

NEWSLETTER No. 12

August 2015



Celebrating the Peace Work of Barbara L. Reynolds (1915 – 2015)

The 70th anniversary of the end of World War II in August 1945, and of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is also an occasion to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the creation of the World Friendship Center (WFC) in Hiroshima, as well as the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Resource Center (PRC) at Wilmington College, Ohio (US). The WFC was founded on 6th August 1965, on the 20th anniversary of the destruction of the city, to provide a welcoming place where visitors from around the world could meet *hibakusha*, survivors of the bombing, and other Hiroshima citizens, share experiences, and learn about peace.

Since then, for tens of thousands of peace pilgrims and other visitors to Hiroshima, WFC has been their first port of call. The PRC, established ten years later, can be regarded as a kind of sister organization since, at its heart, is the Hiroshima Nagasaki Memorial Collection, the largest resource of its kind outside Japan. This has made the

Center the prime resource for many academic researchers, students, activists and educators for learning more about the fate of both cities, and of the *hibakusha*.



Barbara L. Reynolds' monument
"I, too, am a Hibakusha."
Inscription on the Barbara L Reynolds Memorial

Both centres owe their origins to Barbara Reynolds (1915-1990), an American Quaker activist who devoted her life to educate the world about the *hibakusha* and who, like no other, promoted their heartfelt cry, 'No more Hiroshima; no more Nagasaki; no more war!' She first went to Japan in 1951 when her husband Earle was appointed to the U.S. government's Atomic Bombing Casualty

Commission to study the effects of radiation on the development of Japanese children who had survived the atomic bombing. His study of nearly 5,000 children made him one of the world's leading experts on the effects of radiation. Barbara was to spend 18 years in the country, helping survivors, and making their plight better known outside Japan. She envisioned Hiroshima as a centre for world peace, and saw the creation of the WFC as a means to connect the *hibakusha* with the world. Nobel peace laureate (1952)



Peace Resource Center, Wilmington

Dr. Albert Schweitzer and leading singer of peace and protest songs, Joan Baez, were among those who supported the WFC at an early stage. Barbara Reynolds was beloved by the *hibakusha* and other Hiroshima citizens; in 1969 its mayor gave her a key to the city, and in 1975 she was awarded an honorary citizenship. Another honour came more recently when, on her birthday in 2011, a monument to her was dedicated posthumously in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, only the third such

monument for a foreigner. On 11th & 12th September, the life and work of this pioneering peace worker and staunch advocate of nuclear disarmament will be further commemorated and celebrated during the Peace Resource Center's 40th Anniversary Conference that will be held at Wilmington College, with the participation of several members of the Reynolds family. For further details please [contact](#) the PRC's director and conference organiser, professor Tanya Maus.

Hiroshima Panels from the Maruki Gallery Exhibited in the U.S.

By Takayuki Koderu, Director

The Hiroshima Panels are being exhibited at the Art Museum of American University in Washington, D.C. from 13th June to 16th August. They then will be exhibited at Boston University from 8th September to 18th October and at Pioneer Works in New York from 8th November to December. This exhibition was realized through the donations of Japanese citizens who felt that the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombings was a most meaningful time to make such an exhibition in the U.S. It is being held in cooperation with the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum. Various materials related to the atomic bombings are also on display.

Iri Maruki (1901-1995) and Toshi Maruki

(1912-2000) went to Hiroshima, where Iri's parents lived, three days after the atomic bombing and did their best to help the victims who were facing the terrible destruction of their city. They painted 15 panels from 1950 to 1982 showing the misery inflicted by the bombing and its aftermath. The panels were exhibited not only in Japan but also in other countries in the 1960s to show the horrific reality of devastation caused by atomic weapons.



Chorus in front of the Hiroshima Panels

The American University exhibition shows six of the panels, each measuring 1.8mx7.2 m . These include: "Ghosts" and "Fire" which depict miserable scenes following the bombing; "Signature" that illustrates Japanese citizen demonstrations against atomic and hydrogen bombs following the U.S. nuclear test on Bikini Atolls in 1954; "Floating Lanterns on the Water" which is a scene of mourning for the victims; "The Death of an American POW" that shows an American soldier being killed by the Japanese after the bombing; and "Crows" which portrays Korean atomic bomb victims who continued to face discrimination by the Japanese. Mr. & Mrs. Maruki listened to the

stories of the *hibakusha* and described them from various perspectives through their works. As John Dower wrote, "When the images are offered with a sense of tragedy and complexity as well as anger, as Iri and Toshi Maruki have done, the historic memory has been well served."

In 1995, an exhibition on the atomic bombing held at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. was stopped by pressure from U.S. war veterans. However, the current exhibition of Hiroshima Panels has not provoked such protests. Though many Americans still believe that the atomic bombing was necessary, their ideas seem to be gradually changing.



