

To Foster Peace Literacy at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace

By Ikuro Anzai

Since the opening of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, in 1992, I have been involved in the management of the Museum, the only university-established peace museum in the world. Over the years, the number of visitors to the Museum's permanent and special exhibitions has reached approximately 900,000, including students from at least 4,000 elementary, junior high and senior high schools. These students visited the Museum as part of their peace study programs. I believe that receiving such young students is particularly meaningful, since most adult visitors already share our vision for peace prior to actually visiting our Museum.

In Japan there is currently a hot debate over whether or not to retain Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, (the Renunciation of War). Those in favor of maintaining the Article have formed activist groups, now reportedly some 6,800 in number. I am often called upon by such groups to give lectures at their seminars. On such occasions I invariably find myself preaching to the converted, since most audience members believe that Japan should retain its present constitution. The important issue, however, is to reach people who do not attend such seminars. I recently discussed this problem during an hour-long dialogue with the eminent Norwegian peace activist, Dr. Johan Galtung. At the Kyoto Museum for World Peace we should receive not only visitors eager to promote world peace, but also those who are uninterested in peace issues, and whose values and historical perspectives differ from our own.

In this regard, I believe it is particularly meaningful that the Museum is visited by young students who have yet to formulate their own values and historical perspectives. In addition to increasing the number of young visitors, we must also prepare exhibitions that can appeal to young minds and inspire them to work towards promoting peace.

In summary, I believe that we have to fulfill the following two tasks: 1) attract to the Museum many people who do not have clear visions regarding world peace; and 2) hold a wide variety of exhibitions and other events that are each designed to appeal to visitors of a specific generation.

Concerning task 1) above, in addition to attracting more elementary, junior high and senior high school students visiting Kyoto on school excursions, we must also work to attract adult tourists visiting Kyoto to our Museum. Some 48 million tourists visit this ancient capital annually, vastly exceeding the city's own

population of 1.46 million. The Kyoto Museum for World Peace is situated only 50 meters from Kinukake Road, which links Kinkakuji, Ryoanji and Ninnaji Temples, all popular tourists destinations. Despite the Museum's favorable location, however, few tourists actually venture inside. Although some overseas tourists drop in after noticing the signboard on Kinukake Road, Japanese tourists seldom enter since their primary objectives are to visit the famous historic places and to enjoy authentic Kyoto-style dishes. Accordingly, we must work to promote our Museum as an essential element of Kyoto tourism.

At the same time, I believe that Japan as a nation should foster a culture that inspires tourists to appreciate the intellectual cultures of the respective regions, as well as their scenic spots and local delicacies. This, I believe, is essential in fostering "Peace Literacy," which is the theme of the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace, to be held this autumn in Kyoto and Hiroshima. The term "Peace Literacy," which is not yet widely known, refers to liberal education aimed at fostering world peace. Needless to say, it is vital that we prepare "must-see" exhibitions and events that are capable of attracting tourists. In this regard, I envisage various ideas, including a bridal kimono costume featuring the *Onin* war—the civil war which turned Kyoto into a battle field, thus combining the war and *Nishijin* silk, Kyoto's local industry; additionally, a "non-nuclear peace bell" tolling event, using a bell cast from discarded U.S. and Russian missiles, for young people to toll on Coming-of-Age Day. Although none of my visions have yet been realized, I am seriously considering such plans in order to attract many more people to our Museum and to inspire them to contemplate the concept of peace.

Regarding task 2), holding a wide variety of exhibitions and other events each designed to appeal to visitors of a specific generation, I believe that we should seriously consider the following two aspects. First, we must be very careful about exhibiting photographs depicting extreme cruelty and brutality, which are liable to implant in young minds a general distrust of humanity. If young visitors come to believe that human beings can be so cruel to each other, they are likely to feel that people will never be able to reconcile and cooperate with one another. This would impede any museum dedicated to world peace from fulfilling its mission. Following the dispute over Japan's history textbooks in 1982 for instance, South Korea and China established the Independence Hall of Korea and the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders, respectively. In response to the Japanese government's approach to history education, "which refuses to admit historical facts," these museums shed light on atrocities committed by Japanese forces. However, such exhibits can very well serve to nurture grudges in visitors' minds. In this sense, a museum for world peace should take a different approach from that of museums of history.

Second, in addition to imparting knowledge about past wars, museums for world peace should also inspire visitors to contemplate deeply what they themselves can do to foster peace. We must investigate the ways through which we can fulfill this mission by seeking ideal methods of displaying and describing exhibits, as well as methods for motivating visitors to participate in peace movements.

In conclusion, I am determined to fulfill these tasks by seeking the support of the Peace Research Institute Network of Western Japan, which was established under the leadership of Mr. Motofumi Asai, President of the Hiroshima Peace Institute.

Anzai is director emeritus at Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

CONTENTS

To Foster Peace Literacy at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace by Ikuro Anzai	1
<Reflections from Hiroshima: The 8th in a Series>	
The Mushroom Club and Questions on the A-bombing by Toshihiko Akinobu ...	2
<Comments and Responses to the Interview of Mr. Kaneko "The Other Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations," March 2008>	
These Thoughts Offered Are for Historical Accuracy Only by Sunao Tsuboi ...	3
Comments to Mr. Kaneko and Mr. Asai by Kenichiro Moritaki	3
Confirmation and Apology by Kazushi Kaneko	3
Response to Prof. Moritaki's Comments by Motofumi Asai	3
The Next Phase of the Cambodia Support Project from Hiroshima by Kazumi Mizumoto	4~5
The Reality of Nuclear War Concealed by U.S. and the A-bomb Disease	
Certification Class-action Lawsuits by Hiroko Takahashi	6
Why Did the Germans Fail to Stop Hitler? by Makiko Takemoto	7
Hello from HPI	8
<Forthcoming International Symposium>	
Approaching Nuclear Abolition from Hiroshima	8
Diary	7~8

Toshihiko Akinobu, Former Staff Member of the RCC Broadcasting Co., Ltd. The Mushroom Club and Questions on the A-bombing

Interview and editing by **Motofumi Asai**

(Interviewed on April 15, 2008)



Toshihiko Akinobu

Mr. Toshihiko Akinobu, a former staff member of the RCC Broadcasting Co., Ltd., contributed towards the campaign to bring the existence of sufferers of microcephaly caused by the A-bombing to public attention, and has been deeply involved in establishing and maintaining the Mushroom Club, an association of sufferers of the disease and their parents. He is also well known for asking a question about the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the Showa Emperor in 1975. Here we present a summary of his interesting remarks.

1. Memories of the Mushroom Club

<Anticipating Solutions for Hibakusha's Problems>

What was meant when the central government certified that the A-bombing had caused the impairments of sufferers of microcephaly?

