

Muse No. 37
Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace
Newsletter: August 2018

The Editorial Office: Daisuke Miyahara at Peace Aichi
2-820 Yomogidai, Meitoku, Nagoya City, Aichi 465-0091

Tel/Fax: 052-602-4222 <http://www.peace-aichi.com/>

Editor: Kazuyo Yamane & Ikuro Anzai

Translator: Noriko Hashimoto, Emi Karimata & Kazuyo Yamane

Illustrator: Erico Tosaki & Pegge Patten

**The 17th National Conference of
Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace**

**Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum
Katsumi Maedomari**

On September 8th (Sat) and 9th (Sunday), 2018, we will hold the 17th nationwide conference of the Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace in Okinawa.

Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum will be taking care of the conference. We are looking forward to having the participation of many members. Let's meet in Okinawa!

It will be held at Himeyuri Peace Hall (Naha City) on the first day and Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum (Itoman City) on the second day.

September 8 (Sat) at Himeyuri Peace Hall (389-1, Naha City)

13:00 Start of registration

13:30 Report of the organizer & report of each peace museum

17:00 Administrative report

17:20 Cleanup & Preparation for social gathering

18: 00 Social gathering

September 9 (Sun) at Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum (671-1 Ihara, Itoman City)

9: 10 reception start

Report of each peace museum

10:30 Himeyuri Memorial Museum staff's "peace lecture" (about 40 minutes) and exchange opinions

12:00-12:30 General Assembly

☆ Field work participants get together at Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum 13: 30

14:00 Fieldwork ~ Following the battlefield related to Himeyuri school squad such as

Iahara third surgical pit, Yamashiro
headquarters pit and Arasaki coast.

18:00 arrive at Naha airport.



erico

YPM Celebrated its 11th Anniversary

Tamotsu Asakawa

Directorm Yamanashi Peace Museum

Yamanashi Peace Museum (YPM) opened on 26th May 2007 in Asake of Kofu city 11 years ago. In the meantime, during this time, visitors exceeded 15,200. We actively engaged in planning new exhibitions, monthly events, etc. besides permanent exhibitions.

An exhibition of "Okinawa New Military Base Issues - Yamanashi and Battle of Okinawa" was held from June 3 after ending the exhibition of "80 Years of Sino-Japanese War". (Japan started invading China on July 7 in 1937.)

Now, in Okinawa, the Abe government is about to build a new military base in Henoko ignoring the will of opponents against the base construction. The current situation of Okinawa is a big problem from the viewpoint of pacifism, the sovereignty and local autonomy of the

Japanese Constitution and we cannot help saying that it is discrimination against Okinawa. Also, I would like to display the contribution of Mr. Taichi Yamaki and Mr. Kousaku Yamanaka from Yamanashi to Okinawa because they were deeply involved in Okinawa before and after World War II.

This year is also the year of the milestone for 45 years after the death of Tanzan Ishibashi and the 40 years anniversary of concluding the Peace Treaty between Japan and China. 80 people attended the symposium commemorating the 45th anniversary of the death of Tanzan Ishibashi on April 22. A lecture was given by Professor Noboru Saito, the president of Rissho University, Mr. Tadashi Yamaguchi of Ishibashi Tanzan Memorial Foundation and Mr. Takayuki Emiya, a writer. The theme was what we should learn from Tanzan Ishibashi.

Regarding the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Japan-China Peace Treaty, on June 17, former Chinese ambassador, Mr. Uichiro Niwa (photo) will give the 11th anniversary memorial lecture "East Asia's Peace and the Japan-China Relations" considering the situation of the Korean Peninsula and East Asia.



※Translator's Notes: Tanzan Ishibashi (1884~1973) was born in Tokyo, but he was raised in Kofu where Yamanashi Peace Museum exists. He was against Japan's imperialism

and insisted on peace, human rights and liberalism as a journalist. He became the 55th Prime Minister, but he had to retire after two months because of illness. This is based on the website of the peace museum.

