

## Muse No. 35

### Japanese Citizens Network of Museums for Peace

#### Newsletter: June 2017

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**The 9<sup>th</sup> INMP Conference in Belfast**  
INMP Board Member  
Kazuyo Yamane

The 9<sup>th</sup> INMP Conference was held on April 10-13 at Ulster University in Belfast in Northern Ireland. The INMP conferences used to be held where museums for peace exist, but it was the first time that the conference was held at Belfast where efforts have been made for peace and reconciliation after conflicts.

The first conference was held at the University of Bradford in 1992 and conference was held almost every three years. It was the 9<sup>th</sup> INMP conference and the theme was 'Cities as Living Museums for Peace' to highlight Belfast's social and political transformation from a divided and troubled city to one which models peace consciousness through its post-conflict healing and reconciliation processes. The 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the INMP was

celebrated at the conference.

The reason why it was held on April 10 is that it was 19<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Belfast Agreement between Britain and Ireland on April 10 1998. However, it was the beginning of new term at school in Japan and some peace researchers could not attend the conference.

There were 140 participants from 22 countries and 25 (27 including Ryukyu Broadcasting Company) attended from Japan. Professor Ikuro Anzai (the INMP board member) could not attend it because of his Fukushima Project, but he made a draft program of the conference, Japanese version of abstracts for Japanese members who cannot read English with Kazuyo Yamane. He also gave precious advice to the INMP board members to improve the management of the INMP.



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There was a chance to visit Peace Museum in Bradford and the University of Bradford before the INMP conference. 17 people visited there from Japan. There are exhibitions not only peace movement but also paintings by refugees according to a visitor. He wrote his impression as “I was impressed to see various records, documents, posters and banners related to peace activities.”

There were many sessions held at the same time on April 11 and 12 as well as plenary sessions. It was not possible to participate in all the sessions, but fortunately it is possible to read abstracts and papers of presenters online in the [this website](#):

Japanese version of abstracts was edited by Ikuro Anzai and Kazuyo Yamane and it was good for those who cannot read English. Japanese participants wrote their impression and it has been edited by Prof. Ikuro Anzai. The whole picture of the INMP conference will be made clear by reading it.

It is possible for participants to exchange ideas, exhibits, etc. one another at such an international conference. I learned much and enjoyed seeing old friends and meeting with new friends.

I edited list of Museums for Peace Worldwide and it is available on the

website of Anzai Science & Peace Office and the INMP. CD on Museums for Peace Worldwide was edited by Kazuyo Yamane and it is hoped that the information will be available on the INMP website.

By the way, the INMP Newsletter 18 was edited by Professor Anzai and it celebrates the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the INMP

It consists of INMP history, messages for the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary from many organizations and individuals, publication by the INMP, and introduction of board members, advisory committee members, secretariat and volunteers. Japanese version of the INMP Newsletter 18 is available on the INMP website.



*Mayor of Belfast City with participants at Belfast City Hall*

**Meeting Chorokan (Morning Dew Art Museum) and Invitation: Another Mashikoyaki and Art Museum**

Chorokan: Shiro Yoshioka

There is Chorokan which is an art museum where Kojin Sekiya’s ceramic panels are exhibited. He is 85 years old

and he went to Mashiko in 1981 when he was 49. He made art works using ceramic panles to express voices of voiceless people such as *KOREA-Halla-san* in which names of victims of 4.3 massacre in Jeju Island are engraved. His other art works show victims of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, a poem of “Have you ever been to Chidorigafuchi?” by Itsusko Ishikawa, his wife. She wrote the poem for the repose of soul of victims of Asia and Pacific War. There are also art works on a poem by Korean Yun Dongju, *Shoah* on holocaust, Svetlana Alexandrovna Alexievich’s *Chernobyl Prayer / Voices from Chernoby*, nuclear accidents in Fukushima, Hanaoka uprising by forced laborers of Chinese people and so forth.