There was only one medical law in the 1960s, named the Medical Treatment for Atomic-Bomb Victims Law. It was stated that this law would only be applicable to those who required medical treatment. In the beginning, officials of the then Ministry of Health and Welfare, which was responsible for these matters, insisted that the sufferers of those disabilities were subjects not for medical treatment but for welfare, and that therefore they could not be dealt with administratively.

In response to this, we stated that their arguments were not credible since cases of microcephaly were appearing only in medical theses and not in welfare ones, and that the seven diseases recognized by the law plus microcephaly were the only cases demonstrated as having been caused by the A-bombing by contemporary medical research. Therefore the disease should be recognized as being a subject for medical treatment. Admitting the incoherence of this policy, the Ministry's response was swift: officials expressed their sympathy and readiness to consider our appeal favorably based purely on parents' concern for their children, and independent of the political influence of the then dominant anti-nuclear movement. We were told, in effect, that the government would take appropriate measures, provided that we kept our distance from the movement itself.

The Ministry organized an investigation team. During the course of their investigation, an idea emerged to resolve the incoherence of the policy in the form of a "two *Waza-ari* score *Ippon*" decision like that used in *Judo* matches. In other words, instead of trying to identify a specific symptom peculiar to microcephaly, several symptoms could be combined to satisfy the conditions of a disease that was stipulated in the law. As a next step, a new name for the disease — "close-range, in-body, early-bombed syndrome," was created, due to the fact that "A-bomb microcephaly" was not regarded as an appropriate medical name. In this way it was recognized as a disease that would be covered by the law.

Another problem followed immediately afterwards. As certification of the disease was the indispensable condition required by the law, a patient was then requested to demonstrate that he/she was actually suffering from it; a renewal of this certification was also necessary. The Mushroom Club again raised an objection, claiming that although the symptoms of their sons and daughters' disease might represent "two *Waza-ari* score *Ippon*," the crux of their impairment was not defined by medical curability, but by their incapability to live their lives normally due to mental retardation. As was often the case, at this point politicians intervened and budgetary appropriation was secured under the title of "microcephaly allowance" to cover a very limited number of claimants. The requirement of submission of a renewal document was also rescinded. In this way we secured a *de facto* annuity, which was later to be succeeded by A-bomb victims' allowances.

The achievements of the Mushroom Club, such as securing certification and annuity, could be characterized as anticipating solutions for A-bomb victims' various problems. Although our approach was sometimes criticized as being the "work of burglars" in some quarters, we have not faced any open criticism from other *Hibakusha* because they understood the extremely difficult situations that members of the Mushroom Club faced. The members had been A-bombed at close range and were then born in February or March of the next year. Some of them were forced to live in shanties that were lashed by strong winds. They had hardly anything to eat. Their mothers' breasts were dry. Against a background in which even an ordinary person had a difficult time in those days, it was really a miracle that the families of the Mushroom Club managed to survive at all. Since *Hibakusha* understand this situation, they never criticize the Mushroom Club people.

<"Work of Burglars" and Idealism>

The key demands of the Mushroom Club were threefold. The first was for microcephaly to be certified as an A-bomb disease. The second was for life-long insurance to be granted to its sufferers. As described above, we have

achieved rather good results on these scores. The last demand was the abolition of nuclear weapons. In order to unite ourselves and to continue our fight, we thought it necessary to set an idealistic objective.

The late Tomoe Yamashiro, a writer who was deeply involved in our movement, often emphasized the importance of remodeling oneself. While the Mushroom Club pursued the cause of the "work of burglars," she took a more conciliatory stance. However, she didn't dare to caution that such an approach would inevitably get bogged down. She also took mothers of the club to facilities for disabled people as she thought it important to join hands with them, but unfortunately this was to no avail. The late Minoru Ohmura, a former writer at the Chugoku Shimbum who was also committed to the club, once wrote that he planned an association of the club with patients suffering from Minamata disease, but this initiative failed because the members were too concerned with Hiroshima.

If and when *Hibakusha*, including members of the Mushroom Club, begin to associate themselves spontaneously with non-*Hibakusha* suffering from various illnesses and disabilities, I believe Japan can be changed. Although we try to persuade *Hibakusha* to join hands with other war victims, this has been very difficult to achieve since *Hibakusha* tend to think that they are different from ordinary war victims and should be treated differently. However, when I attended the 63rd birthday party of the club on March 22, I was impressed by the attendance of brothers and sisters of sufferers of microcephaly, which had not been the case in the past. It is very significant that these brothers and sisters attended the meeting with the consciousness of being members of one family. This development represents a significant first step in them remodeling their identities in line with the hopes of Yamashiro, as they were attending the birthday party together with their loved ones.

2. Press Interview with the Showa Emperor

Shortly after I was transferred to the Tokyo branch of RCC in August 1975, a press conference was held with the Showa Emperor which was sponsored by the Japan National Press Club (JNPC), of which RCC was a member. Reporters attached to the Imperial Household Agency were automatically qualified to attend the conference, whilst member companies of JNPC were allowed to be represented if they were successful in a lottery. RCC won the right to attend and it was decided that I should represent them at the press conference. Mindful that the A-bombing should be included in the questions posed to the Emperor, I spoke to a member of JNPC's secretariat on the matter. His answer was that the questions were already pre-selected and that a question about the A-bombing was not among them. I raised doubt about omitting a question related to the A-bombing, and he suggested that I raise my hand during the course of the press conference and ask a question as an interpellation on a related issue. As a reporter from the *Sunday Mainichi*, who just happened to be there, pressed me on the issue, I found myself in a position from which I could not retreat.

I did have a sort of a sense of mission as I was the only reporter from Hiroshima to attend the press conference. Had a question been included in the pre-selected questions relating to the A-bombing, I would not have pushed the case further, and actually hoped I would not have to raise such a question myself. I did think, however, that it would be a shame for the entire Japanese journalistic community to knowingly omit a question about the A-bombing due to the fact that the Emperor was attending a press conference open to ordinary journalists for the first time in the history of Japan. I had planned to ask him, "When, from whom and how did His Imperial Majesty (HIM) hear about the A-bombing?" after making introductory remarks about HIM's visit to Hiroshima in 1947 and his kind remarks to *Hibakusha*. After HIM's answer, I further planned to ask him, "What does HIM think about the present nuclear situation?"

The weather was rainy and I was shivering with cold although it was still only October. I was very tense as it was my first time to enter the Imperial Palace. I pondered if HIM would be able to answer my first question properly; I thought that it would be very serious if he felt at a loss for an answer. Instantaneously I changed my mind and instead asked him "On the occasion of the end of the war, how did HIM respond in relation to the A-bombing?" His answer was, "Although it was regrettable, it was also unavoidable."