The Chukiren Peace Memorial

Nobuo Serizawa
Secretary General

Last November I participated in the national conference held at Ritsumeikan University and I appreciate that I could interact with many people. As for the memorial hall, usually only two members of the executive director and the librarian are busy with the administrative work (opening dates: Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday) and welcoming visitors. Unfortunately, we have no time to organize data, but volunteers regularly deal with them.

A board meeting is held four times a year at the memorial hall, and a lecture is given in the afternoon for free. It is called the "Study Meeting to learn from Chukiren". A lecture called "Article 9 of the Constitution is a Buddha's request" was given by Mr. Hajime Miura on March 25th this year. He is a priest of Shingon Buddha who visited the peace museum last year. As you may know, a peace exhibition is held at a temple in Nagoya in March every year reflecting on their cooperation with World War II. We are planning to invite Mr. Hideo Terasawa of Manmo Kaitaku Peace Museum (on those who were sent to Manchuria and Mongolia during World War II) on May 26 this year.



Monument of Chukiren

"Chubu-nen/ Chiba branch" has built "Chukiren monument" (apology monument) in Myofukuji temple of Sousa City in 1997, and we get together on May 5 every year to remember the returnees from China and exchange new thoughts for peace, and that day is approaching this year as well.

I am looking forward to seeing you again in September this year at the conference in Okinawa.

Sincerely

Nobuo Serizawa

TEL & FAX: 049-236-4711 (Wednesday, Sunday and Sunday)

E-mail: npo-kinenkan@nifty.com

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



Volunteers' activities

The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage

Masahiko Yamane
Researcher

Air raid victims' movement was published by the Study Group on Dec. 8, 2017 and on March 10, 2018. The catalogue on the special Exhibition "Air Raid Victims and Postwar Japan" was also published. We could publish four catalogues, hold the special exhibition and a study meeting for 19 times, and ended the joint research thanks to a grant of Scientific Research whose achievements were more than we expected.

The research group of victims of US air raids on Tokyo summarized the research results and published papers in a journal published by the Institute for Political Economy in March 2018. The special exhibition about the victims of the air raids was held as the result of the research. There were 1077 visitors.

In September 2017, we renovated buildings and premises, for we responded to barrier-free

building, allowing unspecified number of visitors to visit the center safely and comfortably. We will renew the exhibition from now on. As a result, the number of visitors in FY 2017 decreased by about 2000 persons. About 1,000 of them is due to a decrease in school organizations. Admission fees also declined by 20 % and decreased by 600 thousand yen. Fundraising is significantly increased because of donors of much money as well as fund-raising for renewal because of multiple donors, which was more than two and a half times the target. As a result, it was the first surplus settlement of accounts.

The 16th anniversary of opening the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage was held on March 4th and there were 330 participants. The lecturer was Mr. Seiichiro Kuboshima, the director of Mugonkan Art Museum and a writer. The title of his lecture was "Tokyo Big Air Raids and I". The lecture was so impressive that articles of introduction were published in newspapers nationwide.

Special event for the summer vacation on August 12 to 15 in 2017 called "Learn and share Tokyo Air Raids with others" was held under the auspices of Koto Ward Education Committee. It was held at the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage with story of the war experiences, picture-story show, reading of air raid experience notes, reading of picture books, and so on. There were 565 participants. "17th anniversary of the gathering of the statue of Children of Peace in the world" was held on May 5, 2018.

The Newsletter of the Center of the Tokyo

Raids and War Damage No. 31 was published on July 1, 2017, and we published the newsletter No. 32 on February 1 in 2018.

Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall Closed to Renew it

Yusuke Hasunuma
Curator

On Yumenoshima (meaning Island of Dream) Park (Koto Ward) where the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall is located, construction is undertaken here and there for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. It is around this time that trucks and contractors come and go and the safety of visitors is worried. In such a circumstance, we have the season of school excursion with the most visitors in the year. A lot of elementary and junior high school students visited the hall every day, learning about the Fifth Lucky Dragon boat, the US hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific Ocean, and the spread of the damage by radiation. I am thinking about how I could tell the students about such topics while the time and the space of the exhibition are limited.