I met him in May, 2015 when the art museum was reopened after renewal of exhibitions and I have been helping him though my ability is limited. I attended the conference of the Japanese Citizens’ Network of Museums for Peace held at Auschwitz Peace Museum in Shirakawa City in Fukushima in October in 2016. Activities of Morning Dew Museum was introduced in the INMP Newsletter 18 published in December 2016 by Kazuyo Yamane. She also introduced it at the INMP conference held in Belfast in April. Please visit this art museum for peace. It is open from 12:00 to 16:00 on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in spring (April to June) and Fall (September to November). If you come from Tokyo, an express bus called Kanto Yakimono Liner from Akihabara is

convenient to use. The details are available on the website in English, Chinese and Korean language with information and news: <http://chorogan.org/english.html>



*KOREA-Halla-san*

## Chukiren Peace Museum

Secretariate Nobuo Serizawa

We celebrated the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Chukiren Peace Museum in November 2016 and over 200 people attended the ceremony. Ms. Hideko Ito (lawyer and former member of the House of Representatives) gave a lecture about her bereaved family, Mr. Tetsuichi Kamitsubo, who sent twenty-two Chinese to 731 Unit for human experiment during World War II. Mr. Kamitsubo was the former head of a military police unit, but he became a member of Chukiren after regretting what he had done. Dr. Daisaku Muno also gave a lecture. His father, Mr. Takeji Muno, was an honorary advisor to the peace museum and passed away in August 2016. We also organized a panel discussion and an exhibition at the ceremony.

The museum is visited by Japanese citizens as well as a Chinese TV station called CCTV and one in Jiangsu, a

Korean editor of Environmental News. Scholars such as Emeritus Professor Kokichi Shoji of Tokyo University also visited there. Chukiren was also introduced in a series called “Newspaper and Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution” in Asahi evening newspaper.

There was a symposium on Japanese war criminals in Beijing in August 2016. Professor Takao Matsumura and Ms. Hideko Ito presented their papers.

We participated in the conference organized by National Network for Preserving War Remains in August 2016 in Matsushiro City in Nagano Prefecture. Seven members including Director Matsumura attended the National Conference of the Japanese Citizens’ Network of Museums for Peace held at Auschwitz Peace Museum in Fukushima in November 2016. There were also visitors from the Chinese Association for Promoting Friendship, Bujun Center of Managing War Criminals and so forth to promote exchanges of ideas.

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



**The Center of the Tokyo Raids and**

## **War Damage**

Masahiko Yamabe

I’d like to introduce main activities at the center since March 2017.

A joint historical research on news photographs and photographers during and after World War II was finished after two reports were published. An emphasis was put on cameramen working for Tohosha. One is a report on cameramen who took photographs on damage by U.S. air raids of Tokyo published in 2015. The other is a report on documentary photographs of Shigeo Hayashi, Shunkichi Kikuchi and Yahachiro Bessho during and after the war published in 2016.

The 1<sup>st</sup> special exhibition on victims of U.S. air raids and Japan after WWII was held from February 25 to April 9 as a result of historical research of a movement of victims of U.S. air raids in cities after WWII. There were 1300 visitors.

Two lectures were given: one was given by Ms. Teruko Yasuno of Osaka Association for Conveying Air Raids on Feb 25. The title was “What I want to convey to future generations as one of injured persons by war.

Mr. Tatsuya Iwasaki of the former secretary general of the National Association of Injured People by War Damage talked about Ms. Chisako Sugiyama who made history of injured people by war damage on March 4.

A film of “Che and Air Raids” by Chukyo TV was shown on March 19 and

April 1. There were about 140 participants who listened to a lecture four times and saw the film.

There was the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damage at Edo Tokyo Museum on March 5 in 2017. There were 350 participants. A lecture on conveying U.S. air raids in Tokyo to future generations was given by Ms. Yuriko Shirakami, Mr. Hiroo Fujima talked about his experiences of U.S. air raids of Tokyo.

There was a rally of the 16<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Peace Statue of Children in the World on May 5 in 2017. Mr. Takayu Yasujima, a photographer, talked about the remains of former Japanese soldiers left at battlefields in the Pacific Ocean.