"Ghosts"

An article entitled "New Exhibit Offers Different Perspective on World War II End" by the Associated Press appeared in *The New York Times*. Professor Peter Kuznick of American University who encouraged this exhibition is quoted as saying, "The primary aim of the exhibition is to portray the human suffering caused by the atomic bombings that

ushered in an era in which absolute destruction of the planet became possible and where nobody's future is guaranteed anymore." Professor Kuznick continued, "Not only are we portraying the Japanese as victims, we're also portraying the Japanese as victimizers. That in no way mitigates the American responsibility for using atomic bombs, but it does complicate the narrative a little bit".



"Fire"

Nagasaki Nuclear Weapons Poster

On 6th and 9th August every year, the world commemorates the destruction by atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively. This goes hand in hand with the demand, not least by the hibakusha (survivors), for the abolition of nuclear weapons. This is also the message emanating from the peace museums and peace parks in both cities. Since 2013, a large, colourful and

beautifully designed poster, updated annually, shows the number and nature of the world's nuclear warheads under the heading, 'So many exist ready to be used'. The poster is based on work undertaken by the Nuclear Warheads Data Monitoring Team of the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA) of Nagasaki University. Established in 2012, the Center appears to be the first of its kind which includes in its name the expression 'nuclear weapons abolition'. In order to enhance the dissemination of RECNA's research, the PCU Nagasaki Council for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (PCU-NC) was established later in the same year. It brings together three partners: Nagasaki Prefecture (P), City (C), and University (U). The Council is a reflection of the wish of the citizens living in the prefecture and city that Nagasaki should be the last city to suffer the consequences of a nuclear attack. The poster, which features the famous Doomsday Clock designed by the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, is an attractive and compact source of information on one of the most urgent issues facing humanity: the need for nuclear weapons abolition.



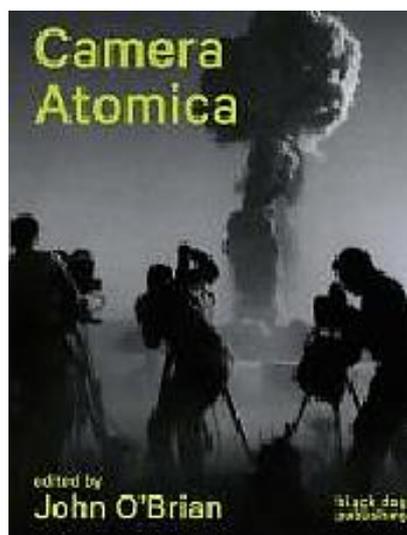
This poster belongs in every peace museum; it can be seen [here](#). Copies can be requested from Saki Kiyama at this email [address](#).

Camera Atomica – Exhibition in Art Gallery of Ontario

Camera Atomica is the title of an exhibition of nuclear photography that covers the entire post-World War II period from the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 to the meltdown of nuclear reactors at Fukushima in 2011. The exhibition has recently opened at the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) in Toronto, Canada, 8th July to 15th November. Being the first substantial exhibition of its kind, it documents the crucial role that photographs have played in shaping perceptions of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy. The exhibition addresses such themes as the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (hibakusha), nuclear weapons tests and proliferation, anti-nuclear protests, the health effects of radiation, nuclear power and the disposal of toxic waste.

The first image of the two hundred works on display is that of an X-ray, in fact the very first one, taken by Wilhelm Roentgen of his wife's hand in 1895. Guest-curator John O'Brian, an art historian at the University of British Columbia, has brought together some of the most poignant photographic images of a century and more of nuclear power. Arranged thematically, the vintage and contemporary photographs come from a wide variety of sources, such as the press and fine

arts, scientific and touristic images, as well as advertisements and propaganda. An earlier selection of nuclear imagery, some of it included in *Camera Atomica*, was shown in an exhibition entitled *After the Flash: Photography from the Atomic Archive* at the Work Gallery in London, UK, 10th October to 20th December, 2014. A substantial and profusely illustrated volume of essays, also entitled *Camera Atomica*, edited by O'Brian and co-published by Black Dog Publications and AGO, accompanies the exhibition.



Tehran Peace Museum Selected as “Iranian Museum of the Year”

Another busy quarter at the Tehran Peace Museum (TPM) saw the museum being named as Iran's museum of the year in the private sector in a ceremony to celebrate World Museums Day, held on 18th May by the Iranian chapter of the International Council of Museums (ICOM). At this

ceremony, in which delegates from ICOM, UNESCO and the Tehran City Council were present, the TPM was granted special recognition in the following categories: Number of Visits, Creativity and Innovation, and Management Development. The TPM was also given special citations for both its Research and Introduction Programmes. The TPM had previously (2013) been named as superior museum of the year in the following categories: Number of Visits, Creativity and Innovation, Introducing Cultural & Historical Legacy and Collecting Cultural Historical Belongings. In commemoration of the centenary of the first gas attacks during the First World War in Ypres, a delegation from the TPM travelled to Belgium to participate in a memorial conference, entitled *A Century of Weapons of Mass Destruction: Enough!*, from 22nd to 24th April. Mr. Hassan Hassani Sa'di, an Iranian chemical weapons (CW) survivor and a TPM guide was invited by the Mayor of Ypres to attend this event. Mr. Sa'di delivered a [speech](#) about his personal experiences as a victim of CW. The TPM delegation also held an exhibition during the conference explaining the peace activities of the CW survivors who volunteer at the TPM, entitled, "From Gas Attacks to Peace".