In the usual year, when entering the summer vacation there are more citizens' tours hosted by municipalities, peace tours of citizen groups, students for their free research and so on. However, this year the exhibition hall will be closed from July till next March until the renovation of the building is finished. Though I have not experienced such a long-term closure for nine months, I would like to work on renewal such as refurbishing the aged building at this opportunity, making the exhibition more

multilingual.

Last year, members of the United Nations signed the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and ratification has been spreading. In the Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall, according to the spirit of being “Mindful of the unacceptable suffering of and harm caused to the victims of the use of nuclear weapons (hibakusha)”, a photo panel set (photo journalist, Hiromitsu Toyosaki provided to inform people in the world of damage by nuclear tests) was made. As an opportunity to inform people of the damage of the 5th Lucky Dragon boat by nuclear weapons, we are calling for holding the exhibition everywhere during the closed period. Also, reservations for visits after spring will be accepted at any time even during closed period.



Daigo-Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall



Young children listening to a guide

"Women's Active Museum on War and Peace" (WAM)

Eriko Ikeda

On May 16th 2018, WAM and a national organization supporting comfort women held a collective demonstration against the Ministry Of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) for pressuring the Philippine government to remove the Statue of Peace known as the “comfort woman statue” in Manila. The organizations handed out the statement to the MOFA and made a petition to seek a meeting with the Ministry in this regard.



Protest in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WAM and NGO members demanded the solution of “comfort women’s” issue (May 16, 2018)

The Statue of Peace in front of the Japanese embassy in Seoul Korea is the first statue, which is elected in commemoration of 1000th Wednesday Demonstrations of Korean “comfort women” in 2011. The Wednesday Demonstration is a weekly protest in Korea which aims at obtaining justice from the Japanese government regarding the large scale sexual slavery during World War II.

The Japanese government has relentlessly

requested the removal of the statue, but the more it has done, the more image of the statue has spread. In fact, the statue has been erected in not only in Korea but also in Asia, Europe and the United States.

The Japanese government's attitude which ignores the argument over the historical incident has been highlighted internationally for past years and has been criticized. On the one hand, Japanese media seems self-regulating on covering this issue, which eventually gave Japanese audience an impression that “comfort women's” issue has settled. In addition to this, right wing media’s influence on younger generation cannot be ignored in this regard.

Under these circumstances, WAM is working on the “comfort woman” archives project by collecting, preserving and publishing testimonies and materials in order to promote this issue to the public audience and change the tide in Japan.

Along with the archive project, WAM held the 1st "Comfort Women" Museum Conference in April 2017. In November WAM held an international symposium on the Record of Human Rights Violations by the state and an International symposium on grassroots archives. WAM is continuously working on register the “comfort women” archives to the UNESCO Memory of the World (MoW). In 2016, the Japanese government influenced a decision on MoW registration.

At WAM, the special exhibition "silence of Japanese ‘comfort women’ - sex controlled by

the state" is being held from August last year. The exhibition aims to raise the awareness of human rights violation especially towards women and sex trafficking in the context of Japanese society which victims remain silent for a long time. The exhibition features not only sexual violence which happened to "comfort women", sexual assault at the time of withdrawal from Manchuria and the occupation army landed.

While "#MeToo" movement spreads from Hollywood, it is said that "# MeToo" movement is originated in halmeoni (elderly women in Korean language, referring to the "comfort women" in this context). Triggered by this, Korean society keeps an eye on sexual harassment and actively debate on this issue.

The wave hasn't reached Japanese society yet on a massive scale. However, the case, sexual harassment of female journalist caused controversy in Japanese society. WAM found this opportunity to intensify its organizational advocacy – direct the eye to the past, eradicating sexual violence - to change the Japanese society which has been forcing victims to be silent.

(Translated by Noriko Hashimoto)

**Peace Aichi's New Director
Mr. Daisuke Miyahara**

Yutaka Maruyama

Mr. Daisuke Miyahara, former secretary

general of the Peace Aichi, was appointed to the second director of Peace Aichi. Mikiko Noma, the first director, has been working hard with Mr. Miyahara, so anyone can recognize his skills. He has shown his expert talent in the temporary exhibition, making panels of the special exhibitions, the design of posters, etc. Moreover, studying motivation is also very strong and he gained a curator qualification several years ago. His gentle yet persistent ability to act will be greatly expected in the future.