### **WAM's Activities against Nationalists**

Eriko Ikeda:

Director of Women's Active Museum in Tokyo

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said that he would change the Japanese Constitution by 2020 on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, the day of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of enforcement of the constitution. He has been changing Japan to wage war in the future by making Special Secret Protection Law, Security related laws and Conspiracy Law which is like the modern "Peace Reservation Law." Those who want to wage war want to get rid of facts and

memory of Japan's aggression of other countries such as "comfort women" issues and Nanjing massacre.

Both Korean and Japanese governments announced that they made a final agreement on sex slave issues which was irreversible at the end of 2015. However, Korean victims of sex slave system and Korean people strongly protested against it as well as the new Korean Prime Minister. However, the Japanese media which did not criticize the government reported that this agreement solved the issues, which made the public opinion for the agreement. Thus the gap of the public opinion between Korea and Japan has been getting bigger and bigger.

On the other hand, NGOs in Japan and other Asian countries supporting such women contacted the UNESCO so that voices of such women would become one of World Memory Heritage in May 2016. WAM has been playing the main role in Japanese Committee and nationalistic media has been attacking WAM repeatedly. Even two threatening letters to blast the peace museum were sent to the WAM.

However, the members of WAM have been encouraged by widespread joint activities in Japan and abroad and have been making efforts to convey the issues to future generations by collecting, preserving and sharing victims' suffering and memory of Japan's aggression of other countries. Making archive has been improved, for we invited guests from each museum working for victims of sex slavery in the Republic of Korea,

the Philippines, China, Taiwan and the USA and held the first conference on museums for victims of sex slavery in April. The conference was successful with fruitful reports and discussion. We shared the idea that it is important to collect records and memory in order to fight against history revisionists who don't want to recognize the existence of "comfort women" and Japan's war crimes during WWII. It was impressive to know that younger generation in each country continues to deal with the issues. Their voices against Japanese government would never be stopped even after all the victims passed away and such issues are not solved.

We have an exhibition on women who were forced to work as sex slaves in Burma during WWII until the end of July and we will have the 15<sup>th</sup> special exhibition with an emphasis on Japanese victims of sex slavery in August. We will continue to collect victims' voices and precious materials and disseminate them working together with Asian people so that these issues will never be erased and forgotten by "assassins of memory".



Entrance of WAM

## the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon Boat

Yusuke Hasunuma  
Curator of Daigo Fukuryu Maru  
Exhibition Hall

There are many visitors from elementary schools and junior high schools in May when there are many school excursions: ten schools a day at most. The exhibition hall is full of children who learn the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon boat eagerly.

Seventy years passed since the boat was built in 1947. It is important in terms of culture and industry as a wooden fishing boat that was built during chaotic period after the end of WWII and was used for deep-sea fishing. I think that it is important to appeal the significance of this wooden fishing boat in order to show the role of the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon boat for peace.

An exhibition about the 70-year history of the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon boat was held till the end of March: the history of the boat from its construction to today was exhibited.

An exhibition of "Craftsmen's Skills of Making the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon Boat" was held since July 17<sup>th</sup>. Exhibited are photographs on making a wooden fishing boat which is similar to the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon boat offered by Mie Fisheries Laboratory, and testimony of a shipbuilder in Ise City, Mie Prefecture.

**Craftsmen's Skills of Making**



Celebrating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the boat, we invite painting of the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon boat from children. Any painting with free imagination is welcome such as the fishing boat which children saw at the exhibition hall, the boat sailing toward a port of peace, the boat surrounded by children appealing peace and so forth.

The deadline is August 31<sup>st</sup>. Works of prize winner will be exhibited at the exhibition hall in October. All the applicants will be sent a commemorative item.

### **The 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Yamanashi Peace Museum**

Director Tamotsu Asakawa

Ten years have passed since Yamanashi Peace Museum was opened on May 26 in 2007 in Kofu City. We had the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary on June 25 inviting Mr. Ukeru Magosaki as a lecturer. Fortunately we had over 14,000 visitors during this period. A feature exhibition was held every six months and a feature event was organized actively. The peace museum

was reported in Hokkaido Newspaper on January 15 and Tokyo Newspaper on January 29. The influence of Tokyo Newspaper was so big that there are many visitors and contacts from Tokyo and neighboring prefectures since January 29.

