

# Muse No. 39

Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace

Newsletter: June 2019

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## 18<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

**Date:** October 26, 2019 (Sat)13:00-  
Oct. 27 (Sun) until 12:00

**Venue:** National Women's Education  
Center: <https://www.nwec.jp/>

TEL: 0493-62-6711 (about 60 minutes  
from Ikebukuro on Tobu Tojo line, 15  
minutes on foot from "Musashi  
Arashiyama Station")

- **Accommodation:** Reserved for 80  
people: Twin room with toilet and bath
- Afternoon "field work" on the 27th:  
"Maruki Gallery For The Hiroshima  
Panels" and "Chukiren Peace Memorial  
Hall"- finish at 16:30 at "Tsurugashima  
Station" of Tojo Line (40 minutes to  
Ikebukuro)
- Details such as participation fee and  
field work will be notified from the  
secretariat later.
- ◆ Application deadline: September 15

◆ If you wish to participate, please  
specify "Name / Affiliation" and apply for  
"Accommodation, social gathering, &  
field work". (Npo-kinenkan@nifty.com)

We are indebted to Mr. Nobuo Serizawa,  
the Chukiren Peace Memorial Office  
Secretariat.

(Translated by Kazuyo Yamane)



Erico

## The Exhibition: From Linear Shinkansen Project in Japan to 3.1 Independent Movement in Korea

Asakawa Tamotsu

President of Yamanashi Peace Museum

The Yamanashi Peace Museum held an exhibition, "Thinking about the Linear Shinkansen" from December 2018 to May 2019.

The following is the aim and overview of the exhibition.

### **The aim of the exhibition**

The linear Shinkansen, which is set to open in 2027, has the pros and cons from an optimistic and rosy outlook, but experts and civil society also pointed out oppositions and problems. The exhibition on this issue related to the future of Yamanashi was held from scientific and citizen perspective as much as possible.

### **Exhibition Outline of the Linear Shinkansen**

What is linear Shinkansen? Outline of linear Shinkansen Project, some problems, considering energy consumption, safety or profitability, unprecedented fiscal investment, impact of electromagnetic waves on human health, division of groundwater, difficult management of the removed soil, its influence on landscape, damage on residents by noise and the lack of sunlight, discovery of illegal bid-rigging, the lawsuit to stop linear

Shinkansen, lawsuit against Yamanashi Prefectural Authority for educating children only about the merits of linear Shinkansen using manga, and other real documents, references, etc. were also displayed

At the Yamanashi Peace Museum, from June to November, 1919 we will hold an exhibition called "Thinking about Japan-ROK relationship for 100 years since 3.1 independent movement." The outline of the exhibition is as follows:

### **Exhibition summary of 3/1 Movement in Korea**

What is 3.1 independent movement? The prehistory of the 3.1 movement, the Outline and development of the 3.1 movement, 3.1 Movement and women such as Ruu Kwan-sun (1904-20) who was the leader of 3.1 independent movement and was tortured to death, Teiganri Church Incident on April 15 in 1919 in which 29 leaders were killed in Suwon in Korea which was colonized by Japan.

Also included are how Japanese media reported 3.1 independent movement, Japanese who supported the movement such as Tanzan Ishibashi, Muneyoshi Yanagi, Noritaka & Takumi Asakawa, the present relation between Japan and Korea such as trade and exchanges and the issue of drafted Korean workers during World War II.

(Translated by Kazuyo Yamane)

## Chukiren Peace Museum

Nobuo Serizawa: Secretariat

In the memorial hall, we hold a study session called “Meetings learned from Chukiren” in the afternoon of the board meeting which is held four times a year. On February 24th, I asked for a lecture by Mr. Hiroyoshi Ohrui, the president of the “Friendship Association with Fanglzheng in China.” As you may have known, there is a “Japanese public tomb in Fanglzheng area” built by the Chinese government for the victims of the Japanese pioneers, 180 km east of Harbin City. Mr. Ohrui and his friends have exchanges of ideas with people in the area.