Continuing the commemoration of the gas attacks during WWI, the TPM chose to reflect on this specific historical period at this year's observance of the International Day of Remembrance for All Victims of Chemical Weapons on 29th April. The TPM drew

attention to the consequences of chemical weapons on war veterans from the Iran-Iraq War. The United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mr. Gary Lewis, during his speech asked for all CW victims to stand and be recognized for their contribution to their country. The ceremony also included a memorial to the late Mr. Jahanshah Sadeghi, a paramedic gassed in Soomar in 1986. To read an interview with Mr. Sadeghi, please click [here](#).



Observance of the International Day of Remembrance for All Victims of Chemical Weapons on 29th April by Iranian CW victims, in front of the Tehran Peace Museum

As part of the TPM's Art for Peace project, several exhibitions were held including "Silent Dolls," which opened on 25th May to commemorate the child victims of recent wars in the Middle East. The "Colours of Friendship" Art exhibition was also held in the Andisheh Cultural Center in Tehran in collaboration with the Hadis Educational Center for Children on 30th-31st May. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, as

part of their 29th Children Peace Drawing Competition, awarded two Iranian girls with honours for their [artwork](#). Eight year old Yas Rostampour Kakroodi won the Distinction Hiroshima Mayor's Prize and twelve year old Helieh Dehnari received the Award of Honour. To read more about the distinguished visitors of TPM and several other events, please refer to the [website](#).

Yi Jun Peace Museum, The Hague

The end of World War II also meant the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule. The Yi Jun Peace Museum, named after a hero of Korean resistance against occupation, is organising a series of commemorative events on 15th August, starting with a ceremony and music in the Yi Jun Memorial Church in Leidschendam, near The Hague, in the presence of the Korean ambassador, the mayor of the city, a special envoy from Korea, and others. This will be followed by a visit to the Museum (formerly the hotel where Yi Jun died during the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907), which is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its opening in 1995, and to the cemetery which has a tomb dedicated to him. The cultural programme also comprises music performed by a Korean choir, and the playing of traditional Korean instruments. Fully in the spirit of the Museum's devotion to world peace and reconciliation, music will also be played by a Korean-Japanese quartet. A

special feature is a performance by members of the famous Korean group of artists PAN, a Korean word meaning 'festival'.



They present a fusion of traditional and contemporary Korean music, dance, and drumming, amounting to a spectacular dance-drama, full of colour, sound and movement, celebrating life. During August, PAN's cast of 12 virtuoso artists is appearing at this year's Edinburgh Fringe Festival. A video clip can be seen [here](#).

Envision Peace Museum Participates in Washington, D. C. Conference

Tony Junker, Acting Museum Director and Elizabeth Tinker, Exhibits and Programs Director, presented Envision Peace Museum's vision at "The Business of Economics and Peace" conference at American University in Washington, D.C. American University's Kogod School of Business in Washington, D.C. was the setting

for the 2015 biennial conference on “The Business of Economics and Peace.” The two-day conference was co-sponsored by The Institute for Peace and Economics, a non-profit think tank dedicated to shifting the world’s focus to peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress. Envision Peace Museum’s Tony Junker and Elizabeth Tinker presented the Museum’s plan for the Cornerstone Exhibition which will include five parts covering inter-relationships between peace and four common sources of conflict: 1) economics, 2) environment, 3) culture and identity, and 4) politics and society. The fifth segment will be a summary and capstone. The first part, Peace and Economics, will be completed in spring, 2016. The exhibit will explore how business, economics and peace are linked and how they can help each other.

The audience of graduate, advanced undergraduate students, academics and individuals involved in business, public policy, international relations, economics, and statistics discussed over the two days key themes of economics, business and peace. Tony Junker said of the experience, "I was so gratified to discover this growing discipline of crucial studies, and to see the large number of scholars, many at the beginnings of their careers, with so much ability and dedication to the cause." Envision Peace Museum’s Cornerstone Exhibition, once completed, will travel to various locations, be shown online

as part of the Envision Peace Virtual Museum, and ultimately be placed in the physical museum building in Philadelphia. Through provocative and hands-on exhibits and events, Envision Peace Museum plans to dramatize and illustrate effective approaches to building peace and justice. The Museum’s goals are to be a leading venue for the popularization of practical solutions to violence and injustice and to be known for creative innovation and profound visitor experiences. For more information about the Envision Peace Museum please click [here](#).



Tony Junker and Elizabeth Tinker

The Empathy Museum

The world’s first, so-called Empathy Museum is scheduled to be launched in London (UK) later this year. It will be housed in a mobile eco-bus that will be travelling around and hosting events. The bus will be an attraction visiting schools, galleries, shopping centres, offices, and similar places where people gather. After starting in the UK, the

Empathy Museum will travel to Australia, participating in the Perth International Arts Festival, and then to other countries.