Political situation in Japan was changed greatly since the peace museums was opened in 2007: the ruling party was the LDP, but it was changed to the Democratic Party and then the LDP became dominant again. The second Abe regime since 2012 has denied constitutionalism by establishing the Special Secret Protection Law in 2013, forced passage of Security related law in September 2015 and controversial anti-terror conspiracy law recently, covering up a scandal of selling state-owned land to Moritomo school illegally with help of Prime Minister Abe and so forth: national administration is misappropriated for Abe's personal use. The Japanese Constitution, peace and democracy that we established and maintained after the end of WWII is in danger. I also think that the value of the Yamanashi Peace Museum in society is also questioned. I would like to make new steps studying the past to learn new things. I hope that you will continue to support us with your cooperation and encouragement.

The planned exhibition on Tanzan Cabinet and Tanzan Ishibashi (1884-1973) was closed and new exhibition of "Port of Peace" was opened on June 4 in 2017. A book called *The 10 Year History of Port of Peace* (112 pages

1000 yen) will be published in August and main points will be exhibited using panels, newsletters, newspaper articles and so forth. I hope that you will visit the peace museum.

### Peace Aichi and Kathe Kollwitz

Peace Aichi: Yutaka Maruyama

There will be an exhibition on Chihiro Iwasaki this summer. There was an exhibition on Hiroshima Panels in March. Both Mr. & Mrs. Maruki and Iwasaki are connected at Peace Aichi, which is epoch-making.

In the exhibition by Maruki, their sketch of nude was talked about among visitors. This is because the model was Chihiro Iwasaki. As it is known, Chihiro studied under Toshi Maruki. Their way of expression was totally different, but they are essentially connected. I guess that the reason is that both of them were influenced by Kathe Kollwitz who was oppressed by Hitler, a German female artist. I saw her lithograph called “Don’t Grind Seeds into Powder” in a school textbook of World History published by Jukkyou Shuppan in 1984 for the first time. I was impressed by mother who glared at someone holding her face resolutely holding her three children. I asked questions to my students: “who does the mother glaring at?”, “what does it mean to grind seeds into powder?” and “Who is the mother?”

When I saw Chihiro’s painting of mother and a child in an exhibition of

children in war, it reminded me of Kathe’s lithograph of “Don’t Grind Seeds into Powder”



Mother and child in Toshi’s Hiroshima Panels reminded me of Kathe’s work of Pieta: Mother holding her Dead Son.”

Toshi was greatly influenced by Kathe’s art works at an art museum in Moscow before WWII. She must have talked about her impression to Chihiro. It is possible to see similar way of life in their art works.

### Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University

Expert advisor: Kazuyo Yamane

A special photo exhibition of Days Japan was held from April 15 to July 9 2017. Various current issues such as war, poverty, environmental issues, etc. are dealt with by Days Japan that question the way the media should be today. Prizes are given to international journalists by Days Japan, which is the first one in Japan. Themes are various such as photographs that report lost dignity of human beings and nature,



express their dignity, heartwarming stories, and documentary works on nature and animals. Awarded photos are exhibited so that visitors would know current issues in the world and how people live to think what peace is again.

The 108<sup>th</sup> mini exhibition was held from June 1 to June 30. July 23 is the day to console the spirit of deceased victims of the battle in Okinawa. Powerful block prints of Mr. Hiroshi Gima (1923-2017) were exhibited: the themes are the battle in Okinawa, US military bases in Okinawa and so forth from people's viewpoints.

A film called Human Battlefields by Koichi Hirokawa was shown and his lecture was given on May 4th. So many people attended it that there were not enough seats.

Kyoto Museums for World Peace celebrated its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary on May 19<sup>th</sup>. It is the first peace museum that was founded in university in the world on the 19<sup>th</sup> of May, 1992. It promotes peace education and peace building collaborating with the community as well as national and international network of museums for peace.

Peace Education and Research Institute was founded in 2016 and there is a plan of renewal of the exhibitions in 2020. Various issues (such as conflicts, human rights, wealth gaps, education, environmental issues, etc.) are dealt with through exhibitions, education and research.

Student staff members organized a workshop on refugee issues in Iraq on June 14<sup>th</sup> and many students attended it.



