 1889 and was 62 when he took the pictures. Having a son who graduated Nagasaki Medical College and was in practice there, he visited Nagasaki twice in 1947 and 1951 with will to record Nagasaki’s tragedy from the bombing. All of the photos are taken from August 6th to 22nd, which captured the scene of Nagasaki six years after the A-bomb. The display begins with the print of the bell of Urakami Cathedral that is on the first page of his photo album, followed by the scenes of Urakami district. We can see that the image of damaged Nagasaki is deeply

linked to the ruin of old Urakami Cathedral. It consists of the records of old house of Siebold, Kwassui Gakuin (girl’s school), Oura Cathedral and Suwa Shrine. These pictures are not only valuable record of Nagasaki, but also materials that can tell us where the tourists at that time visited, what books they read and how they felt about them.

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

<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/peace/>

Nagasaki City Museum of History and Folklore: Nagasaki

From June 20th through August 25th, 2013, the exhibition on the wartime livelihood was held. Toward WWII, Japan plunged into wartime regime after Sino-Japanese war that broke out in 1937. Nagasaki City was damaged by the atomic bomb on August 9, 1945, which injured or killed half of 240,000 Nagasaki citizens. In those days, people were under the government control and had to live a humble and frugal life. It was hard to get daily commodities and many substitute goods and foods were made. The exhibition aimed to give an opportunity to think preciousness of peace comparing with today’s affluence. About 150 articles were on display.

Tel & Fax: 095-847-9245

<http://www.nagasaki-city.ed.jp/siryoukan/>

Usa City Peace Museum: Oita

Usa City Peace Museum was launched on

June 29th, 2013. Back on October 1st 1939, Usa Naval Air Corps was made as an operational fleet. At the last period of the Pacific War when the U.S. Forces began air raiding, the site became the base of suicide squad from which many young people flew off southwardly. There are still many war-related ruins in the city that are projecting misery of the war. As a place to learn preciousness of life and peace, Usa City Peace Museum displays articles on the history of Usa Naval Air Corps, the air raids on Usa, the suicide squad that flew from Usa and the war-related ruins. In addition, a full-scale Zero Fighter plane type-21 is on display in order to make visitors feel its size firsthand.

Tel & Fax: 0978-33-1338

<http://www.city.usa.oita.jp/soshiki/43/10964.html>

Sendai History Museum: Kagoshima

A small exhibition “Postwar Recovery” was held from July 30th through September 29th, 2013.

Tel: 0996-20-2344 Fax: 0996-20-2848

<http://rekishi.satsumasendai.jp/index2.htm>

Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: Itoman City

The 1st Children’s exhibit “War and Textbook” was held from June 3 through July 7, 2013, which showed what education Japan gave to the children during the wartime.

The New Collection exhibition was held

from June 13 through July 31, 2013. It aimed to express gratitude for the donors and to show the newly added properties to the public.

The 14th special exhibition “War seen by Japanese·Hawaiians and Okinawa” was held from October 10th through December 11th, 2013. It was to transmit “Okinawan spirit” (people love peace and will never let a war happen again) by featuring Okinawa immigrants to Hawaii who had deeply involved with both Japan and U.S. throughout the war.

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

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

Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum: Naha City

The 20th special exhibition “War and Animals” was held from August 10 through September 10, 2013. It included display on Higashiyama Zoo that protected an elephant, the animals under the wartime and the animals that came to Okinawa after the war.

Tel: 098-941-3515 Fax: 098-863-3683

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

Naha City Museum of History: Okinawa

The exhibition “The Battle of Okinawa — Lost Schools” was held from June 8 through July 3, 2013. The abolishment of an elementary school in Naha City was decided in December, 2012, for the first time ever after the war. There used to be eight unique elementary schools in old Naha City, many of which were closed

due to the Battle of Okinawa in 1945. The exhibition introduced the establishment and events of the schools and the history of school abolition because of the war.
Tel: 098-869-5266 Fax: 098-869-5267
<http://www.rekishi-archive.city.naha.okinawa.jp/>