In addition, the Chukiren Chiba Branch built the Chukiren monument (apology monument) in July 1997 at Myoufuku-ji Temple in Sousa City. When this "inscription" was understood, installation was refused by all the places and the installation place could not be decided. It was accepted and erected when Yoshio Shinozuka (former Unit 731 boy member) who had been the representative of supporters of Myoufukuji temple at that time consulted the temple.

We gather in front of this monument every year on May 5 when the wisteria of the temple blooms, and call it "Kanfujikai" to honor the members of the Chukiren, and reiterate their experiences and thoughts for future generations. 16 people gathered there this year.



We also went to the tomb of Mr. Shinozuka in the precincts, and in the back of the chamber, a film called "Admitting sin in the aggressive war: from human beings to demons, and to human beings again" (43 min.) was shown. After the screening of the film, we held a social gathering and had our exchanges of ideas. This year's National Exchange Meeting will be held on October 26 and 27 at the National Women's Education Center in Saitama, and details will be available in the future. We look forward to seeing you again.

### 【NPO Chukiren Peace Museum】

TEL & FAX: 049-236-4711 (Wed, Sat, Sun)

E-mail: [npo-kinenkan@nifty.com](mailto:npo-kinenkan@nifty.com)

HP: <http://npo-chuukiren.jimdo.com/>

(There is a temporary closure, so please contact us in advance)

(Translated by Kazuyo Yamane)



Sumida Cultural Museum  
“Tokyo Air Raid: Victims, rescuers,  
and war sites”

Seishi Ishibashi: Curator

From February 23 through April 14, 2019, the Sumida Ward Cultural Museum (2-3-5, Mukoujima, Sumida Ward, Tokyo) held the rotating exhibition, “Tokyo Air Raid: Victims, Rescuers, and War Sites.”

For bereaved families of the victims, questions still remain such as how the victims lost their lives and what became of their bodies. To answer these questions, the museum planned this exhibition to include new evidence. For example, testimonies of soldiers who worked on disposal of dead bodies and survivors from the site of the air raid. For the first time, evidence is shown from archival resources from National Institute for Defense Studies, that Japanese military officers anticipated the damage that would occur from the air raid. By their estimation, 13,759 people would die in a two-day attack, but the enemy attacked differently from what they anticipated. Also, in a command book to the East Army troops, there were no orders issued for the disposal of dead bodies, and there were orders only for collection of metals on the scorched ground. From the testimonies of soldiers dispatched for disposal work, per the East Army’s command, the order of disposal was issued to troops under command of the Eastern military police

headquarters. Although it is clear that other people, such as prisoners, veterans, and mobilized students were also commanded to undertake this task, it will take more time to make full disclosure of this part of history. The exhibition also introduced war sites in the ward and other sites related to the air raid to viewers. There are still copies of the newsletter mentioning the exhibit, but the catalog was not published. The museum also has a permanent exhibition of paintings that illustrate human experiences of the air raid.

(Translated by Emi Karimata)

Women’s Active Museum  
(WAM)

Eriko Ikeda: Honorary Director

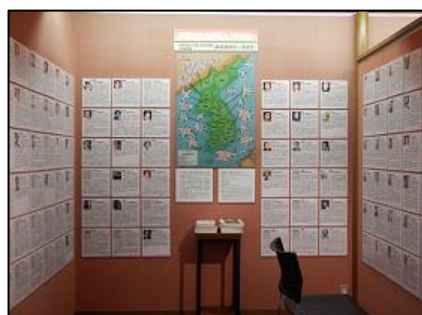
The 100th anniversary of the Korea’s declaration of independent was reached on March 1. On this date, WAM began their 16th special exhibition, “Listening to the voices of Korean ‘comfort women’—to fulfill Japan’s responsibility for colonial occupation.” Since we live in East Asia, the history of Japan’s colonial occupation and the country’s wartime aggression is not unrelated to us. Japan was also deeply involved in the division of the Korean Peninsula, the Korean War and civil-rights violations under a militaristic dictatorship after the liberation of the peninsula. However, it seems, the worse the relationship between Japan and Korea

becomes, the more the animosity, discrimination, or apathy toward Korea among Japanese people increases.