Every time I am asked about the Emperor's press conference on that day, I always feel embarrassed. This was the first and last time that ordinary reporters were able to ask questions at such a press conference. I wonder if my question that day was the correct one and tend to think that I should have asked my original question. Had I raised that question, however, there could have been a political storm surrounding a bewildered Emperor. Thinking this way, I may console myself as having chosen a middle-way. I think that Japanese reporters might have been regarded as good-for-nothing if they had refrained from asking HIM anything about the A-bombing. Despite the national call against the A-bomb, had there been no question to him about the A-bombing, the matter would probably have become taboo.

Asai is president at HPI

Comments and Responses to the Interview of Mr. Kaneko “The Other Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations,” March 2008

These Thoughts Offered Are for Historical Accuracy Only: An Aged Man's Wisdom By Sunao Tsuboi

There are more than a few controversial statements in the second chapter “The Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations” of “The Other Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations,” an interview article of Mr. Kazushi Kaneko, Director General, Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations, or Kaneko *Hidankyo*, printed in the 30th issue of *HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS*.

Therefore, I met Mr. Kaneko in person and questioned him about his remarks. He clearly stated and admitted the lack of explanation and existence of missing links in his statements, and that he would like to issue a full apology to relevant individuals and organizations that appeared in the article as well as to readers of *HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS*.

I summarized our frank and concrete discussions below.

1. Tragedy of the Separation of the *Hidankyo*

The reason, or the truth, behind the separation was not a storm in a teacup such as refusals of member registration of communist-leaning people or fights over board membership in the organization as Mr. Kaneko stated.

The world's trends over nuclear tests were almost destabilizing the anti-nuclear movement in those days. Finally, the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the Hiroshima *Hidankyo* were both forced to take a path leading to decisive splits in each organization. Namely, the widely-known controversy — “whether or not to oppose all nuclear testing regardless of which country conducts it” — was aroused. An organization group in “opposition to all nuclear testing regardless of which country conducts it” and an organization group, which supported the nuclear tests by the former Soviet Union — China had not conducted its nuclear tests yet — as “a righteous act against war forces,” did not give up their convictions. This was the biggest reason of the splits of both the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the Hiroshima *Hidankyo*. This is a commonly believed reason of the splits as a historical fact.

Comments to Mr. Kaneko and Mr. Asai By Kenichiro Moritaki

Nuclear tests and missile-launching tests as well as intimidating “preemptive attacks” which are conducted in honor of preventing the first two, create a crisis situation in which actions to abolish nuclear arms ought to be intensified urgently. Also, as the A-bomb survivors *Hibakusha* are aging, enormous effort must be taken to reinforce the supports such as governmental recognition as a radiation casualty. Consequently, unification of the campaigns against A- and H-Bomb and the *Hibakusha* movements is strongly urged now more than ever.

Ichiro Moritaki, my father who passed away in January 1994, craved for the unification of the movements devoting himself thoroughly to the movements against nuclear weapons and the *Hibakusha* movements. It is true that acting under the conviction “Mankind and nuclear technology cannot coexist,” he was on a certain side of the confrontation over the slogan “Opposition to all nuclear testing regardless of the country.”

He was, however, deeply grieved at the split of the movements that was brought about by the confrontation over the slogan. Facing the peril that the split of the campaigns against A- and H-Bomb might affect the unity of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations, my father clearly stated in his diary on September 9, 1964, “We should definitely avoid affecting the unity of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations by the split of the campaigns against A- and H-Bomb.” Similar statements can be found in the diary several times in those days. Eventually, the split of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations was narrowly escaped.

He also devoted himself to reaching an agreement to work toward the reunification of the two organizations, the Japan Council against A- and H-Bombs and the Japan Congress against A- and H-Bombs in 1977 so as to heal the split of the two anti-nuclear organizations. As my father stayed at my place in Tokyo to attend the negotiation for the agreement, I witnessed his toil in the agreement process and also the retrograde acts against it.

However, Mr. Kaneko, Director General of the Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations, noted in the newsletter, *HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS* Vol.10 No.3 March 2008: “The Chugoku Shimibun Newspaper wrote on its web page that the Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations split up because communist-leaning members held their own conference in 1964. But what I

Confirmation and Apology By Kazushi Kaneko

Kazushi Kaneko, was quoted in the Vol. 10 No. 3 March issue of *HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS* as saying, “What I learned from senior members of my council was that these members did not volunteer to leave the Hiroshima Council, but were forced to leave, mainly because Mr. Ichiro Moritaki, the then-President of the Hiroshima Council, refused to register communist-leaning people as members in 1964 when the Campaign against A- and H-Bomb split due to the confrontation between socialist and communist members. As a result, communist-leaning members ended up holding their own conference.” These senior members, who had known the situation in the 1960s, have already passed away. And I could not find any material evidence to prove the statement even after conducting some research from various angles. I regret these words as thoughtless and would like to retract them, especially because I made such a statement when the solidarity of both *Hidankyo* and *Hibakusha* are desperately needed with *Hibakusha* aging and nuclear abolition and national compensation to them yet to be realized.

I believe that we all know that the controversy over the slogan “Opposition to all nuclear testing regardless of which country conducts it” provoked the turmoil. Now that I have listened to Prof. Kenichiro Moritaki, a son of the late Ichiro Moritaki, I deeply understand that Mr. Moritaki yearned for the solidarity of *Hibakusha* and the unity of the two *Hidankyo*.

Offering an apology, I promise to make my utmost efforts to fulfill Mr. Moritaki's strong aspirations for unity of the *Hidankyo*.

Kaneko is director general at Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations

Both of the Hiroshima *Hidankyo* should be able to stand together without much difficulty. But the unification of the two Hiroshima *Hidankyo* is not easy. The only way to realize the unification is that the agonies of A-bomb survivors will be shared and sympathized with and that both Hiroshima *Hidankyo* will acquire strength to get over various issues. I believe that nominal unification is prone to collapse and the substantive unification is required.

Let us never give up!

2. Views on the Use of Specific Names

In 1997, for the first time in the history of our *Hidankyo*, I invited members of Kaneko *Hidankyo* as our guests to the general assembly of our *Hidankyo*, which was then led by Ms. Sakae Ito. I, on my own responsibility, invited them without submitting the proposal to the board meeting. I was determined to resign if it caused problems. I dared to invite them, because I deemed it necessary for *Hibakusha* to stand together even if the unification of the two *Hidankyo* was difficult. I took great pains to talk Ms. Ito, who had strong anti-communist sentiments, into attending the general meeting. But she made an effort to do her share with the understanding of the importance of solidarity among A-bomb survivors. From then on, we have invited the members of Kaneko *Hidankyo* to our general assembly without trouble. I simply want to express my gratitude to Ms. Ito.

It is inappropriate to make a light or partial assessment of people without the knowledge of their whole lives. Especially when one refers to the dead, I hope that judgment is positive and based on correct information without prejudice. One cannot be too careful in this issue.