Yukari Akazawa took office as a new secretary general. Editing policy and images of many Peace Aichi publications are unique thanks to her talent. I also believe that the management of the peace museum will demonstrate her own coordination power. Ms. Mikiko Noma, who was retired, will also be relieved and we would like to show our appreciation to her.

At the research meeting of May, there was a steady activity report over 9 years from Deputy Director of Mr. Hideo Takegawa who is responsible for "Peace Aichi Narrators' Association". Thanks to the spread of narrator dispatch activity to schools that received assistance from Aichi Prefecture and Nagoya City, we visited 442 schools and organizations and met 41,149 people in the 10 years from 2007 to 2017: our visit was 644 times.

An evolving transition from 'narrators' talk' to 'hands-on' way from the old generation to new ones is ongoing. How to overcome the difficulty of handover of war memory, how to respond to

students' and children's heart, and various methods and efforts are being considered.

Problems such as the successors of the war experiences, the permanent and temporary exhibition, the way of the exhibition, the guide training etc. cannot be separated from the history education.

One way to go in the future is "Expeditionary collaboration". This means that museums and schools work together to create a new educational practice. Currently, active learning is mainstream in the new course of study. Although there are various criticism, as a place of development of integrated learning (social tour, school trip, cultural festival), the choice of peace learning direction or traditional cultural learning (historical district museum) is immediate. Roles to tell the memory of history to young generations from the museum where they tend to observe the past history is required. Peace Aichi is very small and has no specialized theme, but efforts have become widely diversified. Mr. Miyahara, the new Director and Ms. Akazawa, the new Executive Director are the cores of the Peace Aichi. Now is the time when we need bird's eye adjustment. The two of them believe that volunteers will support the peace museum and hope that they will start a new operation.

(Please see the article of Chunichi Newspaper published on June 16 in 2018 for details.)



Study meeting in May at the Peace Aichi

Peace Exchange Center was Opened in Toyokawa City in Aichi Prefecture

In Toyokawa, Aichi Prefecture, "Toyokawa Peace Park (tentative name) Development Basic Concept" was made in May 2014 to take advantage of saving the war ruins of Toyokawa Navy Yard as a place to learn the preciousness of peace from the history of the Navy Yard. The peace park called Toyokawa Navy Yard Peace Park was opened on June 9, 2018 (Saturday). Here was once a place where there was the Toyokawa Navy Yard with the biggest arsenal of the East, and over 2500 people were killed by the US air raids on August 7, 1945, which is sad history.

Inside the park there is a peace exchange hall that introduces the history of the war remains, such as the navy ship's fire warehouse, the fuse repository and the history of the naval arsenal, which is the living witness of history. Why don't you visit this park and learn about the past history and think about the preciousness of peace?

The Toyokawa City Peace Exchange Center has a multipurpose room that explains the history of the Toyokawa Navy Arsenal and the remains of the war on panels and materials, a guidance room to watch video materials and to give historical lectures. It is a base facility for volunteers to convey the Toyokawa Navy Industry story to future generations, and we are planning to organize volunteer activities such as explaining the exhibition and navy industry

information.

An article about the opening of the park was published in the East Aichi newspaper (June 10, 2008).

Reference: Toyokawa City's website

<http://www.city.toyokawa.lg.jp/saijibunka/rekishi/hi/hiwakouenkaie.html>



Peace exchange hall inside the park

**Kyoto Museum for World Peace
at Ritsumeikan University**

Kazujo Yamane: Expert advisor

There was a photo exhibition on Yazdi minorities by a photo journalist named Noriko Hayashi. Yazdi, people who had their own religion and lived mainly in the Middle East region, were killed in 2014 by the Islamic extremist group called IS, and women were raped and slaughtered. This exhibition introduces photograph collection of "Yazdi's prayer" in which she repeatedly interviewed Yazdi who had escaped to Iraq, Germany and others, and the record of the survey coverage

afterwards. People of Yazdi were instantaneously robbed of everyday life that has been running for generations at the foot of Mount Shingal in the northwestern part of Iraq. We will display a number of works that captured the individuals' lives of living in the future with nostalgia.