A public event, which takes place at the west gate of Shinjuku station on the third Wednesday of each month, a supporting network for “comfort women,” in which WAM takes part, makes an appeal to people to think about the problem and try to solve it. Some people accept our flyers and sometimes we receive cold reactions, such as “the ‘comfort women’ issue? Isn’t that already solved?” Both the government and the media have immersed the public in ideas, such as “there is no evidence that women were taken by force,” or, “there are no legal responsibilities,” or, “the issue was closed by the agreement between Japan and South Korea,” for over 20 years. In the 74 years since the end of the war, the government has never faced the nation’s wartime responsibility or colonial occupation. Fixing this situation is a difficult task, but those who have learned of the true background history must take action.

This special exhibition describes the life stories of 183 “comfort women” from South and North Korea during and after the war in 500 characters on the first exhibition’s walls. With support from the governments of both Koreas, a map illustrating where 454 women registered by both governments were from, where they were captured and eventually taken was created. In the second exhibition room, a large chronological table tells the history

from Japanese invasion of the Korean Peninsula and colonial occupation until the present day. In addition, the exhibit includes details about the supervision of Korean women’s sexuality under the Government-General of Korea, democratization of the South Korea, female victims’ struggles starting from 1990’s, and so on.



In contrast to the rest of Japanese society which celebrated the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Meiji Restoration steeped in a festive mood for the naming of the new era for the Imperial succession (a manipulation by the Abe administration, which uses these events for political purposes), this special exhibition features messages from the opposite end of circumstance. Maybe that is the reason why we feel such a good response from visitors as more and more researchers from overseas, international students, and media visit the exhibition. Throughout the year, the museum also offers seminars, lectures, and screening events. We hope many more will stop by the museum.

The current 16<sup>th</sup> special exhibition “Listening to the voices of Korean ‘comfort women’—to fulfill Japan’s responsibility for colonial occupation” features panels with the images of 183

“comfort women” from South and North Korea who opened their stories to the public.

(Translated by Emi Karimata)

## Peace Aichi Museum

An Exhibition on Okinawa: “The Battle of Okinawa and the Children” was held from May 21<sup>st</sup> to July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2019 in Peace Aichi.

The Exhibition on Okinawa for this year focussed on children. It will include the tragedy of “Tsushima-maru,” a Japanese passenger/cargo ship that was sunk during World War II, while carrying hundreds of school children from Okinawa to Nagasaki. It will also include how young students were called into the military such as the “Tekketsu-kinnou-tai,” a group of 14-to-16-year-old boys who were called into the Japanese army and the Himeyuri Girl Student Corps, which consisted of 15-to-19-year-old girls.

The exhibition will also include photographs and articles detailing how the children lived in caves used as shelters, how some children tragically committed suicide or they were killed in group suicides. We haven’t exhibited artifacts about “Gokyou-tai” in the former exhibitions, but we are planning to in the exhibition. It will also include information about how children lived in the concentration camps, and how war orphans survived by themselves.

“Gokyou-tai” were another group of boy soldiers who were 14 to 17 years old at the time.

Two events related to the Exhibition on Okinawa, “Battle of Okinawa and the Children” will be held in the museum. One was a lecture and another a public reading.

○Lecture: “Battle of Okinawa and the Children” 1:30 p.m. June 22<sup>nd</sup> Saturday lectured by Mr. Sakai Yoshitaka, professor of Nagoya City University

This lecture included memories about various aspects of the Battle of Okinawa shared by those who were infants, pupils, and students at the time. These testimonies have been verified by official documents.

### **Public Reading: “Alive”**

“Peace Aichi Museum’s Volunteer Organization of Public Reading” will give a public reading of “Alive,” a poem on peace written by Sagara Rinko as a speech for Peace Memorial Day to commemorate the end of the Battle of Okinawa.

Venue: Event Floor on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018.