I have been struggling to hold on to fairness as well as political neutrality. Such a stance, I should say, might make people consider our *Hidankyo* as right-leaning.

The Japanese Trade Union Confederation (the *Rengo*) has its *raison d'être*. The reason that Mr. Kaneko described the *Rengo* as a right-leaning organization needs to be clearly explained. The *Rengo* is not an intolerant, narrow-minded group.

Adhering solely to one's own belief does not always produce good ideas, or rather, keeps people away.

Tsuboi is chair, board of directors, at Hiroshima Prefectural Confederation of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations

learned from senior members of my council was that these members did not volunteer to leave the Hiroshima Council, but were forced to leave, mainly because Mr. Ichiro Moritaki, the then-President of the Hiroshima Council, refused to register communist-leaning people as members in 1964 when the Campaign against A- and H-Bomb split due to the confrontation between socialist and communist members. As a result, communist-leaning members ended up holding their own conference.”

As I have explained, my father, himself a *Hibakusha*, was in anguish over the split of the anti-nuclear bomb movements and the *Hibakusha* movements and sought the unification of the movements more than anyone. He always taught us as children that we should never accept the “Logics of exclusion.” So, the remarks of Mr. Kaneko above, I would have to say, have dishonored my father. As is evident from the phrase, “what I learned from senior members...,” Mr. Kaneko's statement, which affects my father's honor, depends fully on hearsay information. With the invalid evidence, the responsibility for “the main reason” of the split of the Hiroshima Council of A-Bomb Sufferers Organizations was imputed to an individual. As is obvious from the expression “what I learned from...,” his statements depend on speculation. Is it justifiable from a moral perspective to spread inferential remarks to the public that would disgrace other's reputation?

As we say, “The dead cannot speak in their own defense.” This is true for my father.

Mr. Kaneko, you certainly knew that your inferential statements, totally dependent on hearsay information that affect the dignity of my father, would be made public. I hereby protest your comments, which you made fully aware of their likely impact.

I would also like to express my sincere grievance to Mr. Motofumi Asai, President of the Hiroshima Peace Institute, who interviewed and edited his comments, for the publication of Mr. Kaneko's derogatory remarks even though they were obviously based on hearsay.

I do understand that both Mr. Asai and Mr. Kaneko have been making contributions to world peace through their speech and actions. I feel a sharp regret all the more deeply that this has happened, because now is the time we should be united as one to promote campaigns for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the *Hibakusha* movements.

I shall take this opportunity to offer to both of them my best wishes for the future.

Moritaki is professor emeritus at Okayama University

Response to Prof. Moritaki's Comments By Motofumi Asai

Regarding interview articles in *HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS*, which I interview and edit, I adopt a policy of faithfully printing the statements of interviewees as exactly as possible. I have known Mr. Ichiro Moritaki's activities through his book *Hiroshima 40 nen: Moritaki nikki no shogen [40 years in Hiroshima: Witness by the Diary of Moritaki]*. I accept, with sincerity, the criticism that “Mr. Kaneko's remarks were obviously based on hearsay.” At the same time, I would like to abide by the above-mentioned policy.

Asai is president at HPI

The Next Phase of the Cambodia Support Project from Hiroshima

By Kazumi Mizumoto

Teacher-training Meeting at an Elementary School

A teacher-training meeting was held on February 28, 2008 at the Sasar Sdom Elementary School in the small Sasar Sdom Village, which is located a one-hour drive from Siem Reap, the ancient Khmer city famous for the Angkor ruins. The meeting was the final important event co-organized by the school and Hiroshima Prefecture to conclude the three-year Cambodia support project from Hiroshima. A total of 100 participants, including local school teachers, principals, staff of the education and health care officers of the district and provincial government, and specialists in education and health care from Hiroshima gathered at the event.

As there was no classroom large enough to accommodate 100 people within the school, a huge tent was set up in the schoolyard with tables, chairs, and whiteboards for the meeting. The colorful red and yellow tent revealed the strong will of Mr. Chhin Kimchea, the principal of the Sasar Sdom Elementary School, towards the success of the meeting.

During the morning session, a demonstration mathematics class and demonstration health care class were taught by two teachers to their students. During the afternoon session, lectures for principals on school management were given by officials from the district and provincial governments. Experts on education and health care from Hiroshima made comments at each session. The meeting, which began at 8 a.m., concluded with remarks from Mr. Ung Serei Dy, deputy chief of the provincial education office. "We do expect that Hiroshima will continue its support to Cambodia as before." About 10 specialists, dispatched from Hiroshima, applauded him with a feeling of satisfaction.

Here follows a short report to review the three-year Cambodia support project from Hiroshima and to introduce the new phase of the project with some analysis of its importance and tasks.

Energize Cambodian School Project

The Cambodia support project from Hiroshima began as an international peace contribution activity to utilize human resources and know-how in local institutions such as universities, local governments, educational, health and medical organizations, and NGOs, based on a report entitled "Peace Contribution Plans from Hiroshima," published by Hiroshima Prefecture in 2003. After holding several meetings with the central and local governments, NGOs and other international organizations in Cambodia, we selected the Sasar Sdom Elementary School as the site for specific activities, and decided that support for education and medical health care were the major priorities.

In order to secure financial resources, we applied for the Partnership Program of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2005, after which our three-year project was adopted. Its title was the "Energize Cambodian School Project." However, the budget size only enabled us to send at most four or five specialists in the fields of education and medical health care twice a year, for four weeks at a time. This is why we decided to focus solely on one

elementary school in Sasar Sdom Village in Siem Reap Province; this decision was based on advice received from the Cambodian central and local governments.

However small the size of the project was, we hoped that if we could energize a school in a small village, the achievement and know-how could be applied to other schools at the district, provincial, or national levels through the cooperation of the local and central governments.

Aiming at the Self-support of Cambodian People

As the main activities of the three-year project, four or five specialists in the fields of education and medical health care were dispatched to Cambodia twice a year in November and February. In the field of educational support for Cambodia, fundraising for school building is the most common activity in Japan. It is true that many rural school buildings are still made of wood and pine leaves, and that the lack of sturdy school buildings is serious. However, it was felt that donating money for school building could not be seen as "an international peace contribution utilizing the human resources and know-how of Hiroshima."

We had been repeatedly advised by the staff of the JICA Cambodia office that a "one-way giving of money and goods leaves nothing in Cambodia when it is over," and that "to hand over know-how that enables self-support for the Cambodian people is more urgently needed." Similar advice was received from representatives of NGOs prior to the start of our project.

In reality, about half of the "specialists" sent from Hiroshima actually had no former experience in international cooperation activities. However, once they set foot in a Cambodian village, they immediately sensed the problems they had to deal with, for education and medical health care are universal human priorities, irrespective of nationality.

