

International Symposium by HPI and Chugoku Shimbun Examining Measures to Revitalize the Civil Society for Nuclear Abolition

By Kazumi Mizumoto

Hiroshima Peace Institute and Hiroshima Peace Media Center, Chugoku Shimbun, co-organized an international symposium entitled "Approaching Nuclear Abolition from Hiroshima: Empowering the World to Impact the 2010 NPT Review Conference" at International Conference Center Hiroshima on August 2, 2008. It was a memorial event to celebrate the 10th anniversary of HPI, which was established in April 1998, and the establishment of the Hiroshima Peace Media Center in January 2008. An audience of 400 participated in the four-hour symposium including keynote speeches, panelist reports, and discussions. (Summary of Speeches, Reports, and Discussions on pages 2 and 3.)

International nuclear disarmament has been stagnant since the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan, and especially since the beginning of the "war on terror" which was initiated by the US after the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001. The aim of the symposium was to push for change at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and revitalize the role of governments, civil society, and Hiroshima to realize nuclear abolition.

At the first session designated for keynote speeches, Jayantha Dhanapala, a former Sri Lankan diplomat and previously Under-Secretary-General of the UN, who is currently President of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, gave the first keynote speech entitled "Energizing Global Civil Society for Nuclear Disarmament." In his speech, Dhanapala criticized the five nuclear powers of the NPT, namely the US, Russia, the UK, France, and China—particularly the US—for their continued reliance on nuclear weapons, and emphasized the need to achieve nuclear abolition by empowering civil society, drawing on the successful example of the Mine Ban Treaty.

The next speaker was Rebecca Johnson, Executive Director of the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, a leading NGO in the field of nuclear disarmament based in the UK. In her keynote speech entitled "From Nonproliferation to a World Free of Nuclear Weapons," Johnson stressed that the road to nuclear abolition is not a long way away, noting that if we "track back from achievement of the goal, we are actually only two or three stages away from the summit."

At the second session designed for panelist presentations, Akira Tashiro, Executive Director of the Hiroshima Peace Media Center, Chugoku Shimbun, presented a report entitled "Eyeing Nuclear Weapons Abolition: Voices of the World and the Role of Japan" in which he summarized the result of a survey on nuclear weapons, composed of 40 questions, conducted on the newspaper's website from May to June. A total of 210 individuals and organizations from 18 countries responded to the survey, and more than 80% of both domestic and overseas respondents said "yes" to the question "Do you believe that nuclear weapons should be abolished?", although it is possible that the result may be statistically biased. To the question "Do you believe that nuclear weapons abolition is possible?", 84% of the overseas respondents said "yes" whereas only 54% of the Japanese answered positively, suggesting that Japanese are more pessimistic in their views.

Next, Akira Kawasaki, Executive Committee Member of Peace Boat, presented a report entitled "Article 9 and Nuclear Weapons Abolition: Role of Japanese Citizens." Kawasaki pointed out that Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution embodied what we have learned from the experience of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, battle in Okinawa, and our remorse for aggression in Asia. Kawasaki added that Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution is linked to Article 26 of the UN Charter which provides "the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources" and can become a contribution towards peace in contemporary international society.

Steven L. Leeper, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace

Culture Foundation, gave a report on "Mayors for Peace and the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol" in which he introduced the plan of the Foundation to implement 101 atomic bomb exhibitions in the US in 2007 and 2008, and the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, announced by the Mayors for Peace in April 2008, that outlines the process towards nuclear abolition. So far, the membership of Mayors for Peace has increased to 2,368 cities in 131 countries, and they are working for nuclear abolition by collecting signatures to show support for the Protocol.

The first half of the third session was for discussions by all the speakers and panelists. On the first topic, "the road to nuclear abolition," Kawasaki asserted that the Japanese government should change its position of relying on the US "nuclear umbrella," while Johnson maintained that the reality of nuclear deterrence should be exposed and that nations should not predicate their national security based on weapons of mass destruction. Dhanapala said that nuclear deterrence cannot work against suicide terrorist attacks, emphasizing human security including the environment, human rights and development.