### **Photography Exhibition**

“The Struggles in Henoko and Takae to Protect Their Land Against the Expansion of American Military Bases: The Harsh Reality That Is Not Reported in Mainland Japan” Period: May 21<sup>st</sup> to July 6<sup>th</sup>

Although the Okinawan Prefectural Referendum clearly showed that the local citizens were against the construction of the new American Military Base in

Henoko, the construction has been pushed through. The photographs taken by locals show the present condition in Henoko and Takae



*A photograph of the exhibition from the official website of Peace Aichi Museum*  
(Translated by Atsuko Akamatsu)



## Kyoto Museum for World Peace

Kazuyo Yamane: expert adviser

### **A special exhibition of "Reviving Okinawa in 1935"**

Okinawa was exposed to severe war damage at the end of the Asia-Pacific War. There was a peaceful life of the people in Okinawa ten years before the war. It is possible to see photos of the crowded Naha market, idyllic track carriages, the peaceful life of fishermen of Itoman and so forth while the shadows of the war were

creeping up. The pre-war Okinawa activities were shown in photos taken by the Asahi Shimbun reporter in 1935 and posted in the article "Ocean Nippon". From 277 frames of negatives found at the Osaka headquarters after about 80 years, 100 photographs were carefully selected including photographs which were colored based on residents' memories and artificial intelligence (AI) technology. Commentary was added based on Joint interview of people by the Asahi Shimbun and Okinawa Times, thus a photo exhibition of "Okinawa in 1935" was held. This exhibition was held at the Nippon Shimbun Museum in 2017 and has been shown in Kansai. However, we will also exhibit Okinawa-related materials held at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University.

Okinawa changed completely in the Battle of Okinawa. The influence of the war was lurking in the pre-war Okinawan's life. Thinking of Okinawa and Japan since 1935, issues on Okinawa that connected also to today are dealt with.

Exhibition: April 13 to June 29, 2019

Sponsored by Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, Asahi Shimbun, Okinawa Times

Cooperation with Prof. Hidenori Watanabe of the University of Tokyo, KYOTOGRAPHIE (Kyoto International Photography Festival), Frameman Inc.

(From the website)

(Translated by Kazuyo Yamane)



Osaka International Peace Center: Osaka Prefecture and City Lost a Lawsuit

Governor Matsui and Mayor Yoshimura Lost a Suit in the High Court, and Mayor Matsui and Governor Yoshimura lost a suit at the Supreme Court

by Fuyuki Aizawa: Osaka Nichi-Nichi Shimbun Editorial Writer (former NHK reporter)

The Supreme Court has decided to withdraw the appeals of Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City on May 24th in a trial over disclosure of information on "Peace Osaka" (Osaka International Peace Center) in Osaka. The Osaka High Court ruling, which ordered Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to redress a plaintiff, has been finalized.

Peace Osaka is a peace exhibition facility operated by a foundation funded by Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City in Osaka Castle Park. In addition to the display of the Osaka air raid, Japan's aggression of other countries used to be exhibited. However, after Mr. Toru Hashimoto became the mayor of Osaka and Mr. Ichiro Matsui became the Governor of Osaka Prefecture (two members of the Osaka Restoration Party), the display was drastically changed because the reason that the exhibits on Japan's aggression were "self-asserting" etc., and in April 2015 they were completely renewed and reopened.

Mr. Noboru Takemoto (69), a member of the group "Collaborative Committee for Thinking about the Crisis of Peace Osaka" who was concerned that the idea of establishment of the peace center would be dispelled in the process of this review. He requested information disclosure of related official documents. However, it was refused for reasons such as "It interferes with the work for renewal". Mr. Takemoto made an objection, but the peace center reopened without holding the examination committee that should have been consulted.

"The information disclosure should be done because it is related to the historical recognition" High court decision supported it.

Mr. Takemoto filed a lawsuit against



Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City, etc. for compensation saying that he has been infringed on his right to know and has suffered mental distress. The Osaka District Court dismissed all the cases, but the Osaka High Court decided that "information should be disclosed only because it is related to historical recognition in various opinions." The decision at the Osaka District Court was overruled and it ordered Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City to pay Mr. Takemoto ¥ 50,000 each as compensation.

The Osaka prefecture and the city had appealed this, but the Supreme Court issued a decision to dismiss the appeal on May 24<sup>th</sup>, saying "there is no reason for the appeal. "As a result, the Osaka High Court rule that it was illegal that Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City did not disclose information was finalized.