The method adopted by the Hiroshima team was to give intensive training to school teachers and principals during their short stay of four weeks in order to upgrade local teaching and management skills. This was carried out to enable them to improve the school environment and ultimately energize the school as a whole.

Actual Support Activities

Under the current school system in Cambodia, in each village about a dozen elementary schools comprise a cluster which includes a core school and many satellite schools. In principle, there are no classes on Thursdays and children engage in activities such as cleaning or planting in the school yard on that day. For the teachers, Thursday is the day for the holding meetings and training, and all the teachers of the cluster gather at the core school once a month for training.

For the Hiroshima team, making use of Thursdays was vital for the success of our project. During our short stay, we planned a training meeting on each Thursday. Due to limited time, we focused



Participants of the teacher-training meeting held in February 2008 at the Sasar Sdom Elementary School in Siem Reap Province, Cambodia.



Children using the "calculation blocks" donated by children and parents in Hiroshima at the Sasar Sdom Elementary School in February 2008.

on one subject—mathematics, and trained the teachers in how to create a one-hour teaching plan for a class. For the principals in the cluster, we offered training in school management techniques, such as how to guide young teachers and how to maintain a safe and sanitary environment.

We planned two or three such training meetings on Thursdays during the four weeks and carefully prepared them in cooperation with the staff of the district education office and principals in the cluster. We also prepared materials in the Khmer language with the help of local assistants. To introduce know-how utilized in Hiroshima without adjustment for Cambodian society is understandably sometimes not acceptable to Cambodian teachers, and therefore frequent exchanges of views with them were indispensable.

With regard to the field of medical health care, we implemented a system of regular physical examinations at the school which had hardly been introduced in other Cambodian elementary schools until recently. We also gave special classes on health care and hygiene to the children prior to the physical examinations. Children learned their own height and weight for the first time and became more aware of the importance of hand washing and cleanliness of the body. In addition to these activities which took place at school, we also conducted medical checks for local stone workers who were engaged in the rehabilitation of the approach to the famous Angkor Wat, a historical temple complex located in Siem Reap, in response to a request received from the Sophia Asia Center for Research and Human Development of Sophia University. This Center provided us much additional support.

Hiroshima Team

The international contribution activities from Hiroshima mentioned above represent a very unique initiative from a local community. One of the positive aspects of the project is that although many team members lacked personal experience in working abroad, they were genuine experts in their own field of work within Hiroshima society. It is held that the real front line of international cooperation exists in a local society within a country in need. The Hiroshima project has shown that even without the coordination of central government, local societies of a donor and recipient country can work successfully together.

The most difficult aspect of the project was identifying and securing human resources in Hiroshima. There are many excellent specialists in the city in their own respective fields. However, many of them simply cannot leave their place of work for one or two weeks to participate in an endeavor such as this. That is why we had to approach institutions such as local government and universities in order to select candidates and receive permission for them to join our team.

Among other institutions, it is remarkable that the Hiroshima Prefectural Board of Education clearly understood the importance of our project and therefore sent a total of six teacher's consultants (*shido shuji*) to Cambodia. Most of them had had no prior experience working abroad, but once they entered the classroom at the Sasar Sdom Elementary School, their instincts as educators immediately came to the fore and they provided highly effective training to the Cambodian teachers. A young researcher from Hiroshima University supported them in their activities.

In the field of medical and health care, in our team we had many experts from Hiroshima Prefectural Hospital, the Prefectural

Regional Community Health Center, the Health Center of Kure City, Hiroshima University, Yasuda Women's University, the Japan Red Cross Hiroshima College of Nursing, and from other organizations.

During our mission, members of the Hiroshima team stayed in a small guesthouse in Siem Reap City where the room charge was 10-15 US dollar per night. Our team, including local translators, used to leave the guesthouse at 6 or 7 a.m. for Sasar Sdom village, return there in the evening, and sometimes work until 9 or 10 p.m. together with the translator to prepare materials in the Khmer language for the next training meeting. When we were in Hiroshima, our team members had a regular study meeting once a month to prepare for the next dispatch.

Second Phase of Support Project

The three-year Cambodia support project was concluded in March 2008, following the dispatch of six missions. The Hiroshima team has again applied for the JICA Partnership Program and our new three-year project has been adopted. The new field activities will take place in Takeo Province in the southeast of Cambodia. Our new mission is to support the Teacher's Training School where graduates from high school are trained for two years to become elementary school teachers. Mathematics and science are the subjects in which we have been requested to give training.

It has been estimated that 80-90% of school teachers were killed during the Pol Pot regime from 1975 to 1979, and even now the training of school teachers is an urgent priority within Cambodian society. We will begin the second phase of the support project in Cambodia capitalizing on the achievements of the last three years in Sasar Sdom.



A teacher and children at the demonstration class for health education, held as part of the teacher-training meeting in the tent set up in the schoolyard of Sasars Sdom Elementary School in February 2008.

In addition to the project being funded by JICA, the Hiroshima Prefectural Government is now organizing another initiative entitled the "Cambodia 'We' Project," coordinating local government, universities, medical and educational organizations, business circles and NGOs. One of the projects currently being planned within this scheme is the editing of a sub-text book on peace for elementary school, based on the experience of civil war and mass killing, and the great need for reconciliation in Cambodian society, as well as the historical experience of Hiroshima. The Cambodia Hiroshima House, built by an initiative of the Hiroshima-Cambodia Citizens' Society for Interchange in the precincts of the Wat Ounalom in Phnom Penh, is also expected to become a new center for the support and interchange project from Hiroshima.

Mizumoto is associate professor at HPI

The Reality of Nuclear War Concealed by U.S. and the A-bomb Disease Certification Class-action Lawsuits

Classified Hiroshima and Nagasaki: The U.S. Nuclear Test and Civil Defense Program (Gaifusha, 2008)

Winner of the 2nd Peace Study Encouragement Award of the Peace Studies Association of Japan

By Hiroko Takahashi



In February 2008 I published a book entitled *Fuin sareta Hiroshima/Nagasaki* [*Classified Hiroshima and Nagasaki: The U.S. Nuclear Test and Civil Defense Program*] (Gaifusha, 2008).

This book reflects the research I have carried out in Hiroshima since my appointment at HPI, and the doctoral dissertation which was submitted to Doshisha University in 2003. For this book I drew mainly upon

U.S. government documents collected at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland U.S.

Drawing upon Manhattan Project records and contemporary newspaper articles, Chapter 1 examined the activities of the U.S. government and military regarding the collection of medical information in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and public announcements about the impact of the A-bomb during the period of the occupation of Japan.

As part of the Manhattan Project, in 1943 the U.S. government set up the “Radioactive Poisons Subcommittee,” and conducted a study on the military use of radioactive materials. A report of the subcommittee explained “the factors involved in employing radio-active materials effectively” are “highly persistent and can contaminate an area for many months. Immediate decontamination could take place only at the sacrifice of personnel.”