The Museum is the idea of Roman Krznaric, one of Britain's leading lifestyle philosophers, who describes the museum as 'an experiential adventure space for taking imaginative journeys into other people's lives'. The idea for the museum arose out of his book, *Empathy: Why it matters, and how to get it* (Penguin Books, U.S., 2014; earlier published in the UK in 2014 as *Empathy: A Handbook for Revolution*, Ebury Publ.). Krznaric argues that virtually all people have the ability to empathise and step into the shoes of others and see the world from their perspective, but that few people use their full empathic potential. Drawing on ten years of research, he shows how people can boost their empathy and use it to improve relationships, enhance creativity, rethink priorities, and tackle social problems – from everyday prejudice to violent conflicts. Krznaric argues that empathy has the power to transform relationships, from the personal to the political, and create fundamental social change.

To visit the Empathy Museum, explore the Empathy Library, learn more about Empathy projects, and read the book, go [here](#). And learn much more about its founder, Roman Krznaric, [here](#).



Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History in Detroit, U.S.

This year, the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History reaches a milestone in the history of the institution – its 50th anniversary. To celebrate this august achievement the museum presents an exhibition centered around the life of the man who started it: Charles Howard Wright, M.D. (1918-2002). A great physician, an intellectual of profound insight, and a man of solemn dedication to his community, through words and images, documents and objects, the exhibition summarizes his expansive legacy. Throughout his life, Dr. Wright was committed to what he defined as “one of the most important tasks of our times,” ensuring that future generations, especially young African Americans, be made aware of and take pride in the history of their forebears and their remarkable struggle for freedom. The Wright Museum, the largest museum in the world dedicated to the history and culture of African Americans, is the culminating result of his monumental efforts to complete that important task. Dr. Wright committed his

entire adult life to the struggle for freedom, justice and equality for all. He challenged discriminatory practices in the health care industry, put himself in harm's way by directly participating in the civil rights struggle, and developed a philanthropic programme to provide financial support to African medical students. Wright served his community as a gynaecologist and obstetrician, institution builder, author, playwright, moviemaker, husband, parent, and much more: a Renaissance Man. Among his non-medical publications is a short book on another great African American: *The Peace Advocacy of Paul Robeson* (1984). For more information, please click [here](#).



Charles Howard Wright, M.D.

Ride on a Bicycle! Get Your Personal Peace Dividend!

The Peace Museum of Nuremberg (Germany) and the local group of Friends of the Earth offer each year 1-2 guided bike

tours to military conversion areas in our region. There are so many former sites of the U.S. Army (and – far fewer – of the German Bundeswehr, too)! After the end of the Cold War they were given back to the civil authorities and the municipalities could purchase (!) them from the Federal Ministry of Finance. The areas were "converted" into urban housing areas, natural reserves, commercial sites – all sorts of "peace dividends" one can imagine.

Each tour is different, but all are family-friendly, taking place on Sunday afternoons for 4 hours, not exceeding 10 km. We show the transformation "from death to life area" to people who are not typical peace activists. Sometimes we guide to former U.S. storage sites for nuclear ammunition – short range artillery shells in surface bunkers. Today, it is hard to believe the madness of the Cold War, destroying your own country by nuclear battlefield weapons. We have great fun on our tours and learn a lot about history, urban planning and nature. Great parts of the conversion areas have become nature reserves and the certified biologist from Friends of the Earth explains the various species.

The next tour (scheduled for 6th September) shows the conversion projects at Erlangen (pop. 105.291). The U.S. "Ferris Barracks" in there were abandoned, including two huge training areas for tanks and artillery. In 1997, the town purchased the conversion area from

the Federal Ministry of Finance. The new district "Roethelheimpark" is a highly appreciated housing area of excellent urban design quality, nearby is the new high-tech "Medical Valley" (2.000 employees). The military training areas have become nature-protected areas of high recreation value. At the former site of the nuclear ammunition bunkers in the forest a solar power (PV) field generates green energy. It is our aim to connect this success story with the long struggle of the local "peace initiative against the nuclear ammunition bunkers". As a Peace Museum we want to present the "history" of the peace movement. It is shown best on live (bike) tours like this. To learn more about our offers – not only of bike tours – please contact us and like us on [facebook](#).

Hungry for Peace — Event at Peace Museum Vienna

We at Peace Museum Vienna feel that cultural understanding is the first step towards peace, and we would like to deepen that understanding through food. In this context, a Peace Kitchen event was recently supported by The Afghanistan Cultural Association based in Vienna in order to present a peace-loving image of its people as a counter to the popular perception of Afghanistan as a country of war and terror.

The keynote speaker of the event, Mr. Ghoussudin Mir of the Afghan Cultural Association, spoke on Afghan culture and

traditions and the importance of events such as the Peace Kitchen. He also introduced an Afghani national dish and explained how it is prepared. Mr. Mir also emphasized the need for disarmament of state and non-state actors. He stressed that as long as the West continues its hypocrisy by manufacturing more and more weaponry, the world will never achieve peaceful coexistence. "We lie to ourselves that we love peace and we work for peace. We cannot achieve peace as long as the West manufactures and then distributes weapons to state and non-state actors to kill people," Mir reiterated.