Yazdi's Prayer - Noriko Hayashi Photo Exhibition : April 14, 2018 (Sat) - July 16 (Mon) in 2018



Poster of the exhibition

A film called "the Constitution as a weapon - Eniwa incident: unknown truth after 50 years" was shown on May 2nd and there was discussion by Mr. Isao Naito, an attorney involved in the incident, Mr. Hidetaka Inazuka who produced the film and Professor Akihiko Kimijima.

The Eniwa incident occurred and it became anti-military court case that took place in Hokkaido in the 1960s. Farmers protested against Self-Defense Forces and insisted on their right to live in peace using the Constitution.



Poster of “The Constitution as a weapon”

**40th exhibition on thinking of
War and Peace
Peace Museum, Grass House**

**Deputy Director
Keisuke Okamura**

In Asia, nearly the end of Pacific War, July 4, 1945, Kōchi City, located on the island of Shikoku in Japan was attacked by 125 B-9 bombers of the US military aircraft. Only an hour air raid burned most part of the city, entirely or partially damaged 11,912 houses, and took 451 lives.

To commemorate this historical event, the first exhibit was held on July 4, 1979 and since this time it has been held annually. It aims to remind us of not forgetting the tragic event and never repeat that again. Today, the exhibit marked 40th year. Over four decades, the exhibit major theme has been expanded from regional specific theme - the air raids in Kochi to wider themes - thinking of War and Peace.

In the 1980s, various events bearing “Peace” such as "Peace Tanabata Festival", "Peace Art Exhibition", "Peace Film Festival", "Anti-Nuclear Peace Concert" spread through the citizens and gathered momentum at the popular level. Since 1996 the series of initiatives are called "Peace Wave", our exhibition is a part of the Wave and promotes peace.

The Exhibition on Thinking of War and Peace’s special focus is "Meiji 150 years". The Meiji era is the time the Japanese society drastically changed from being a feudal society which had Shogun ruling the nation to a Westernized society.

“Learning from Meiji Spirit and reaffirming our strength are very important” said Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe. He glorified Meiji era during the New Year’s speech and the beginning of ordinary diet session. The Japanese government held a series of events commemorating Meiji 150th anniversary from its birth in 1868.

Fukoku kyōhei, "Enrich the state, strengthen the armed forces", was Japan's national slogan during the Meiji period. Centered on this slogan, Japan starting with dispatching its military to Taiwan, fought First Sino-Japanese War and Japan-Russo War sacrificed lives of Korean and Chinese people, which made Japan “the first-class” nation.

The invasion expanded to the Pacific War, resulting in more than 20 million lives in Asia and 3 million lives of Japanese nationals, finally the Japan Empire collapsed in 1945. This tragic

rail was laid in the Meiji era.

After World War II, Japan has been reborn as a country which has the Pacifist Constitution as a national policy. We believe that we must learn from past mistakes and rethink "the Meiji 150 year" as historical lenses which give us insight of the present and future of our country.



A photograph immediately after the Kochi air raid was discovered for the first time and it was exhibited in the Grassroots House.

In 2018, the first North Korea-US talks in history have been held. This move means the East Asia has had a turning point, and moved one more step toward peace in the region. With this regard, we hope Japan will openly discuss the modern Japanese history among ourselves and in the near future the historical point of view can be shared with East Asian people.



This year, a fiery burned fence during the US Kochi air raid was discovered.

(Translated by Noriko Hashimoto)

Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

Nobuyuki Sakiyama
Director General

We welcomed Mr. Kim Sung-min, the director of the 731 Unit Museum in Harbin in China on November 11 with the cooperation of Kumamoto's Peace and Human Rights Forum. The museum has a friendly relation to this museum and he gave a lecture. From December 12th to 19th, I joined the study tour of the memorial meeting at Nanjing (Ms Tamaki Matsuoka as the representative) with two college students. It was the 15th tour for Japan-China friendship and hope and 17th tour for friendship with China.