Regarding the next topic, "the role of governments," Dhanapala proposed that the member states of the NPT decide the time limit for nuclear abolition at the 2010 NPT Review Conference and that they should discuss how to deal with the US for not abiding by the decisions made by the NPT. Johnson pointed out the need for the member states' continued efforts to strengthen the NPT regime, criticizing the UK government for planning the renewal of the Trident missiles and the Japanese government for relying on the US nuclear umbrella. Tashiro demanded that the Japanese government, as a victim state of nuclear weapons, should take the initiative, while Kawasaki insisted that Japanese citizens should watch their government closely so that it does not approve the US-India nuclear agreement. Leeper proposed that the Japanese government, as a close ally of the US, should advise the US to abolish nuclear weapons soon.

In the second half of the third session, youth representatives from Hiroshima and Nagasaki who are engaged in various peace-related activities made presentations. The speakers consisted of one member from the Hiroshima Peace Volunteers, three junior reporters from "Peace Seeds," a peace newspaper produced by Japanese teenagers in Hiroshima that is featured on the pages of *The Chugoku Shimbun*, and a leader of a student volunteer group called "KUSU" at Nagasaki University which distributes seeds of an A-bombed camphor tree as a symbol of peace.

In this symposium some new insights were presented with regard to the role of civil society in nuclear abolition. Firstly, we should not undervalue the power of civil society. It has already been demonstrated in the process of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Cluster Munitions Treaty. Secondly, citizens should not be pessimistic in realizing the goal of nuclear abolition. We need to reverse our way of thinking by, for instance, tracking back from the achievement of the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Regarding the debate on Article 9, we should not start from such an argument as to whether the Constitution was forced upon Japan by the US or not. Rather, we should focus on the commonality between Article 9 and the UN Charter which declares that resources used for armaments must be minimized and make Article 9 function as a peace mechanism in today's world. In this way, the movement to preserve Article 9 can be connected to the nuclear abolition movement. The action of Mayors for Peace to realize nuclear abolition through the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol should seek more support by linking itself to the new ideas mentioned above. Based on the result of the survey which shows that Japanese citizens are more pessimistic about nuclear abolition than their international counterparts, we should start by energizing the activities of civil society towards the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

Mizumoto is associate professor at HPI

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Energizing Global Civil Society for Nuclear Disarmament

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

Civil society in the post-Cold War situation has become so influential that it has been described as the “other superpower.” Organized efforts by civil society against nuclear proliferation started in the 1950s in the UK and Europe. The Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963 was one of the results of these efforts. There was a revival of the anti-nuclear movement in the early 1980s when both the US and the Soviet Union deployed intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which finally led the two superpowers to reduce their nuclear arsenals and to sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty in 1987.

Following the end of the Cold War, we are facing more diverse security challenges. World military spending in 2007 totaled \$1,399 billion, with a 45% increase since 1998, which corresponded to \$202 per person in the world. While little progress has been made with regard to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), the number of nuclear weapon states has increased to eight where a total of 25,000 nuclear warheads are maintained. A nuclear war between two countries, such as India and Pakistan, using 50 Hiroshima-sized nuclear bombs, could produce climate change unprecedented in human history. A nuclear war between the US and Russia would lead to a nuclear winter threatening global food supply. In addition to the spread of nuclear weapons at the state level, proliferation to non-state actors and terrorist organizations must be detected and deterred.

However, nuclear states have been ignoring the 13 steps on nuclear disarmament adopted by the 2000 NPT Review Conference, such as entry into force of the CTBT and conclusion of FMCT. The US-Russian Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty of 2002 is silent on verification of reduction of nuclear weapons. The ongoing negotiations on the US-India bilateral nuclear agreement would grant approval to India’s nuclear status. Major nuclear powers, the US, Russia, the UK, France, and China, are still maintaining the modernization of nuclear arsenals at the center of their national security. In particular, the US alone accounted for 45% of the world total military spending in 2007, and its extension of missile defense in Europe has created tensions between Russia and the US. A change in the US nuclear policy after the impending US Presidential election, renewed US leadership in nuclear disarmament, and cooperation of the world community towards it are vital in reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons.