A group photo while holding the Peace Flag of Peace Museum Vienna

The Peace Kitchen event began in the courtyard of Peace Museum Vienna. Dr. Ali Ahmad, the director of the museum, opened the event with remarks about the importance of "sharing" food with others. He indicated that millions of people around the world have no access to food while billions of dollars are spent on militaries and weaponry. Instead of building up the "defense systems" by nation

states, it is both easier and more practical to spend the military expenses on humanity. “Weapons destroy life but food gives life,” Dr. Ahmad said.

The founder of Peace Museum Vienna, Liska Blodgett, expressed her concern over poverty in the world. She emphasized the need for world politicians to pay less attention to war and start focusing on peace. Ms. Blodgett urged the participants of the event to spread the ideals of peace to their communities.

“It is urgent to raise an awareness of peace among each community with each of us being responsible for raising peace consciousness,” Ms. Blodgett said.

In the second part of the event, Ishaq Rameshgar, an Afghani musician, played traditional Afghan love songs on a Tambura, a traditional instrument. Tambura is a two-string instrument with a long neck and is a popular accompaniment to folk songs in the Indian sub-continent. The music was followed by an engaged discussion on Mawlana Jalaluddin Rumi Balkhi and his poetry. Rumi was a 13th-century Persian poet, jurist, theologian, and Sufi mystic who was born in Afghanistan and who has been recently recognized as the newest Peace Hero by Peace Museum Vienna.

Invisible Threads: Life-Saving Sugihara Visas and the Journey to Vancouver

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of Vancouver and Yokohama's sister city relationship, the Vancouver Maritime Museum presented *Invisible Threads: Life-Saving Sugihara Visas and the Journey to Vancouver*, 10th April - 1st July.



This [exhibition](#) tells the story of the thousands of Jewish refugees who fled from occupied Europe during World War II and travelled to Japan using transit visas issued by Chiune Sugihara, Japanese Vice-Consul in Lithuania. Sugihara issued approximately 4,500 transit visas against the direct orders of his government, permitting the refugees to enter Japan. From the ports of Kobe and Yokohama, many Jewish refugees boarded NYK (Japan Mail Shipping Line) ships crossing the Pacific Ocean and arrived safely in Seattle and Vancouver. A vast network of Sugihara visa recipients and their descendants now spreads across the world, connecting thousands of individuals.

Jan Bloch Seminar and Book Presentation in The Hague

On 11th June, the Polish embassy in The Hague, in cooperation with INMP and following its initiative, hosted a programme celebrating Jan Bloch's legacy in The Hague on the occasion of the publication of the first biography of him in English. The 'king of Polish railways' and author of the prophetic six-volume study on *The Future of War/The War of the Future* (1898) influenced Tsar Nicholas II in the calling of the First Hague Peace Conference (1899) – where Bloch, together with Bertha von Suttner, was the most prominent lobbyist urging arbitration and disarmament to prevent a catastrophic war. In 1902, his International Museum of War and Peace – the world's first peace museum – opened its doors in Lucerne (Switzerland).

Jan Bloch (1836-1902) – Capitalist, pacifist, philanthropist comprises a number of essays by different experts which detail his great achievements and merits in each of the three areas referred to in the title. The volume, edited by former Polish diplomat and author Andrzej Zor, was published in Warsaw in 2015 by TRIO Publishing House and the Jan Bloch Foundation in the same city. The translation of the Polish edition (mentioned in INMP newsletter no. 8, August 2014), has been enriched by two new chapters contributed by INMP's Peter van den Dungen and Marten van Harten in which they

emphasise the significance of Jan Bloch in the history of The Hague as international city of peace and justice.

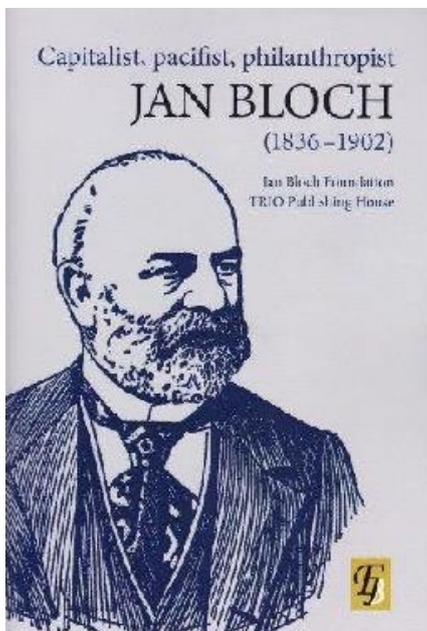


*Polish Ambassador Dr. Jan Borkowski
opens the seminar*

The seminar, with about forty participants, and invited speakers from Poland, was opened by Dr. Jan Borkowski, the Polish ambassador. The embassy, with INMP and other partners, is now keen to see Jan Bloch, who was a pioneer of both peace research and peace education (among much else!), remembered and honoured in the city, through the placement of a bust in the Peace Palace and a plaque in Diligentia Theatre where he gave four public lectures in June 1899 which have become legendary.