In addition, we concluded an academic exchange agreement with the Korean Foundation for Supporting Victims who were forced to work in Japan during WWII in Pusan in the Republic of Korea on February 26 this year. The foundation runs History Museum on Forced Labor by Japan's Imperialism and we decided to undertake joint projects in the future.

We held the "Memorial Day of Mr. Yasutoshi Takazane" on April 7th when Mr. Takazane passed away in 2017 at the museum. We made a corner on his contribution to the peace museum and also published a book on him: Have Firm Historical Recognition – Memorial Issue of Mr. Yasunori Takazane (1,000 yen).



Academic exchange agreement



Memorial Day of Mr. Takazane

A lecture was given by Mr. Junosuke Yasukawa, a leading expert on research of Yukichi Fukuzawa on June 10. The title was “Let’s question Japan’s ‘modern’ and ‘postwar democracy’ – Criticizing “Fukuzawa Yukichi myth.” In the lecture the role of Yukichi Fukuzawa was made clear in terms of promoting the way to Japan’s aggressive warfare and imperialism.

Himeyuri Peace Museum

Katsumi Maedomari, Curator

In 2017, Himeyuri Peace Museum began new initiatives, such as participation in the INMP conference, establishment of the

Himeyuri Peace Research Center and the start of a new rotating exhibit “Passing on the War Experience to the Future.” The mission of the Himeyuri Peace Research Center is to improve research and education in order to deliver the museum’s message to the world.

Started in 2017, the exhibit “Passing on the War Experience to the Future” is themed (as the title suggests) on educating future generations about the memories of war. One part of this exhibit is a report about the 9th INMP conference and visits to four museums: the Peace Museum in the United Kingdom, the Museum of Free Derry in North Ireland, the Anne Frank House in the Netherlands, and the War and Women Museum in South Korea. The report highlights new methods and viewpoints of peace museums through panels and displayed items. The other part of the exhibit focuses on Himeyuri Peace Museum’s longstanding goal to pass on the stories of the Himeyuri to future generations. It further describes how new generations—that never experienced war—have been working with survivors and also details their specific approaches.

In addition, Himeyuri Peace Museum will hold a Memory Walk workshop, which is held by Anne Frank House all over the world. This event will be held in August.



The new exhibit room and museum visitors

The latest big news at the museum is that Yoshiko Shimabukuro, our 7th director, retired on March 2018. Since April, former vice director, Choukei Futenma, has assumed the role of director. Mr. Futenma is the first director with no war experience, as was featured in many Japanese media. Although this is a quite big turning point for the museum, which has always been managed by Himeyuri alumnae, the staff members who deeply understand the founders' philosophy will keep up their efforts to improve and sustain the museum's message.

In this coming September, a long-awaited event, Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace will be held in Okinawa. All members are very looking forward to seeing the participants at Himeyuri Peace Museum.

Lastly, as the average Himeyuri survivors is well into the 90's, still they tell their stories to museum visitors four or five times each month.



Yoshiko Shimabukuro and museum staff members

(Translated by Emi Karimata)

Discrimination against human rights violations caused by "nuclear"

Keisa Okamura
Vice Director,
Grassroots HousePeace Museum

I am currently indignant about the "nuclear issues" through the interview with the photo collection called "NO NUKES". In the case of US nuclear tests on the Bikini Atolls, the subsequent life of the former crew members were full of suffering because only the fishermen of the "Fifth Lucky Dragon Boat Incident" was dealt with by the Japanese and US governments.

※Translator's note: there were about 1000 boats that were exposed to radiation during the nuclear tests, but such facts were hidden for a long time.

Mr. Seki Oishi said, "We received harassment from some people because we got a small amount of money as US compensation. After 2 years I went out to Tokyo and started a cleaning shop and then I lived for 15 years while hiding being a hydrogen bomb victim. "

Masaho Ikeda said, "I promised marriage before I left Japan, but she did not see me after I was exposed to radiation by the US nuclear test in the Pacific Ocean. After I left the hospital, I suffered from jealousy and discrimination against hibakusha." He escaped from Kochi to Kyoto and has sealed the case of the bikini incident for over 10 years. He told about his life of suffering.