It is time that global civil society coordinated efforts to fight nuclear dangers. Civil society and NGOs played an important role in the making of the Mine Ban Treaty in 1997, in the conclusion of the draft of a Cluster Munitions Treaty in May this year and in seeking the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the legal status of nuclear weapons in 1996. Civil society and NGOs, by serving as bridges to link governments with people, are more essential than ever for promotion of multilateral cooperation across national borders.



From Nonproliferation to a World Free of Nuclear Weapons

Rebecca Johnson, Executive Director of the Acronym Institute

In this presentation, I will introduce a view that our goal of achieving nuclear abolition is not a long way away. If we apply the strategic tool of reverse engineering to track back from the goal, we are actually only two or three stages away from the summit.

In achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, we need to make sure that the world becomes a safer place. For that goal, there will have to be multinational negotiations on a Nuclear Weapon Convention (NWC) that will codify the prohibition of acquisition and use of nuclear weapons and the safe and secure elimination of the existing arsenals. Civil society scientists, lawyers and practitioners developed the Model Nuclear Weapon Convention some years ago, and updated and republished it last year. The Model Convention formed an important part of the new International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN).

What prevents the nuclear genie from being put back into its bottle is the high value still accorded to nuclear weapons by the nuclear states. To this point, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission comprising 14 representatives from key countries employed in its report in 2006 the concept of “outlawing” nuclear weapons.

In building on the disarmament for security theme, we must make sure that deterrence theory is not proved right. Besides, we need to reduce reliance on other weapons and move defense responses away from military-dependent national security. The human security paradigm, that recognizes the core

threats to human existence and civilization, is already beginning to supplant the national security paradigm of competing states. For the threats posed by climate changes, global poverty, shortages of food and water, trans-boundary crime, terrorism and drug trafficking, military measures cannot deliver successful solutions.

We need pre-negotiation stepping stones to initiate multilateral negotiations on an NWC. A terrible shock, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, and a major political shift, for example, renunciation of nuclear weapons by major nuclear states, might be the most common types. If the UK government renounces the renewal of Trident missiles, it could provide a big influence. Four former US leaders including Henry Kissinger called for the US to take the lead in reducing nuclear arsenals. Another effective way is to make the use of nuclear weapons a crime against humanity. It could be effective if the non-nuclear weapon states including Japan take the lead by making unilateral declarations, or put forward a resolution at the UN to declare and treat the use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity. International campaigns such as the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol could also apply pressure on the key states to get to the negotiation table.

If we could reach the pre-negotiation phase, we are actually only two or three stages away from the negotiations on an NWC and we could completely abolish nuclear weapons by the year 2020. For this goal, we need the full and engaged work of civil society—active experts, expert activists, and governments in between.



Eyeing Nuclear Weapons Abolition: Voices of the World and the Role of Japan

Akira Tashiro, Executive Director, Hiroshima Peace Media Center / Senior Staff Writer, Chugoku Shimibun

The Hiroshima Peace Media Center conducted a survey on nuclear weapons through our website from May to June this year and a total of 210 individuals and organizations from 18 countries responded. I would like to highlight the results today.

Regarding the question “Do you believe that nuclear weapons should be abolished?”, 83% of the Japanese respondents and 86% of the overseas respondents answered “yes.” However, to the question “Do you believe that nuclear weapons abolition is possible?”, 54% of the Japanese respondents said “yes” whereas 84% of the overseas respondents said “yes.” To the question “Was nuclear deterrence effective during the Cold War?”, 45% of the Japanese respondents said “it was effective” whereas only 27% of the overseas respondents agreed. In spite of the atomic bombing experience, Japanese people seem more pessimistic and were more accepting of nuclear deterrence. As to the question on the effectiveness of nuclear deterrence after the Cold War, 64% of the Japanese respondents and 71% of the overseas respondents said it has become “ineffective,” which illustrates the high sense of alarm regarding nuclear proliferation both in Japan and abroad.