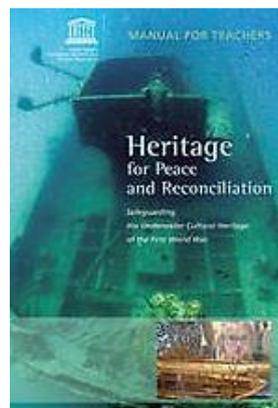
It is most appropriate that the book was launched in The Hague, and in the Polish embassy, and at a time when much of the world is commemorating the centenary of

World War I which, like no one else, Bloch warned about, and tried to prevent. For an illustrated report, please go to this [link](#).



Heritage and Reconciliation

For the 100th anniversary of World War I (2014-2018), UNESCO has developed an educational project, entitled 'Heritage for Peace and Reconciliation'. A recent publication is a fascinating and original manual for teachers, entitled *Heritage for peace and reconciliation. Safeguarding the underwater cultural heritage of the First World War* (Paris: UNESCO, 2015, pp. 160). Authored by Dirk Timmermans (UNA Flanders) and Ulrike Guerin (UNESCO), this profusely illustrated and well-presented book will prove very useful for teachers interested in peace education based on heritage, and heritage education and its connections with peace.



While the authors focus on underwater cultural heritage, the concepts and methodologies they introduce have much wider application. The focus on underwater cultural heritage was suggested by the fact that one of the novelties of World War I was submarine warfare, resulting in a rich submarine heritage. At the same time, this case study relates to the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. The authors illustrate how remembrance education based on heritage can be taught from three perspectives, viz. knowledge and insight; empathy and solidarity; reflection and action. Stories of reconciliation based on underwater heritage are introduced, for instance, in connection to the wreck of the battleship *USS Arizona* that was sunk at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on 7th December 1941 (suggesting that occasionally the discussion is not limited to the underwater heritage of World War I alone). The last third of the book consists of useful annexes, including one tracing the history of UNESCO and peace education, and another one with detailed lesson plans. The volume can be downloaded [here](#).

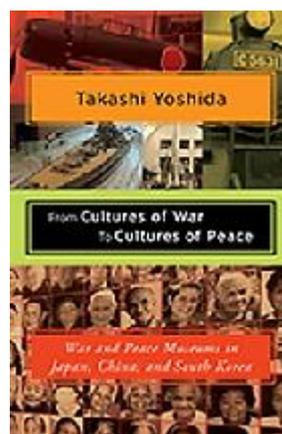
From Cultures of War to Cultures of Peace: War and Peace Museums in Japan, China, and South Korea

by Takashi Yoshida

Book review by Kazuyo Yamane

Professor Takashi Yoshida analyzes war and peace museums not only in Japan but also in China and the Republic of Korea. Popular media tends to report that the Japanese do not recognize the history of World War II honestly, but Yoshida argues that such reports are incorrect and demonstrates that many Japanese accept the importance of facing the wrongs of Japan's aggression towards other countries by introducing readers to nineteen museums for peace in Japan. The late Minami Morio, former professor of Aichi University of Education, pointed out that the number of visitors to war museums and peace museums is about the same, but war museums tend to glorify war and be supported by nationalists. This book demonstrates the danger of the present situation in which nationalists have become more active and are promoting the same culture of war that dominated Japan from 1931 to 1945. On the other hand, Japan's culture of peace is also illustrated by the number of peace museums where Japan's war crimes are honestly addressed. While it is possible to learn about scholarly debate on war and peace museums in English, Yoshida's book also presents new information on other peace museums where

Japan's aggression is sincerely addressed, such as the *Women's Active Museum on War and Peace*, which emphasizes women who were forced to work as sex slaves during World War II.



(Portland, Maine: Merwin Asia, 2014, 308 pp., \$35.00, ISBN 978-1-93785-43-9)

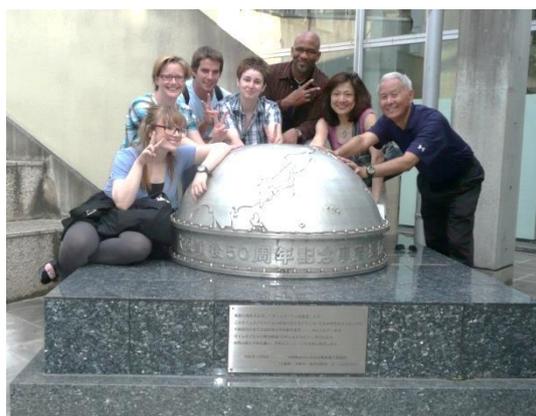
The most well-known peace museums in Japan are the *Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum* and the *Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum*. Yoshida analyzes these museums as anti-nuclear museums, along with the *Maruki Art Gallery* in Saitama and the *Fifth Lucky Dragon Exhibition Hall* in Tokyo; he points out that victims of Japan's atrocities, such as the Nanjing Massacre, are dealt with at the *Maruki Art Gallery*. Yoshida demonstrates that the study of Japan's aggression and colonialism was conceivable by the end of the twentieth century by describing pacifist activism in Hanaoka, Akita Prefecture, where about 1,000 Chinese were forced by Kajima Corporation to work in their mine during World War II. He also discusses the *Hanaoka Peace Memorial* (2010) and the *Chukiren*