Following the dropping of the A-bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese government claimed that the A-bomb was a more brutal weapon than poison gas which had been prohibited by international law.

On September 5, 1945, following the start of the occupation, Wilfred Burchett’s report published in the British *Daily Express* stated that “People are still dying mysteriously and horribly—people who were uninjured in the cataclysm—from an unknown something which I can describe as the atomic plague.” On the other hand, Brigadier General Thomas F. Farrell, deputy to the Head of Pacific Command Major General L.R. Groves, “denied categorically that it produced a dangerous lingering radioactivity in the ruins of the town or caused a form of poison gas at the moment of explosion.” (*New York Times*, September 13, 1945). That is to say, he denied the existence of residual radiation which occurred one minute after the detonation of the A-bomb.

The purposes of the U.S. government in making such a statement which underestimated the influence of the A-bomb were to reject the Japanese government’s claim that the use of the A-bomb was against international law, and to make practicable the landing of occupation troops in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the other hand, the U.S. Military Joint Commission for the Investigation of the Effects of the Atomic Bomb in Japan and the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey collected, brought to the U.S. and classified many atomic bomb materials.

Chapter 2 focused on the U.S. government’s declassification policy of the A-bomb issue through the use of

documents from the Manhattan Project and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). Before the commencement of Operation Crossroads, the U.S. nuclear test held in the Pacific in the summer of 1946, Groves recommended the publication of the Manhattan Engineer District Report, the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Report and a report written by the British Mission to Japan. However, at the same time he stated that “No authoritative statement on radiation and its effects can be made by anyone until the completion of the analysis of the available data by the Joint Medical Commission.”

After the nuclear test was conducted, due to the serious contamination caused by the second test, a further test was cancelled. It was recommended that “if it was desirable from a Naval standpoint to do so, that all pictures and written material be censored and edited by someone familiar with security and the technical information involved.” U.S. Navy personnel cleaned the contaminated battleships used for the test, but it was nevertheless admitted that “Immediate decontamination could take place only at the sacrifice of personnel.”

Chapter 3 discussed the Civil Defense Program of the early 1950s. The U.S. government explained how people could survive a nuclear attack by means of a “Duck and Cover” approach and ignored the issue of the impact of residual radiation.

Chapter 4 discussed the 1954 Bikini Atoll nuclear test and the subsequent Civil Defense Program, drawing upon documents from the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) and AEC. Following the exposure of the Lucky Dragon crew members to fallout from a nuclear test, the dangers of fallout began to be widely understood. In 1955 FCDA and AEC claimed that “You can survive” even the dangers from fallout through inviting civilians to a nuclear test conducted in Nevada. At the time, AEC was still denying the existence of fallout (residual radiation) in the cases of Hiroshima and Nagasaki due to the fact that the detonation of the A-bomb had taken place at high altitude.

Chapters 1 to 4 reveal that the U.S. government consistently underestimated the influence of the radiation caused by the A-bomb and based on such public statements, constructed the Civil Defense Program.

Following the submission of this dissertation in March 2003, newspapers reported about A-bomb disease certification class-action lawsuits toward the Japanese government. I was very surprised to learn that the so-called “science” which had been produced by the U. S. government, and which ignored the influence of residual radiation, was still being applied in the Japanese government’s certification of A-bomb disease. The standards and logic produced by the “perpetrator” were still being actually applied to the “victims.”

It is clear that “data” collected from *Hibakusha* were being collected for the purpose of preparing for future nuclear war. On the other hand, their appeals were ignored in the name of “science” which did not recognize the existence of residual radiation. Sixty-three years have already passed since the dropping of the atomic bomb. Now it is time to “judge” this event for the sake of human beings and not for militaristic purposes. I hope that this book will contribute towards this “judgment” and eventually assist in the procurement of justice.

Takahashi is assistant professor at HPI

Why Did the Germans Fail to Stop Hitler?

— A Study of the *Failure* of the German Peace Movement By Makiko Takemoto

Why did the Germans fail to stop the rise of Hitler and Nazism? This is the question most frequently raised in studies of post-World War II German history. Likewise, many researchers of the history of the peace movement pose the following question: Why wasn't the peace movement in the Weimar Republic able to stop Nazism? In short, why did the German peace movement *fail*?

Immediately after World War I, the German people experienced an unprecedented surge in peace activism which involved many people who had previously paid little or no attention to peace issues. Many peace organizations that had been suppressed during the war resumed their activities. Moreover, many new organizations were formed by Christian groups, women's groups, students' groups and the like. Such organizations, which were all seeking *peace* through different approaches, were loosely united under an umbrella organization called the German Peace Cartel. These organizations, however, started to quarrel amongst each other over the leadership of the peace movement. Individual organizations strongly insisted on their own visions of *peace*, which differed significantly from those of others. Lacking a methodology to coordinate different approaches to *peace*, these organizations were unable to combine their efforts, which was essential if they were to confront the rise of Hitler effectively. In other words, due to differences in political perspectives and visions of peace, these organizations failed to coordinate their efforts under an anti-fascist banner.

In addition to conflicts between organizations, peace activists experienced internal conflicts within their organizations. The German Peace Society, for instance, which gained as many as 30,000 members and was the largest peace organization in the Weimar Republic, suffered from internal conflicts between its moderate faction, radical faction, and the so-called "Revolutionary Pacifist Group," which splintered from the radical faction. The political leanings of these three groups were close to the politics of the German Democratic Party, the German Social Democratic Party, and the German Communist Party respectively. Broadly speaking, the moderate faction primarily supported the spirit of international law, the radical faction sought to realize socialistic policies, while the Revolutionary Pacifist Group aimed to bring about world peace by means of social revolution. Over time, Society members became increasingly aware of the differences between their respective visions of *peace*, as well as of their political perspectives. Due to the insurmountable barriers that grew up between these three groups, firstly the Revolutionary Pacifist Group withdrew from the German Peace Society and established a new organization; (some members of this group were actually expelled from the Society.) Subsequently, the conflict between the moderate and radical factions developed into a dispute over the leadership of the German Peace Society, which ended in victory for the radical faction. After the members of the moderate faction withdrew from the Society, it eventually lost both its left and right wings. As a result, the Society lost much of its influence.

While activists in the peace movement were embroiled in internal conflicts, their real opponents, namely Hitler, the Nazis, and the

conservatives within the Weimar Republic were prepared to suppress the peace movement. By the 1930s, when the German Peace Society finally began its anti-fascism campaign, it was already extremely fragile due to the previous process of fragmentation. Although some peace activists advocated the unification of left wing groups, the actual political parties failed to unite, mainly due to antagonism between the German Social Democratic Party and German Communist Party. Consequently, German peace activists lacked the means to prevent the rise of Hitler and the Nazis.