On the other hand, Bikini incident was concealed by the Governments of Japan and the United States and it is as if "there was no nuclear incident." About 20 thousand fishermen's human rights and life has been ignored and they suffered from stomach cancer, colorectal cancer, leukemia and so on and lost their lives when they were still young without knowing why. The bikini nuclear disaster incident can be said to be one of the biggest human rights violation incidents after the World War II.

What happened to hibakusha in Hiroshima? At the age of eleven, Ms. Sachiko Iwagi who was bombed in Hiroshima said, "I was 18 years old and I went to Osaka for work, but I was refused by saying "Atomic bomb survivors are not good because their illness is contagious." Even if I go to Tokyo, It was the same . . . I hated the war most at this time." "There is a big burn on my back. I went to the public bath and I was told, "Do not come in because you are dirty." Only my child went to the public bath, but she was told, "Your mother is sick, please stop coming." She cried and came home. I said to her, "I am so sorry that you can't go to the public bath just because I was atomic bombed," while washing her body at home. "It was after my next child entered junior high school that my child could go to the public bath," she said.

What about hibakusha by the nuclear accident in Fukushima? People have been suffering from various discrimination after the first nuclear power plant accident in Fukushima on March 11 in 2011. For example, a child who

was forced to evacuate from Fukushima went to a different school. When he tried to help his classmate who had dropped something from his desk, he was told not to touch it because radiation is contagious. He was also bullied by being said that he was dirty and he must have been given compensation money, which made him feel like committing suicide many times. However, he decided to live though it is painful because so many people were killed by the big earthquake. There is another story of discrimination against people who were forced to evacuate. When a person moved to Iwaki City in Fukushima, she visited her neighbors with a small gift. However, all of the gifts were returned to her later, and also electoral power of her house under construction was cut, which made the victims angry because it was as if people told them not to come.

I interviewed atomic bomb survivors in Kochi 20 years ago and also victims of the nuclear accident in Fukushima. Now I listen to the story of the victims of US nuclear tests in the Bikini Atolls this time.

There is a common 'nuclear' damage involving the US, and even after 73 years after the war, Japan has a low level of human rights awareness. I hope that I am not alone to feel miserable and sad about such a situation. I am working to complete the publication of the photo collection called "NO NUKES" in November. In addition, I am fundraising using Cloud Funding for this photo book.

<https://a-port.asahi.com/projects/no-nukes>

**Prayer for Peace Museum
at Chinzei Gakuin Academy**

Isahaya, Nagasaki Prefecture

School corporation Shitennishi Gakuin which is the mother body of our university celebrated the 136-year foundation in October 2017. Established in Nagasaki Higashiyamatemachi, a school building was built, but after 15 years it was destroyed by the atomic bomb and moved to Isahaya. Chinzei institute has a sense of mission as an atomic bombed school, praying for world peace, and established a memorial hall that looks back on the history of the school.



135 year school history corner



Prayer for Peace corner with diary on Aug. 9 1945

※Chinzei Academy Peace Memorial Museum
Location: Chinzei Academy 100th Anniversary

Memorial Hall (permanent exhibition)
Opening day: Monday, Wednesday, Friday
10 : 00 ~ 16 : 00
(closed during high school and university holidays)
Entrance fee: free
Contact: Chinzei Gakuin (0957-26 -8200)
<http://www.wesleyan.ac.jp/information/?itemid=2090>

**Introduction to
Newspaper Report**



**Hiroshima Nobori-cho Elementary
School: Peace Memorial Room
Opened in May**

"The Nobori Peace Memorial Room" was completed in Nobori-cho elementary school (Naka Ward), and it was made public by the school officials on May 12th. It is Sadako Sasaki's alma mater and her statue became a model of the "image of the child atomic bombed " in the Peace Memorial Park. The room contains information about Sadako. Graduates and local residents donated materials and parents cooperated.