Poster on Workshop on Refugees by Setsu Morii, a student of Ritsumeikan University

**Exchanges of Ideas between Museum on 731 Unite and Grassroots House**

Vice Director: Keisuke Okamura

Director of Museum of 731 Unit (Site of Former Japanese Germ Corpe. No.731) and four other people visited Grassroots House in March 2016. We agreed on exchanging ideas in the future. Four members of the Grassroots House visited the Museum for 731 Unite in June 2017. Keisuke Okamura, the vice director of Grassroots House, introduced activities of Grassroots House to over 30 staff members of the museum on 73d1 Unit about an hour. He made clear that Japanese doctors of 731 Unit gave secret documents of human experiments to the USA after WWII, which made it possible for them to receive immunity from their war responsibility. Japanese doctors were used to cover facts of atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as

well as US hydrogen bomb tests on the Bikini Atolls in Marshall Islands in order to support US nuclear development. Their followers under-estimated damage by radiation after nuclear accidents in Fukushima. Mr. Okamura made clear that such dark legacy continues to exist in modern Japan.

Both museums agreed that they would promote friendly relationship and research historical facts together.



In Kochi, the 39<sup>th</sup> Peace Wave events were carried out.

There are various events such as 35<sup>th</sup> Peace Star Festival(7/2 ~ 7/31), 34<sup>th</sup> Peace Concert(7/2), 34<sup>th</sup> Peace Art Exhibition(7/4~7/9), 39<sup>th</sup> exhibition on War and Peace(7/9~7/17), 34<sup>th</sup> Peace Film Festival(7/15、7/16), 21<sup>st</sup> Peace Action in Kochi(7/22), 11<sup>th</sup> Concert at Entai (a former place for airplane emplacement)(8/27) and so forth. The 21<sup>st</sup> National Symposium for Preserving War Remains will be held in Kochi.

TEL: 088-875-1275

A book called *Notebook on Nuclear Damage at Bikini Atolls: Researching Hidden Truth after 60 years of US Nuclear Tests* was published. It is testimony of 32 fishermen who were exposed to radiation by US nuclear tests in 1954. The book made clear hiding truth and lies by Japanese government

for 60 years. It also made clear why this historical fact at Bikini Atolls was hidden by the US and Japanese governments, and also issues of national reparation for damage by US nuclear tests.

The book includes the Treaty to Ban Nuclear Weapons adopted at the United Nations: the preamble and Article 6 which pointed out the importance of helping not only victims of nuclear weapons but also victims of nuclear tests.

The price of the book is 1000 yen: please contact Grassroots House.

TEL: 088-875-1275 fax: 088-821-0586

### Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum

Secretary General: Noboru Sakiyama

Director Yasunori Takazane passed away on April 7 because of heart failure. He was hospitalized because of pneumonia last fall. We are very sorry that he could not recover though we kept praying for his recovery. We had a farewell meeting to Prof. Yasunari Takazane on May 7<sup>th</sup> and cherished his activities for peace. We decided to follow his wishes for peace and reconciliation again.

We had a board meeting on April 27<sup>th</sup> and chose Mr. Naohiro Sonoda as the director and decided to carry on Prof. Takazane's wishes.

By the way, we made a new corner on war resisters on August 2<sup>nd</sup> in 2016.

We realized Mr. So Sung as well as Mr. Masaharu Oka.

We organized a trip to Germany from August 27<sup>th</sup> to September 3 in 2016. The purpose was to see German COs who worked at Oka Masaharu Memorial Peace Museum, exchange ideas with members of Peace Forum of Germany and Japan and learned how Germany dealt with the past. Director Takazane was the group leader and nine people visited there including a college student.

We welcomed Mr. Zhu Chengshan, the honorary director of Nanjing Massacre Museum on December 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2016.

I visited Nanjing to attend the ceremony for victims of Nanjing Massacre with two college students on Dec. 11-16. We joined a group called Meishinkai whose head was Ms. Tamaki Matsuoka. I strongly felt that we should realize missions of the peace museum in order to convey the history to young generations.