I have thus far introduced the most common explanation of the reasons why the German peace movement *failed* to prevent the rise of Hitler and the Nazis. In my opinion, however, we should not simply cast aside the German peace movement, regarding it as a *failure*.

Despite the surge of peace activism that emerged immediately after World War I, post-war German society was not necessarily favorable to the ideals of the peace movement. Many contemporary German citizens embraced a strong desire for revenge against the victorious Allied nations. In addition, the peace movement was often described with hostility as a Jewish movement, due to the large numbers of Jews who were among the progressive intellectuals playing leading roles in the movement. Furthermore, peace activists were forced to endure numerous hardships to gain public support and continue their activities—having to struggle against suppression of freedom of speech and acts of violence committed against them, including even assassinations. In such an environment, continuing with the peace movement in reality meant activists risking their lives. Considering the circumstances, it is hard to categorize their efforts as a *failure*.

Rather than criticizing in this way, it is important to learn the essential lesson from the history of the German peace movement which is that infighting between factions over their respective visions of *peace* actually led to the disintegration of the peace organizations themselves, which in turn diminished the influence of the movement as a whole. This fact indicates the existence of multiple and varied interpretations of the term *peace* and the difficulty of defining *peace*. In the Weimar Republic, peace activists disputed amongst each other about the definition of *peace*, even though they all personally valued *peace* and worked in pursuit of it.

Today, the meaning of *peace* is even more complex: whereas in the past, *peace* was always understood to mean the antithesis of *war*, today many wars are actually initiated in the very name of *peace* and *democracy*. Accordingly, whenever we hear the term *peace*, we must first consider what is actually meant by the term, what kind of *peace* is being sought, and what approach is being taken in respective contexts. Unless we can create a common recognition of the ultimate goal that we seek and the obstacles that we confront, it is possible that the peace movement may collapse from within due to the divisions within peace organizations themselves. This is the lesson to be learnt from the history of the German peace movement.

Takemoto is assistant professor at HPI

DIARY

March 1, 2008-June 30, 2008

- ◆**Mar. 2** HPI President Motofumi Asai gives lecture on "Aspirations for Peace and Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities" at Zenshouken 2008 Seminar on Students' Security of Development, organized by Japanese Association on Disability and Difficulty (Zenshouken), in Kyoto.
- ◆**Mar. 5-7** Narayanan Ganesan presented paper entitled "Worsening Schisms in Thai Domestic Politics" at Asian Development Issues and Models Conference, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea.
- ◆**Mar. 9** Asai gives lecture on "Peace and Human Rights" at hands-on training exchange meeting organized by Japan Association of Community Workshops for Disabled Persons (Kyosaren) Hiroshima Chapter, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆**Mar. 13** Kazumi Mizumoto gives lecture on "Examining Nuclear Issues in Hiroshima" at General Science Lecture Series organized by Junior & Senior High School at Komaba, University of Tsukuba, Tokyo.
- ◆**Mar. 18** Asai gives lecture on "Issues Concerning Nuclear Weapons at Home and Abroad and Nuclear Freedom Kobe Method" at anniversary gathering organized by executive committee of 33rd Anniversary of Resolution of Nuclear Freedom Kobe Method, in Kobe. ▽Mizumoto attends annual general meeting of Research Group on

Reference Materials of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum as a regular member.

- ◆**Mar. 21** Mizumoto gives report on "Peace Initiatives from Hiroshima" at 11th In-House Seminar of Hiroshima University Partnership for Peacebuilding and Social Capacity, entitled "Peacebuilding from Hiroshima," held in Higashihiroshima City.
- ◆**Mar. 22** Asai attends celebration meeting of establishment of "Kinoko Kai" (Mushroom Club), a group of people with microcephaly caused by atomic bomb, in Hiroshima.
- ◆**Mar. 24-Apr. 20** Mikyoung Kim collects data on Northeast Asian human security in Seoul, South Korea and Atlanta, GA., U.S.
- ◆**Mar. 26** Mizumoto gives report on "Rehabilitation Project of Peace Community in Cambodia" at annual meeting and Cambodian section meeting of Hiroshima International Contribution Network, in Hiroshima. ▽Hiroko Takahashi gives lecture on "Classified Hiroshima & Nagasaki" at 58th Hiroshima Peace Study Meeting, in Hiroshima.
- ◆**Mar. 29** Takahashi reports on "Atomic Bomb Documents in the U.S." at study meeting of History of Hiroshima after WWII, held at HPI.
- ◆**Apr. 4** Mikyoung Kim presents paper, "Interweaving Lived Experiences, Memory, and Labor Activism," at Association for Asian Studies Meeting in Atlanta, GA., U.S.

continued overleaf

Hello from HPI

Akihiro Kawakami

Assistant Professor



Dr. Akihiro Kawakami was born in Toyama Prefecture in 1972. He graduated from the Faculty of Law, Chuo University in 1995, completed the Doctoral Program in the Graduate School of Law, Senshu University, earning a Ph.D. (Law) in 2005. He joined HPI in April 2008.

He specializes in Constitutional Law, Political Science, and the Theory of Local Autonomy. His book entitled *Nihonkoku kenpo daikyujō seiritu no shisotekisingen no kenkyū* [A Study of Ideological Origins in the Formation of the Constitution of Japan, Article 9] was published in 2006.

“The central theme of the research I have carried out throughout my life has been ‘how can we abolish war from the world?’ I think that it is necessary not only to renounce war, but also to work towards achieving true peace through securing people’s lives, their right to maintain a wholesome and cultured existence, and their individuality. I think that Hiroshima is a unique place where such problems can be addressed from both a local and a global perspective. From now on I intend to review thoroughly the means to realize the security of peace and human rights within the regional communities, from the perspective of Constitutional Law Studies (Peace, Human Rights, and Democracy).”

Forthcoming International Symposium

Approaching Nuclear Abolition from Hiroshima: Empowering the World to Impact the 2010 NPT Review Conference

The Hiroshima Peace Institute and the Hiroshima Peace Media Center of the Chugoku Shimbun, one of Japan’s leading newspapers, will sponsor an international symposium titled “Approaching Nuclear Abolition from Hiroshima: Empowering the World to Impact the 2010 NPT Review Conference” on August 2. This is an event to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Hiroshima Peace Institute and the establishment of the Hiroshima Peace Media Center this year.

The main purpose of the symposium is to pursue measures to revitalize the momentum toward nuclear disarmament/elimination that has been stagnant since the 9.11 terrorist attacks and to examine actions that civil society and government should take to invigorate the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

<Keynote Speakers>

Jayantha Dhanapala, President of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, Sri Lanka

Rebecca Johnson, Executive Director of the Acronym Institute, U.K.

<Panelists>

Akira Kawasaki, Co-Director of Peace Boat (NGO), Japan

Steven L. Leeper, Chairperson, Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, U.S.