The room was the renovated conference room on the 1st floor of the school building. It is a composition by which visitors think about peace and atomic bombs, tracing the history of the town and communities from Meiji era to the present age. About 100 pieces including photographs after the atomic bombing, peace related books, folded cranes made by Sadako, and graduation album by Sadako's 6 grade class

will be exhibited. Nearly half of the materials were donated.

Nobori Elementary school is known as Sadako's alma mater and various people visit there. However, "There was nothing to show, even if they came," Yasushi Shimamoto said being aware of the problem.

However, when teachers organized multipurpose classrooms last year, various materials were found. The panels showing the damage of the atomic bomb were donated to the school by Mr. Kikuo Okabe (69), the head of the neighborhood association. Mr. Shimamoto consulted with Mr. Okabe about opening a peace room. The plan was discussed with Mr. Okabe who is familiar with local history and others. According to Mr. Motomichi Yamagata (42) of the PTA president, PTA got the understanding of the parents and the expenses of the case for exhibition were financed by the PTA.

The Nobori-cho Elementary school chooses Nagasaki City as a school trip destination last year and is seeking new peace education such as interacting with local children. This autumn six graders will guide younger pupils to war remains and explain them. The peace room is planned to be used for such learning.

Ms. Kaori Maeda (44) who visited the peace room on May 12th is mother of a 8th grader. She said, "If they fold cranes at this school, they would feel Sadako as a familiar older sister. I want them to know firmly (history of

Hiroshima) from a young age."

If you apply in advance, the peace room is available from 9 am to 12 am every Friday.

Please contact

Nobori-cho Elementary School (082-221-3013)

(Hiroki Kitamura)

※ Source: Asahi Shimbun Digital (2018.5.13)

<https://www.asahi.com/articles/ASL5D4GZ6L5DPITB008.html>



The Visit by Pegge Patten 2013

Overseas Peace Museum News

Please see the Japanese version of the INMP Newsletter on the following website.

<https://www.inmp.net/newsletters-in-japanese/>

Breaking News

Prof. Ikuro Anzai Becomes the New Coordinator of the INMP

The "International Network of Museums for

Peace" (INMP) was founded in 1992 on the initiative of British Quakers' "Give Peace A Chance Trust" at the University of Bradford. Kazuyo Yamane who was in charge of international exchanges at the Grassroots House and Prof. Kimio Yakushiji, Professor of Faculty of Law of Ritsumeikan University, etc. attended the first conference.

Since 26 years, the organization has been gradually developed and now it has a quarterly newsletter, a website with rich content, and an international conference is held almost once every three years. The 3rd conference (1998) and the 6th conference (2008) were held also in Japan, but in the year 2020 where the Tokyo Olympic Games will be held, the 10th conference will be held again in Japan. Its preparation is ongoing.

The INMP Secretariat was near the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands) until June, but there are also financial problems and it will be moved to the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University in July.



Prof. Ikuro Anzai, the new INMP coordinator

It is said that the Peace Museum movement

exists only in Japan and the members hold the key to the development of the world peace museum movement. Current annual membership fee is 2000 yen in Japan, and the members can read not only Japanese and English quarterly newsletters but also international conference information etc. as soon as possible. Approximately 25 people participated in the previous conference (Belfast) in 2017. I would like to invite you to the INMP and introduce your daily activities to the whole world at the next INMP conference in 2020.

Contact: Ikuro Anzai, the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Kitamachi, Tojiin, Kitaku, Kyoto City 603-8577



Editing Postscript

"Muse" Newsletter is for everyone involved in the "museums for peace" to share what they are thinking about peace museums, their experiences, lessons learned by each peace museum, and issues clarified from them. With an editorial member, Kazuyo Yamane, cooperation of volunteers helped make English version, and it has been introduced to readers in the world as "Muse Newsletter". In the future, with the help of volunteers who can work together to translate this "rare newsletter in the world," I hope that you will contribute articles to this newsletter. Editors expect members of the Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace to write articles: about 500 letters with one or two photos.