Uruma City Ishikawa Museum: Okinawa
The exhibition “War in Uruma – Education and Children in Tempestuous Period” was held on June 21-30, 2013. School education in Uruma City restarted soon after the landing of the U.S. Forces on Okinawa. The exhibition tracked the children and families messed by the time, following the educational change in Uruma from Haihan-chiken (the abolition of feudal domains and establishment of prefectures in Japan, 1871) through the wartime. It was to think about peace through the witness of history by retracing the people’s lives that had gotten caught up in the warfare.
Tel & Fax: 098-965-3866
<http://www.city.uruma.lg.jp/1/201.html>

Kumejima Museum: Okinawa
Kumejima Museum’s “Peace Exhibition” took place between June 8, 2013 and June 23, 2013. In addition to materials from the museum’s collection, the exhibition included messages and materials on the theme of peace created by Kumejima High School students. To conclude the exhibition, a discussion

group was held on June 23 to address topics like “War and Peace” and “The War on Kumejima Island.”

Tel: 098-896-7181 Fax: 098-896-7182
<http://sizenbunka.ti-da.net/>

Ginowan Municipal Museum: Okinawa

Between June 19, 2013 and June 20, 2013, the Ginowan City Museum held a photo exhibition and memorial called “Ikusayunu Jinon (World-War-Era Ginowan).” It considered themes of war and peace through photo panels depicting Ginowan and the Battle of Okinawa.

Tel: 098-870-9317 Fax: 098-870-9316
<http://www.city.ginowan.okinawa.jp/organization/shiritsuhakubutsukan/1419.html>



Nago Museum: Okinawa

Nago Museum’s 30th Anniversary Exhibition “War in Nagoya and Yanbaru: Prisoner-of-War Camps” took place between June 14, 2013 and June 30, 2013. During the battle of Okinawa, in which the American Army inflicted major damage, places such as Taira, Sedake, Ourazaki, and Kushi were used as prisoner-of-war camps. Especially in the area around Kushi, most settlements were converted into camps, which held soldiers who had surrendered to American forces, or who had been captured. Through pictures and maps, this exhibition introduced the conditions at the prisoner-of-war camps, and showed the process of post-war recovery.

Tel:0980-53-1342 Fax:0980-53-1362
<http://www.city.nago.okinawa.jp/4/3282.html>

Miyakojima Municipal Museum: Okinawa

Miyakojima's specially timed memorial exhibit "Children and War" was on display from June 19, 2013 to June 30, 2013. It features photographs borrowed from Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, subjects such as the city of Naha, which was destroyed by American bombing, American warships that were responsible for extensive bombardment, a young girl approaching the front with a white flag, and Japanese prisoners of war. The exhibit also includes a total of 95 items dating from the Manchurian Incident to the end of the Pacific war, with materials relating to pre- and post-war education and evacuation, conscription panels, military uniforms, military tokens called "Thousand-Stitch Belts," mess kits, requisition letters, Japanese military yen, evacuation notices, Killed-In-Action notifications, and American military maps of the Miyako Islands. The exhibit aims to introduce the atmosphere in which children lived during this era, and to demonstrate the value of life and the brutality of war, in order to encourage viewers to think about the importance of future peace.

Tel: 0980-73-0567

<http://www.city.miyakojima.lg.jp/soshiki/>

[kyouiku/syougaigakusyu/hakubutsukan/index.html](http://www.city.miyakojima.lg.jp/soshiki/index.html)

Miyako Islands Taira Library Northern Building: Okinawa

The "Peace Exhibition" at the Miyako Islands Taira Library Northern Building took place between June 16, 2013 and June 29, 2013. It included written materials, photographs, panels, and videos relating to the Battle of Okinawa, as a memorial for the souls of the soldiers who lost their lives in the war, and to show hope for everlasting peace.

Tel:0980-72-2235 Fax:0980-3-1136
<http://www.city.miyakojima.lg.jp/soshiki/kyouiku/syougaigakusyu/tosyokan/index.html>

Articles



Ex-US POWs Active for Peace

Yuka Ibuki, Tokyo Representative
"US-Japan Dialogue on POWs"