Peace Memorial (2006) in Kawagoe, Saitama Prefecture. Yoshida's book contributes to expanding our knowledge of Japan's postwar culture of peace through a detailed discussion of Japanese peace museums. Though the *No Gun Ri Peace Memorial* founded in 2011 in the Republic of Korea is not included in this book, I encourage readers to also learn about the history of the Korean War and related projects dedicated to enhancing human rights and peace.

“Coming Full Circle” – Peace Pilgrimage by Roy Tamashiro (Webster University, U.S.)

This pilgrimage also marks the 50th anniversary of his first visit to Hiroshima which catalysed his life work in peace research. His work has included the oral history of Hiroshima A-bomb witnesses (hibakusha); the role of peace museums; and the psychology of transformative learning and peace consciousness.

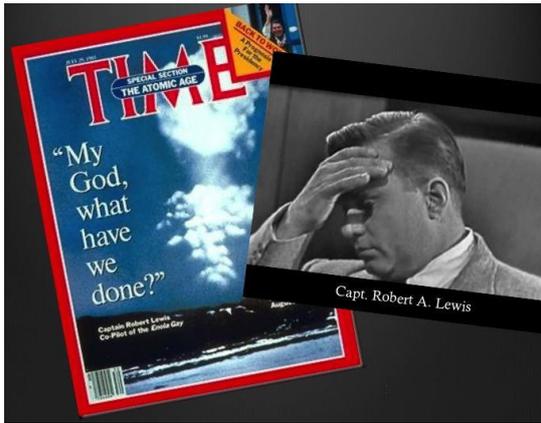
At Humboldt County, California on 31st July, Professor Roy Tamashiro spoke on “The Nuclear Age and the Rise of Peace Consciousness”. “It is fitting that my pilgrimage begins in Humboldt County,” he says, “because it coincides with the rechristening of The Golden Rule as she starts her pilgrimage to reawaken awareness about nuclear weapons.”



Webster University class at Peace Osaka Museum (2009 Peace Pilgrimage)

This historic peace boat, recently restored by Veterans for Peace (U.S.) and other admirers, attempted to sail into a U.S. nuclear bomb test zone in the Marshall Islands in 1958 and ignited an international movement against atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. Tamashiro shares the remarkable story of Koko Kondo, a hibakusha. At age ten, she met Capt. Robert Lewis, co-pilot of Enola Gay, which dropped the bomb that destroyed her city. In hearing the remorse in Lewis' words, “My God, what have we done,” she was moved to release the anger, hatred and feelings of revenge she had toward those who dropped the bomb.

Capt. Robert Lewis wrote, “My God, what have we done” in his log, after dropping the bomb on Hiroshima and circling back to observe the results. Kondo's epiphany inspires many, especially Tamashiro's students. In turn, their personal awakenings touch others. As the Zen master Kouno Taistu observes, “When I change, the whole world changes.”



In a worship service on 2nd August at the Humboldt Unitarian Universalist Fellowship, Tamashiro recognized Hiroshima and Nagasaki's evolution from places of profound suffering to now sacred spaces emanating peace and compassion. On 6th August, the anniversary date of the bombing of Hiroshima, Tamashiro delivered a tribute and meditation at the Hiroshima Commemoration and Peace Service in Honolulu, near a replica of the Hiroshima Peace Bell. Two days later, he conducted "A Commemoration and Peace Consciousness Workshop," in the same city. This is followed by his workshops for students at the 2015 International Peace Academy in South Korea (17th-22nd August) and at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto (19th October). Through these workshops, students learn how to cultivate "peace consciousness" by mindfully listening to the suffering in others and themselves.

In a panel titled "Peace as Pilgrimage and Awakening" at Wilmington College (Ohio, U.S.) Peace Resource Center's 40th Anniversary Conference (10th-11th

September), Tamashiro will explore what it means to be a peace activist or a peace pilgrim. He presents "Transformative Learning for Nuclear Age Consciousness" at the Asia-Pacific Peace Research Association (APPRA) Conference (9th-11th October) in Kathmandu, Nepal, a nation that is still recovering from its April 2015 earthquake. On the way to the APPRA Conference, Tamashiro will retrace the footsteps of pilgrims who have been coming to Lumbini (Nepal), the sacred birthplace of the Buddha, for over 2,500 years. For more information, please contact Professor Roy Tamashiro at tamashiro@webster.edu



Lumbini, Nepal

Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

The International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) and the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University were founded in the same year (1992). From the beginning, the Museum has been a strong supporter of INMP (organisers of two

international conferences; publisher of several books about peace museums, etc.). Following is an important statement by the current and honorary director of the Museum that INMP warmly endorses.