### **Himeyuru Peace Museum**

Curator Katsumi Maedomari

A lecture for peace was given four times during winter vacation in December 2016. Such a lecture is given in summer because families visit the peace museum. We held a guide tour of exhibition for teachers on Dec. 24<sup>th</sup> 2016.

We also gave a lecture to bus guides and peace guides on March 13<sup>th</sup>. We

took them to the exhibitions in the peace museum and Tower of Himeyuri and we had time for questions and answers. Seven survivors of Himeyuri Student Corps talked about their war experiences in the battle in Okinawa and emphasized that war should never be repeated in the time for questions and answers. There are young bus guides and such an occasion is a good chance for them to learn the survivors' strong wishes for peace through learning from them.

A study meeting was held for peace guides of various organizations on March 19<sup>th</sup>. It was related to a special exhibition on teachers who took students as Himeyuri Students Corps to battlefields. There are former teachers who work as peace guides and some of them felt that the time in the past is similar to current situation and they could imagine the past as their own life event. The special exhibition was planned to close at the end of March, but it was held until late in November because it was so popular. This was an exhibition for many people, especially teachers and staff members of schools who teach children.

Four members of the peace museum attended the INMP conference held in Belfast in April. They made a presentation and learned much participating in the conference and visiting other peace museums. I am sure that they will use lessons learned in the future. Members of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace took good care of them, which we

appreciate.

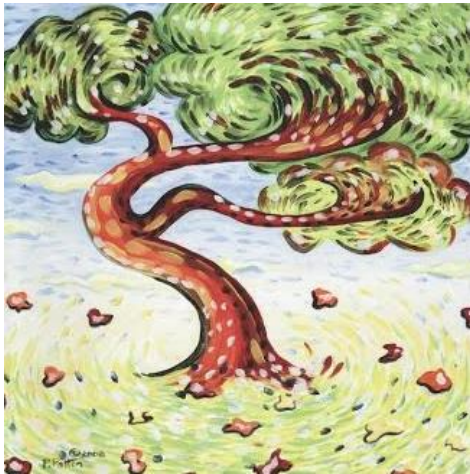
We have a plan of making an exhibition on how to convey war experiences to future generations as well as the peace trip to Europe in December.

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

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

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<https://www.facebook.com/HIMEYURI.IPEACE.MUSEUM/>



*Dancing Tree by Pegge Patten(USA)*

### News on Museums for Peace Overseas

The INMP News is available in Japanese on the following website.

<http://www.museumsforpeace.org/news/newsletters.html>

### Publication

*Citizen Power: Postwar Reconciliation*  
by Yasuko Claremont. Published by

Sydney University Press.

\*Mr. Ariyuki Fukushima, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, is a peace researcher with high inquiry capability, and has been continuing to introduce research literatures on peace museums published in Japan for Japanese scholars, educationalists, students and peace museum workers.

### Editors Notes

The Japanese version of abstracts of papers presented at the 9<sup>th</sup> INMP conference at Belfast, Northern Ireland, U.K. during 10<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 was edited by Anzai and Yamane, which was originally prepared for the participants from Japan. Japanese participants' impression essays about the conference are now being edited and will become available soon.

The Japanese version of the INMP Newsletter 18 and 19 were also edited by Anzai and Yamane in cooperation with volunteers, and will be published on the INMP website.

2017 National Gathering of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace

to be Held in December in Kyoto

The 2017 national gathering above will be held at Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, on the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of December, 2017.

According to the interim program, Professor Akira Ide, Otemon University, will make a memorial lecture on

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so-called “Dark Tourism.”

Members of the network will then make reports on their activities in the past year, and exchange views on common concerns.

In the afternoon on the second day, they will visit Kyoto Railway Museum, approximately 20 minute walk from Kyoto Station. It was formerly Umekoji Steam Loco-motive Museum until 2016 which was once one of the first targets of atomic bombing in 1945. The museum is located almost in the middle of Kyoto basin, and the railway turntable there was thought to be the most attractive target of atomic bombing by U.S. Kyoto Railway Museum is the biggest railway museums in Japan which is owned by West Japan Railway Company (JR West) and is operated by Transportation Culture Promotion Foundation.