With regard to the evaluation of the Japanese government’s efforts to

abolish nuclear weapons, 79% of the Japanese respondents said it was “ineffective.” Among the overseas respondents, 34% called it “ineffective” and 40% said they “don’t know.” These answers reflect the Japanese government’s passive stance towards nuclear abolition. Many respondents pointed out the contradiction of the Japanese government between advocating nuclear abolition and reliance on a nuclear umbrella. Also, the huge stockpile of plutonium in Japan and the remarks by some Japanese politicians to justify Japan’s possession of nuclear weapons caused suspicions among some overseas respondents. We should take initiative towards nuclear abolition from Hiroshima and Nagasaki including the establishment of security policies which are not dependent upon a nuclear umbrella.





Article 9 and Nuclear Weapons Abolition: Role of Japanese Citizens

Akira Kawasaki, Executive Committee Member of Peace Boat

We have started an initiative to utilize Article 9 of Japan's Constitution on a global scale. At the "Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War" which we organized in May this year at Makuhari, Japan, more than 20,000 people attended. Similar events were held in four cities in Japan and over 30,000 people participated. At the Conference, we realized that Article 9 can function as an international peace mechanism. Renunciation of war, an idea based on Article 9, has already been adopted in the final document of the Hague Appeal for Peace in 1999 and the UN conference on "Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict" (GPPAC) in 2005.

Behind Article 9 are lessons we have learned from the experience of atomic

bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, battle in Okinawa, and repentance for Japan's aggression in Asia, and Japanese society has held on to this for 60 years. People in the world have started to recognize that the justification of Article 9 is what we need in the 21st century.

At the Conference, we focused on three points: (1) conflict prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes, (2) diversion of resources from military to human development, and (3) promoting human rights to live in peace. Article 26 of the UN Charter specifies that resources to be spent for armament should be minimized. The "war on terror" sheds light on the importance of the rights of human beings, including soldiers, to live in peace. These concepts have commonality with Article 9. We want to retain actions believing that the experience of Hiroshima is linked to a global standard of peace.



Mayors for Peace and the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol

Steven Leeper, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

The Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation is implementing a total of 101 atomic bombing exhibitions in the US in 2007 and 2008, and I have spent a few months in the US with *hibakusha* (atomic survivors) to make speeches at the exhibitions. At those venues I have introduced the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol, which Mayor Tadatoshi Akiba announced in April this year as the president of "Mayors for Peace." Many US citizens were glad to learn of it and eager to help promote it.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol specifies that all nuclear weapon states should make a good faith effort to complete the elimination of all nuclear weapons by 2020. We are offering the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol for

adoption at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, hoping that 150 or 170 nations will express formal support for it before or during the Conference.

After the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Mayors for Peace intends to hold a conference on the "Grand Opening of the Decisive Decade," which refers to the Decade of Disarmament designated by the UN. Mayors for Peace today has 2,368 member cities in 131 countries and is adding one or two new members every day. One of its actions is the "Cities Are Not Targets" (CANT) project, which is a call to ban the victimization of innocent children and noncombatants through the use of violent force in cities.

The fate of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol is the fate of the human race itself. Tens of millions of signatures supporting it would be very influential. We will fight as hard as we can for this protocol.

Visions of Future Leaders: Presentations by Young Citizens

My Thoughts as a Peace Volunteer

Maki Nakamoto, Member of Hiroshima Peace Volunteers



Hiroshima Peace Volunteers is a group of volunteer citizens recruited and trained by the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. Their work is to guide and convey the reality of the atomic bombing experience to the visitors of the Museum and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. Currently 224 volunteers are registered, of which 38 members are atomic bomb survivors. According to a survey by the City of Hiroshima, 55.7% of the respondents answered that "maintaining the atomic bombing experience and its memory" is an important project of peace, and the aim of Hiroshima Peace Volunteers is to work towards it.

My decision to join the Peace Volunteers was largely due to my grandmother, who is an atomic bomb survivor. She was A-bombed at the age of 20, but she never wanted to talk about her experience, saying that "it cannot be understood except by those who experienced it." I applied for the Peace Volunteers, hoping to convey the importance of peace and life to younger generations while my grandmother is still alive. I would like to act for peace by doing what I can, however small it may be.