In the Pacific Theatre of WWII, approximately 35,000 Allied POWs were transported to Japan proper, and were used as slave laborers in mines, docks, factories and so on, being held in more than 100 POW camps all over the country. Although Japan signed the Geneva Convention in 1928, because of the opposition by both the Army and Navy, it was impossible to ratify it for WWII. A part of the Field Code, issued in 1941 by Minister War Hideki Tojo, "Never invite

the shame on you by being captured as a POW” was indoctrinated to the men of the Imperial Japanese Army. The fanatic military having no sense of human rights, committed atrocities on the Allied POWs. “US-Japan Dialogue on POWs” is a bilingual website, founded and represented by Kinue Tokudome since 2004, and serves as an excellent source about the issue of the US POWs. In March 2009, then Prime Minister Taro Aso recognized the facts and extended an official apology in the Diet for Japan’s maltreatments of the Allied POWs in the Pacific War. That happened following the meeting of the then Japanese Ambassador to the US, Ichiro Fujisaki, with Lester Tenney, who was the last Commander of the American Defenders of the Bataan and Corregidor (ADBC), an organization of former POWs of the Japanese, in November 2008 in Washington, DC. In May 2009, Ambassador Fujisaki extended an official apology at the last convention of the ADBC, which he attended after accepting an invitation by Tenney. For ten years since 1995, the Japanese Government financially supported the projects for ex-POWs of the UK, some other Commonwealth countries, and the Netherlands, through the “Peace Friendship Exchange Initiative”. In 2010, it started the “Japanese/POW Friendship Program”, and invited the American and Australian ex-POWs to Japan.

Back in 2000, as a high school teacher of English, I met Dr. Tenney at the Commonwealth War Cemetery near Yokohama, where he was invited as the speaker of the year at the annual Memorial Service for the Allied POWs. His great personality of coming over to talk to Japanese people deeply impressed me as a special human being. Please read his POW Story in the website, which tells how I started meeting with other POWs, listening to their stories, learning a lot about the IJA, remembering my own two cousins, who were sent to the Pacific War and died.

As the Government invitation has promoted communication between the POWs and Japanese people, more companies and local governments accept them to listen to their experiences, and are interested in remembering the history for a better future. In some cases, previously negative local atmosphere about the POW issue has dramatically changed through the visit and meeting with ex-POWs.

In 2010, one of the first six men who graciously accepted the Foreign Ministry’s Invitation was Mr. Edward Jackfert, a past commander of the ADBC. During their stay in Japan, he and Mr. Joe Alexander, another former POW and a past commander of the ADBC, visited and talked with Mr. Tokio Watanabe, who was engaged in the 1942 Battle of Bataan. Please read the unique experiences of these gentlemen, in the sections of the

POW Story and Essay of the site.

Mr. Jackfert sent me a speech he gave at the Brooke County Public Library in West Virginia on the POW/MIA Day 2013, which I was allowed to translate to be posted in the site. He published his biography in 2006, and donated to this library all the precious materials he had collected and written about his POW days, including two handwritten notebooks he kept during the war. Other members of the ADBC followed suit, because they knew this facility would make the most of the precious documents, photos and artifacts, by making them available for all the researchers who visit it. During the 2nd Convention of the Descendants Group(DG) ADBC in Pittsburgh in 2011, participants visited the ADBC Museum section situated in this library. It was great to meet and talk with a large number of US citizens who work on a voluntary basis to sort out enormous amount of the materials. The ADBC Museum needed to expand its building, but the public grant was not available. It was a great disappointment naturally. However, Mr. Jackfert's Speech showed his determined efforts for the cause. I strongly support this appeal for peace, based on his broad view, and wanted to join the project from Japan. I started distributing his speech among friends. Some trusted money with me, and Prof. Kazuyo Yamane, vice director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace affiliated with Ritsumeikan University, invited me to

write this article for Muse, Newsletter of the Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace, of which she is an editor. The donation with message from Japanese is put in a Post Office account, which Lester Tenney named as "Educational Fund for US-Japan Understanding", on the occasion of the publication of the Japanese version of his book in 2003. Commemorating the tenth anniversary of this account, the first donation was sent at Christmas 2013. I hope the joint effort goes on for Peace on both sides of the Pacific, sharing and learning from the facts of the war.

'Empire of the Sun' internment camp forgotten in China

The main building of Shanghai High School was used by the Japanese as a prison camp known as Lunghwa camp during World War II. No public memorial marks the former Shanghai internment camp made famous by JG Ballard's novel "Empire of the Sun", where more than 1,800 foreigners were held by the Japanese during WW2.