Plaintiff Mr. Takemoto spoke as follows. "In this trial, unfair interference by Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Matsui for reviewing the exhibition was revealed. The real reason for hiding information was to prevent citizens from knowing that the real purpose of the renewal of the exhibition was to get rid of exhibits on Japan's aggression of other countries. The renewal of the peace center by unjust interference can't be justifiable. We will continue to improve the display from now on in order to restore the foundation ideas to show the reality of war from both viewpoints of perpetrators and victims. War was waged without informing the

truth and we should not repeat the same mistakes again."

Attorney of the plaintiff was only one lawyer, Mr. Osamu Omae. He stated the decision of victory as follows:

It is significant that the fact that "Osaka Prefecture and Osaka City violated the information disclosure regulations was made clear. It is also significant that the Osaka High Court decision that "information should be disclosed just because it is related to historical recognition in various opinions" was finalized. The fact that the information was hidden to Mr. Takemoto is equivalent to the information being hidden to all the citizens. The war of 74 years ago was promoted by "not informing the people of the truth". Don't repeat the same mistakes again.

<https://news.yahoo.co.jp/byline/aizawafuyuki/20190527-00127522/>

(Translated by Kazuyo Yamane)

## Grassroots House Peace Museum

Vice Director: Keisuke Okamura

Four Main Themes, "Japan's aggression of other countries, Damage, Resistance, Creation" to Pass on to the Next Generation

Grassroots House Peace Museum will celebrate its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary in November this year. In the general meeting of the

museum directors, it was decided that a new theme, “Creation”, will be added to the three main themes, “Japan’s Aggression of other countries, Damage, and Resistance”. These themes are considered very important for the management of the museum ever since it was established. It is hoped that the new theme will help contribute to the further progress of the museum.

The main activities are:

1. prevention of the government from gaining military power and the ability to wage war, and the realization of national security independent of military force.
2. Solidarity with the anti-American Military Base Campaign in Okinawa and the realization of prosperity and peace in Okinawa and other parts of Japan
3. Prevention of an undesirable amendment to the Constitution and misuse of the Constitution
4. Realization of a world without nuclear weapons
5. Decommissioning of all the nuclear power plants in order to never repeat the disaster in Fukushima.
6. Helping people learn the history of Japan’s aggression of other countries, damage and resistance in modern and contemporary Japanese history as well as share perspectives on history with Eastern Asian people



7. Preservation, maintenance, and utilization of war-related sites, etc.

We will cooperate with other organizations to work on these projects. We will also continue the Kou Makimura project, which was started last year for the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary after Kou Makimura’s death and will work on setting up a commemorative plaque as a monument to his birthplace. As we have researched the location of his birthplace and verified it, we will start the fundraising for this project. (Note: Kou Makimura protested World War II and he was tortured in prison and was killed young.)

We will celebrate the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of Grassroots House Peace Museum in November. We will invite Ms Sang-hee Lee and Mr. Yeonghwan Kim from Korea on Sunday, November 24<sup>th</sup>. They will give lectures under the title: “The Past, Present and the Future of Japan and the Korean Peninsula.” We will also hold a welcome party for them.

(Translated by Atsuko Akamatsu)

## Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

Secretary General: Noboru Sakiyama

The 16<sup>th</sup> General Meeting was held on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018. Before starting the meeting, two students who were sent to China by the museum, made presentations entitled: “What I Learned from the Trip to China” and talked about their impressions and other things about their trips. They were sent to China on the 16<sup>th</sup> group tour for friendship between China and Japan named “The Wings of Hope,” and the 18<sup>th</sup> group tour for friendship to visit China organized by Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum from December 11<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>. The two university students who applied for the project and I, joined the 34<sup>th</sup> study tour to Nanjing organized by Meisin-kai Association. We visited Nanjing, Shenyang, Fushun, Dalian, and Shaanxi.

Nagasaki Peace Museum held an exhibition, “War Crimes Never Brought to Court: Photo Panel Exhibition on Unit 731 and Unit 100,” including the exhibition, “Nagasaki University and Unit 731” from March 12<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>. The period was short as only 6 days, but around 80 people visited the exhibition.