In Commemoration of the Termination of World War II

A Statement by the Director and the Honorary Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University.



Dr. Ikuro Anzai Dr. Monte Cassim

As an institution open to all, the Kyoto Museum for World Peace was established in 1992 by Ritsumeikan University. Since then, it has been guided by the fundamental principles of “Peace and Democracy.” These principles deeply recognize a social responsibility for contributing to the realization of all human potential. This responsibility includes the elimination of all causes of violence, including military conflicts. In its Charter of 2006, Ritsumeikan declared its resolution, as a Japanese institution located in the Asia-Pacific region, to establish an academy where many cultures

would coexist in a spirit of mutual international understanding. This would be achieved by sincerely reflecting upon history, while pledging to promote peace, democracy and sustainable development in Japan and throughout the world as an institution of education and research. The Asia Pacific University Presidents’ Peace Forum of 2010 held at Ritsumeikan issued a joint communiqué in the name of the 11 participants (from China, Taiwan, South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Japan), which expressed a common understanding of the philosophy and ideals of the Ritsumeikan Charter. The Peace Forum also recognized the social and educational significance of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace as a highly effective institution for the education of coming generations.

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace has welcomed more than 950,000 visitors. This number is a result of its persistent efforts of adhering to the fundamental principle of “Facing the past honestly”. The museum’s ability to attract this number was accomplished by enriching the permanent exhibition and organizing nearly 100 special exhibitions, while paying attention to both the damage that WWII inflicted upon Japan as well as Japan’s act of aggression. The museum has been taking care of the registration, storage, investigation and utilization of approximately 42,000 documents and materials, including those

donated or deposited by citizens. The Media Library for International Peace has been providing about 45,000 books concerning international peace for public use, both inside and outside the university campus.

In this year of 2015, around 100 years from the WWI period along with the 70th anniversary of the termination of WWII, Kyoto Museum for World Peace is now concentrating its efforts on establishing the Kyoto Peace Research Institute in anticipation of further developments over the coming years. We hope to strengthen the function of our institution, not only in conceptual studies on peace, but also in realistic studies on peace in Japan and the world. This would allow a further contribution to the development of educational and research activities of Ritsumeikan University under the fundamental principle, and furtherance of, "Peace and Democracy". A special exhibition based on research of post-war history has been held this year to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II. This clearly indicates the stance of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace in that it deals with various current issues based on postwar history research.

When we view the current situation in Japan, such as the Diet deliberations on security-related legislation and the recent trend in the reduction of exhibitions at peace museums in Japan on the nation's past aggression, we re-recognize that we are now

once more standing at a serious crossroads in the furtherance of peace and democracy. We also feel misgivings about the domination of state power over academic studies on constitutional law and history. In particular, we are seriously concerned about impetuous political trends toward a modification of the Constitution of Japan, the basic framework for peace in postwar Japan. This critical situation has been brought about by security-related legislation named "Laws of Peace and Safety" that may increase the possibility of Japan's involvement in war and may worsen its relations with neighboring countries.

As the Director and the Honorary Director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, which has been making great efforts for the development of both networking and cooperation with peace museums in Japan and overseas, we here issue our joint statement in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of WWII. This is done with a vision for the further development of our exhibitions, research and peace education in collaboration with other societal initiatives for peace.

30th June 2015

Monte Cassim, Director

Ikuro Anzai, Honorary Director

Kyoto Museum for World Peace,
Ritsumeikan University

Editors' Note

Editorial board members are Ikuro Anzai, Peter van den Dungen, Robert Kowalczyk and Kazuyo Yamane.



Anzai



van den Dungen



Kowalczyk



Yamane

INMP members and readers of the newsletter are encouraged to send their news for publication in the next issue.



**DEADLINE
NEWSLETTER 13**

The next INMP newsletter will be published in November. The deadline for fall submissions is 1st October 2015 (max. 500 words with one or two photos.) Please send your text and images to news@inmp.net.

Subscribe to our quarterly newsletter by sending an email [here](#). Please provide your name and that of your organization.

Logo of the International Network of Museums for Peace



International Network of Museums for Peace

This pink and blue butterfly-like figure is the official logo of the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace. The organizing committee requested Kyoto University of Art and Design and Tohoku University of Art and Design to select the conference logo out of the works invited from art students.

This logo is the *grand prix* selected by the nomination committee. The designer of this logo is Mr. Yusuke Saito from Tohoku University of Art and Design, who intended to express through the overlapping pink and blue feathery, heart-shaped objects that peace can not be achieved by an individual but by cooperation among individuals with different sense of values, and that peace is something fragile which must be cultivated carefully with love. He chose blue as a symbol of earth, and pink as a symbol of love and friendship. He also hoped to express gradual and steady spread of a peace wave by the gradation.

This design was elected as that of the International Network of Museums for Peace at the General Assembly held on the 8th of October, 2008, at Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University.