Akira Tashiro, Executive Director, Hiroshima Peace Media Center, Chugoku Shimbun, Japan

<Moderator>

Kazumi Mizumoto, Associate Professor, Hiroshima Peace Institute

<Date & Time> Saturday, August 2, 2008. 13:00-17:00

<Venue> International Conference Center Hiroshima, Himawari Room, B2 1-5 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima (Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park)

<Organizers> Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima Peace Media Center/Chugoku Shimbun

<Support> Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

<To Attend> Apply to Hiroshima Peace Institute by mail, telephone, fax, or e-mail with your name, address, and contact information (telephone/fax number or e-mail address).

<Deadline> July 30, 2008

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DIARY

continued from the previous page

March 1, 2008-June 30, 2008

◆**Apr. 5** Akihiro Kawakami serves as panelist in symposium entitled “80th Anniversary of Treaty for Renunciation of War and Constitution of Japan,” organized by editorial department of Monthly Law and Democracy, in Tokyo.

◆**Apr. 11** Asai, Mizumoto and Takahashi attend, as regular members, first meeting of basic planning committee on exhibition and maintenance of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

◆**Apr. 12** Asai gives lecture entitled “Now is the Time for Article 9” at establishment meeting organized by Article 9 Association (A9A) Group of Nakahiro Junior High School, in Hiroshima.

◆**Apr. 13** Asai gives lecture entitled “Now is the Time for Article 9” at establishment meeting organized by A9A Group of Kannon Junior High School, in Hiroshima.

◆**Apr. 19** Asai gives lecture on “Perspectives that Adhere to Human Dignity” at Zenshouken Seminar on Security of Development organized by Zenshouken, in Tokyo.

◆**Apr. 20** Asai gives lecture on “Historical Background of Article 9” at peace gathering organized by planning committee of Peace Gathering of Senogawa Area, in Hiroshima. ▽Takahashi chairs memorial symposium for publication of *Marshall Island Handbook*, organized by “Global Hibakusha” study meeting and Meiji University Institute for Disarmament and Peace Studies, held at Meiji University in Tokyo.

◆**Apr. 21** Takahashi attends meeting for joint review of *Classified Hiroshima & Nagasaki*, organized by study meeting of Low Level Radiation, in Tokyo.

◆**Apr. 27** Takahashi attends meeting for joint review of *Historie de la philosophie vol 10* and *Classified Hiroshima & Nagasaki*, organized by Open City Hiroshima and Charivari Underground University, in Hiroshima.

◆**Apr. 29** Asai gives lecture on “In View of Civil Movements in Iwakuni” at Gathering for the Future of Iwakuni, organized by Organization that Values Referendum, in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

◆**May 3** Asai gives lecture on “U.S. Global Strategy and the Japanese Constitution” at Chiba Prefecture Constitution Meeting, organized by Chiba Prefecture Constitution Association, in Chiba. ▽Kawakami gives lecture on “Peace Design for the Constitution of Japan Article 9 to Consider from the Origin of its Formation,” in symposium organized by Kanagawa Kenpo Forum (NGO), in Yokohama.

◆**May 5** Asai serves as panelist for symposium “Nuclear Age and Article 9,” organized by Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War, in Chiba.

◆**May 17** Asai gives lecture on “Perspectives that Adhere to Human Dignity II” at Zenshouken Seminar on Security of Development, organized by Zenshouken, in Tokyo. ▽Mizumoto gives lecture on “Meaning of Studying the Hiroshima Experience” at 1st meeting of Hiroshima Peace Forum organized by Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and guides group discussions, held at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. ▽Mikyoung Kim presents paper, “U.S. Human Rights Policy towards North Korea” at Korea Civil and Ethics Society May Colloquium in Seoul, South Korea.

◆**May 31** Robert Jacobs gives lecture on “Hiroshima from a Modern Perspective” to Council on International Education Exchange students, in Hiroshima. ▽Takahashi gives

lecture of “Issues for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapon” at Policy Planning Seminar of Social Democratic Party autonomy representation, in Hiroshima.

◆**Jun. 7** Takahashi gives lecture on “Classified Hiroshima & Nagasaki” at Suzugamine Girls’ High School, in Hiroshima.

◆**Jun. 8** Asai gives lecture on “Article 9 and Japan’s Direction” at gathering for lecture and music of A9A Group in Tajimi City, organized by its executive committee, in Gifu Prefecture.

◆**Jun. 13** Mizumoto attends, as regular member, 1st meeting of Building and Exhibition sub-committee of basic planning committee on exhibition and maintenance of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

◆**Jun. 15** Asai reports on “Key to Engagement with International Society in the 21st Century that Article 9 Indicates” at semi-annual conference organized by Peace Studies Association of Japan, in Tokyo.

◆**Jun. 21** Mizumoto attends, as panelist, Symposium 2008 “Thinking of the Future of Tibet” organized by Hiroshima International Peace Conference, held at RCC Culture Center, in Hiroshima.

◆**Jun. 22** Asai gives lecture on “Article 9 & 25” at peace study meeting organized by National Welfare Child Care Labor Union Hiroshima Chapter, in Hiroshima. ▽Takahashi gives lecture on “Classified Hiroshima & Nagasaki” at supporting organization for collective lawsuits by *Hibakusha*, in Hiroshima.

◆**Jun. 23** Mizumoto gives lecture on “Current Situation of Cambodia and Support from Hiroshima” at Peace Study Meeting of Network Council of Regional Women’s Groups in Hiroshima Prefecture, held in Hiroshima.

◆**Jun. 27** Mizumoto gives lecture on “Current State and Tasks of Peace Research” at educational program for Level II qualified nursing care managers, organized by and held at Hiroshima Prefectural Nursing Association.

◆**Jun. 29** Takahashi gives lecture on “Classified Hiroshima & Nagasaki: U.S. Nuclear Tests and the Civil Defense Program” at 40th lecture meeting of Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War of Okayama Prefecture, held in Okayama.

—Visitors to HPI—

◆**Mar. 4** Dr. Ananda Shastri, associate professor, Department of Physics & Astronomy, Minnesota State University and 13 students. ▽Masaki Ina, professor of Constitutional Law, International Christian University (ICU), Mari Kotaki, coordinator, Rotary Peace Center, ICU, and Jasson Aliperti and 10 other Rotary World Peace Fellows.

◆**Apr. 7** 28 students of Harvard University, U.S. and University of Tokyo on the Harvard College in Asia Program.

◆**Apr. 22** Noriko Koide, Board of Cooperative Educational Services, 9 students of Valley Stream Central High School, U.S., and 4 students of Sanyo Girls’ School.

◆**May 9** Dr. Diane Enns, associate director, McMaster University, Canada.

◆**May 22** His Excellency Dr. Seyyed Abbas Araghchi, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Japan.

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