Spreading the Seeds of KUSU

Michiaki Yamabe,

Student Leader of "KUSU," a volunteer circle for peace and environment, at Nagasaki University



At 11:02 a.m. on August 9, 1945, the city of Nagasaki with its prosperity built from exoticism since the Edo period became ashes in one second caused by the explosion of an atomic bomb. Although it was said that there would be no shoots of grasses and trees for 75 years, the big tree of camphor which was 600 years old, standing 800 meters from the hypocenter, had new sprouts two years later and now is covered with many green leaves. Our activity is to cultivate seedlings of the camphor tree from the seeds and send them to many places in Japan including schools and citizens groups. We sometimes visit schools with the seedlings to convey our wish for nuclear abolition. In September last year we went to an elementary school in Hyogo Prefecture, gave a speech on the atomic bombing in Nagasaki and were given a letter of appreciation from the school. In order to convey that nuclear weapons are dangerous weapons that threaten the environment, we will keep up our activities of sending seedlings of the atomic-survived camphor tree to many places in Japan and appeal for nuclear abolition.

Hiroshima and the Atomic Bomb through the Eyes of Junior Writers

Masahiro Mikoshi, Rikako Okada, and Aya Tsuchie, Junior Writers of "Peace Seeds"



"Peace Seeds" is a peace newspaper produced by Japanese teenagers in Hiroshima, featured on the pages of *The Chugoku Shimbun*, and involves 22 junior writers from sixth-year elementary school children to third-year high school students. So far, a total of 34 issues have been published from January 2007 to July 2008. For the 30th issue, we wrote an

article by conducting e-mail interviews with all the Lower House Speakers of the G8 countries who are coming to the Summit of Lower House Speakers in Hiroshima in September, and we have received replies from all of them except Russia. (Okada)

In the fourth issue we carried out a survey on peace for both Japanese citizens and foreigners. Of the foreign respondents, 60% answered that "my recognition of peace has been strengthened after coming to Hiroshima," and this has reconfirmed for me the power of my hometown. (Tsuchie)

I had an image that "peace in Hiroshima means the issue of the atomic bomb," but I now recognize that peace is a more diverse concept including such issues as refugees, environmental problems, or bullying at schools that should be solved. I would like to continue covering wider issues of peace, with future-oriented thinking. (Mikoshi)

Q & A

Q1 What role can women play?

Johnson: Peace movements need cooperation between peace organizations and governments, and women's voices are needed to produce such cooperation. At the same time, women should be more confident and speak out. The non-violence of feminism is not passive, it's positive non-violence.

Q2 What are the responsibilities of private companies?

Kawasaki: A great deal of money is spent, not for the purpose of defense needs, but for the interests of large military industries, thus the development and deployment of missile defense, for example, is promoted. We must create a mechanism to control the military-related projects of private business if we really want to make our country a truly peaceful nation.

Q3 What are the challenges for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol?

Leeper: To get the support of all the people engaged in the anti-nuclear movement, and to implement a major campaign to make the name "Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol" known world-wide.

Q4 What is your opinion regarding the US-India nuclear agreement?

Dhanapala: The agreement erodes the spirit of the NPT, has a negative impact on the UN resolution to impose sanctions on India which conducted nuclear tests in 1998, and becomes a major obstacle to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

Q5 What do you think about the contradiction involved in being under a nuclear umbrella while appealing for nuclear abolition?

Tashiro: Japanese citizens should, not out of a nationalism but from a global citizen's point of view, change the thinking of Japanese politicians and make Japan take a leadership role that is appropriate for an A-bombed nation. For this purpose, individual citizens should highlight the dangers of nuclear war with courage and awareness.