An event, “The 2<sup>nd</sup> Commemoration for Mr. Yasunori Takazane” was held in the museum on April 7<sup>th</sup>. Mr. Takazane was an emeritus professor of Nagasaki University and the former chairman of the board of Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace

Museum. About 30 people attended the gathering. The guests who attended this event included, Mr. Takazane’s wife, Mrs. Ayako Takazane, Mr. Su san Han, a professor and a novelist who wrote the novel “Gunkan-jima Island” and his wife, Mrs. Sung Sun Lee, Mr. Sonoda, the museum board chairman, reported on the research of Korean atomic bomb survivors and Koreans who were forced to work in Japan or in other countries for the Japanese military. An organization, “Nagasaki Association for the Protection of Korean-Japanese Human Rights” has been working on the research. The former chairman of the board, Mr. Takazane, was the representative of the association. After the report, the attendees watched a video on Mr. Takazane’s life and work and exchanged their views.



(Translated by Atsuko Akamatsu)



## Himeyuri Peace Museum

Katsumi Maedomari: Curator

In June 23, 2019, Himeyuri Peace Museum will reach its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Since the museum's opening, Himeyuri survivors as "witnesses" have worked together to pass on their war experiences. In anticipation of a time when they could no longer tell their story themselves, however, in the early 2000s, they began to officially hand off their memories to the subsequent generations. As a result, in April 2018, a first staff member who has no war experience became the director, and other museum staffers who were born after the war, continue the work that Himeyuri survivors began.

This year, under the theme of "Himeyuri—for new generations," the museum planned several events and 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary projects. For example, in February 2019, the museum's first promotional film was produced and may be seen on YouTube.

To see the film, go to the following address or scan the QR code.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQM TA5PucBs>



For the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary program, a banner was erected at the museum entrance, a logo for the anniversary year was created, and, for the first time on April 6, a field

trip was also held for the bereaved families of Himeyuri students and teachers.

Hereafter, we will hold the event, "Himeyuri documentary screening and talk" at the Himeyuri Peace Hall in Naha on June 29. Furthermore, in July 2020, the museum will be renovated for the first time in 16 years and the exhibits will be renewed for new generations being even further removed from the war.



Aside from these events, in January 2019, the second "skills training for Okinawa interpreter-guides" and "guiding seminar for Okinawan guides" were also held. Newly recruited journalists from two Okinawan local newspaper companies gathered and studied at the museum. This plan was for younger generations who work for media to learn about the Battle of Okinawa and Himeyuri Students Corps and achieve deeper understanding. Not only new recruits, but also junior and senior journalists participated in the workshop to increase awareness of the Battle of Okinawa.

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

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

FB:

<https://www.facebook.com/HIMEYUIRI.PEACE.MUS>

(Translated by Emi Karimata)

65 Years after the Nuclear Tests around Bikini Atoll: The “5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon” Wasn’t the Only Boat Exposed to Radiation.

Keisuke Okamura:  
Vice director of Grassroots House

Nuclear Testing around Bikini Atoll is just one of the incidents in Post-war history that were kept secret. The dreadful crime committed by the US government during the Cold War between the USA and the USSR exposed more than 1000 tuna fishing boats and over 10,000 Japanese fishing crew to the deadly ashes contaminated with radiation. However, the damage caused by the radiation was dwarfed as “an incident of the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon” and the existence of the crew on the other tuna fishing boats, mainly from Kochi Prefecture, was never reported in any mass media, nor researched by scientists.

In 1986, a high school students’ association in Kochi Prefecture interviewed the crew who have been suffering from diseases which were probably caused by exposure to the radiation, and they illustrated the true reality of the damage caused by the incident. However, the Japanese government replied, “No official documents about the incident are left in order to work on the research and so it is difficult to investigate it now.” The government replied again, “The issue of

compensation for the incident has already been solved through the documents exchanged between the Japanese and US governments in 1955.”

However, NHK Hiroshima broadcasting station found official documents about the boats exposed to radiation in the incident in the United States National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in 2013. The Japanese government could not hide their documents anymore and so disclosed the documents related to the incident in 2014. 60 years had passed since the incident.