More information:

[http://artdaily.com/index.asp?int_sec=11&int_new=67986#.UwFYb_l_v_G\[/url\]](http://artdaily.com/index.asp?int_sec=11&int_new=67986#.UwFYb_l_v_G[/url])

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Editor's Notes

- * We would like to express our deep gratitude to Ms. Yoshiko Tanigawa, Ms. Atsuko Takeda and Ms. Mairead Hynes for their painstaking work to translate many articles into English.
- * It is certainly impressive that Professor Ikuro Anzai and "wam" (Women's Active Museum dealing with so-called comfort women issue) were awarded the 4th Peace Prize from Peace Studies Association of Japan.

The 8th International Conference of Museums for Peace

**No Gun Ri, Korea
September 19 – 22, 2014**

Call for Papers by April 30

Since 1992, the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) has been organizing international conferences generally every three years. Now the 8th conference is in preparation under the initiative of Dr. Chung Koo-do, the director of the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation. No Gun Ri is a historical site of tragedy during the Korean War (1950-1953) where hundreds of South Korean civilians were sacrificed by the U.S. attack (See next page). The U.S. President Bill Clinton expressed regret to the South Korean people in 2001, and now the No Gun Ri Peace Park with a peace memorial is actively working for peace and reconciliation.

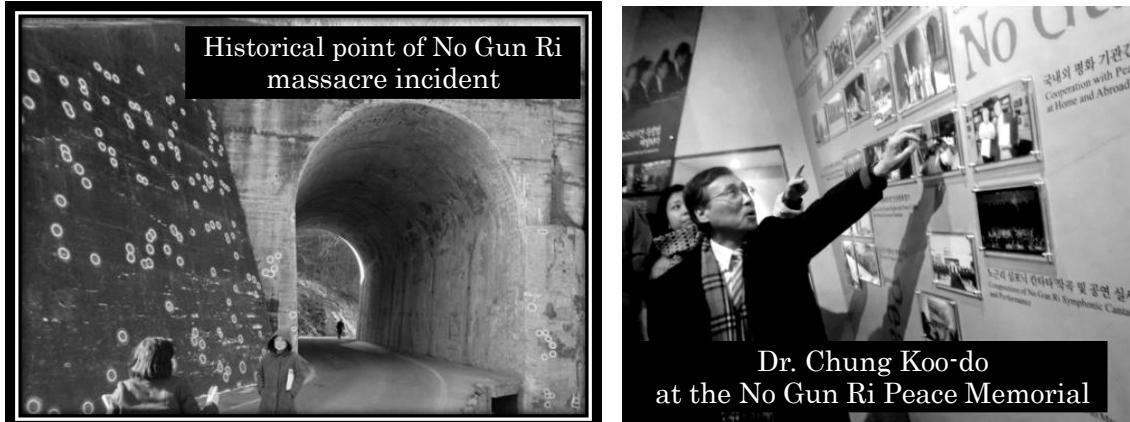
In Japan, as of middle March 2014, more than 40 people are planning to participate in the 8th conference including the members of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace, and many of them are hoping to organize exhibitions, to make poster/oral presentations, and to set up some panel discussions.

The deadline for call for papers has finally been changed to April 30. Kazuyo Yamane and Ikuro Anzai, editors of "Muse", are also international advisers of the organizing committee of the 8th conference, and heartily hope that many peace museum workers from every corner of the world will participate in the conference to exchange knowledge and experience from each other.

More information about INMP:
<http://inmp.net/>

The 8th International Conference of Museums for Peace at No Gun Ri (South Korea)

19-22 September 2014



Basic Information

- (1) Conference period: 19-22 September 2014 (September 21 is the International Peace Day)
- (2) Venue: No Gun Ri Peace Park, South Korea (About 2 hour bus ride from Seoul)
- (3) Host: No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation (Director: Dr. Chung Koo-do)
- (4) Theme: The Role of Museums for Peace in Promoting Remembrance, Historical Truth and Reconciliation
- (5) Conference Goals:
 - (i) To enable INMP member museums and related organizations to exchange information and learn from each other;
 - (ii) To enable conference participants to start dialogue, network, and build collaborations and partnerships with other participants;
 - (iii) To showcase the host nation (South Korea) and the host institution's work in building a culture of peace.
- (6) Call for Proposals

The INMP invites its members to submit a proposal for a paper, panel discussion and/or poster presentation, as well as nominations for keynote speakers by **30th April 2014**. More information about the conference is available in

<http://inmp.net/index.php/events/inmp-conferences/2014-no-gun-ri-south-korea>