The book of the testimonies and photographs, “NO NUKES” tells us that the incident of Bikini Atoll affected not only the boat, The 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon, but also many other ships, and that the incident is not over. The survivors who are suffering from the diseases related to the radiation need immediate relief. Through this book, you can read about the crew who were forced to keep silent for years before talking calmly about the horror they experienced with agony

expressed on their faces. This book was published in Japanese and English for readers around the world. The interview with the survivors of nuclear testing around Bikini Atoll was also published for the first time.

It reports about one of the crew who mistakenly ate the deadly ashes after making a ball of them because he thought the ashes were snow. It also describes that more and more of the crew developed cancer and were hospitalized. The photographs are printed with double color image data. The faces of 50 members of the crew look ghastly, asking for “peace without nuclear weapons.”

Ms. Sayuri Yoshinaga, a famous actress who has held countless public readings of poems written by atomic bomb survivors in Japan and overseas for over 30 years, sent her message for the wraparound band of the book: “This is a work everyone around the world should read for many reasons, especially to realize the abolition of nuclear weapons.” Mr. Akira Kawasaki, co-representative of Peace Boat and a member of the international management committee of ICAN, Mr. Ozaki, the governor of Kochi Prefecture and Mr. Masatoshi Yamashita, secretary general of Pacific Nuclear Disaster Assistance Center, also sent their messages for the book.

(Translated by Atsuko Akamatsu)



## A Collection of Photographs “NO NUKES”

Keisuke Okamura

2000 yen: tax separate

Black and white photographs Original  
size close to A4 size: 148 pages

You can order the book below:

Grass Roots House Peace Museum

9-11, Masugata, Kochi-shi,

780-0861 Japan

TEL : 088-875-1275

FAX : 088-821-0586

E-mail: GRH@ma1.seikyoku.ne.jp



*“Comforted” 2019  
By Pegge Patten*



### New Publication

**Ikuro Anzai, Choukei Futenma**  
**“Series on War. Let’s Hand Down  
the Memories of Okinawa”**  
**Published by Shin-Nihon-Shuppan-Sha**

It was planned to publish 5 volumes on Okinawa as part of the “Series on War.” The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> volumes have already been published. The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> volumes

were published recently.



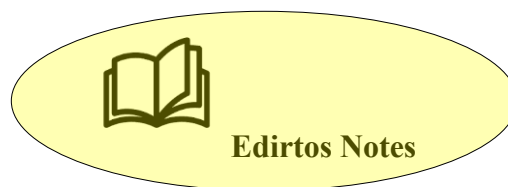
The 4<sup>th</sup> volume entitled, “The Island Unsettled with the Problems of Military Bases” is written by Ikuro Anzai. It describes the present situation of the US Military Bases in Okinawa. Pupils and students in elementary schools and junior high schools can read the book. However, adults will also find the book worth reading.



The 5<sup>th</sup> volume lists museums, archive centers, and monuments related to peace in Okinawa, including, The Tower of Souls, The Tower of Children, The Cenotaph for Koreans, The Cenotaph for Each Prefecture of Japan, “Cornerstone of Peace” Monument. Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, Okinawa Peace Prayer Hall, Himeyuri Peace Museum, Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum, Hansen’s Disease Museum, “Nuchi Do

Takara” or “Life Is Treasure” House, “Fukutsu” or “Fortitude” Museum, Okinawa Airaku-en Communication Center, Sakima Art Museum, Haeburu Culture Center, Yaeyama Peace Memorial Museum, Roadside Rest Area “Kadena,” the location of the accident of the US military helicopter which crashed into the Okinawa International University and other sites to visit. The authors hope that these books will be recommended to school libraries.

(Translated by Atsuko Akamatsu)



We would like to thank Ms. Atsuko Akamatsu and Ms. Emi Karimata to translate articles into English.

Professor Anzai donated 100,000 yen for the Donation-based Translation Fund to make English version for the fee of non-volunteer translators. My special appreciation goes to him. (Kazuyo)

**Your Articles are welcome!**

- ◆ Number of letters: about 500 letters in Japanese
- ◆ Hopefully 1 or 2 photos
- ◆ Due Date: We will accept it at any time. Please send your article to the following email address.  
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