Speeches, Reports, Presentations and Q&A: Summarized by Kazumi Mizumoto

Saburo Yamashita, Head of Hiroshima Prefecture Council of Social Welfare The Former Mayor of Hatsukaichi on Peace and Iwakuni

By **Motofumi Asai**

Interviewed on August 13, 2008



Saburo Yamashita

1. A-bomb experiences and unswerving commitment to peace

I was A-bombed at Minami-Kan'on-cho's Hiroshima Machinery Works of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, around 3 to 3.5 kilometers from ground zero, where I had been mobilized as a fourth year student of a junior high school under the pre-war education system. It was my daily practice to leave home in Hatsukaichi at 5:30 a.m., take a tram (on the Miyajima line) for Koi, then walk for about 50-60 minutes to the factory. Beginning each day at 7:30 a.m., more than 1,000 mobilized students were engaged in labor together with around the same number of drafted Korean workers who had been forced to come and work in Japan. On the morning of August 6, 1945, I was lifting products while operating a ceiling crane at a can-manufacturing factory. All of a sudden the electricity went out and the crane stopped running. Instantly there was a dazzling flash of light tens of times stronger than a bolt of lightning. When a deafening boom sounded, I immediately thought that the nearby transformer substation had been bombed. In a panic, I climbed down an iron pole from the tall ceiling and rushed to an air-raid shelter.

There were relatively few wounded people among the workers in the factory. However, I found hell on earth when I headed out of the factory towards my home at a little after 10 a.m., following an order which instructed us either to return home or to evacuate as "Hiroshima City has become a blazing inferno caused by a new kind of bomb." A crowd of people were hovering around, almost all of them naked with scorched skin hanging off. Staring at hundreds, thousands of sufferers in blank bewilderment, I was unable to do anything. I somehow managed to get myself back home to Hatsukaichi on foot.

Having been A-bombed in this way, I narrowly escaped death. As a human being, I came to realize that I must commit myself to work for peace. As early as April 1954, I made the following remarks at the first Hiroshima Convention of the Youth Oratorical Contest, which still represent my unswerving view of peace:

The Japanese people, through acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, repented of the fact that a militarist Japan committed the crime of resorting to war against humanity resulting in calamity and misfortune, and then took the lead in international society by adopting a new constitution which avows total renunciation of war and strives for universal, eternal peace. Thus Japan committed itself to the Constitution which is both a national ideal and a credit to the world. The reason why Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration was not merely because we were defeated militarily, but also because we were convinced that war is an atrocity and is the most destructive force against humanity's peace and happiness. The reason why the Constitution avowedly renounced war is exactly because it is an evil and international crime. We, the Japanese nation, swore to the world that as the last paragraph of the preamble to the Constitution states, "We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplishing these high ideals and purposes with all our resources."

My political life has lasted for 52 years. I spent the first 36 years, or 10 terms altogether, serving as a member of various councils: I first became a member of the village council of the former Miyauchi-mura, Saeki County, when I was 25 years old, and subsequently became a member of the Hatsukaichi Town and then City Councils. After that, I spent 16 years or four terms as the Mayor of Hatsukaichi from 1991, during which time I have devoted myself consistently to running a

peace-related administration. Before elaborating on this peace administration, however, I would like to state briefly that I have also worked towards improving public welfare while I was the mayor. The city was the first in Hiroshima Prefecture to introduce a welfare-specific bus transportation system in 2001. It also took the lead among other cities and towns in the Prefecture in providing free medical services for pre-school children. I, as the mayor, regarded it as most important to respond to citizens' requests as sincerely as possible, which I believe was why I won their warm support.

In running the peace-related administration, I feel most proud of having exercised a central role in organizing the National Council of Japan's Nuclear-Free Declaration for Local Authorities in August 1984. The Council was established in Fuchu Town, Hiroshima Prefecture, and the then mayor of the town, Mr. Kihei Yamada, became the first president. Its website states:

The important mission of local authorities is to defend the lives and livelihoods of individual residents from the crisis of human annihilation caused by nuclear war and to contribute towards the realization of worldwide lasting peace for the present and future generations. The member cities will make efforts, in cooperation with each other, to appeal to and expand the circle of local authorities around the world for the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of permanent peace until the day a nuclear-free world is realized.

In this regard, the Council is organized by 243 local authorities as of August 1, 2008, and strives for the realization of its mission through various peace activities such as plenary meetings and training sessions. Since April 2004 when the late mayor of Nagasaki, Mr. Iccho Ito, became the president, I became involved in the management of the council as vice-president, and attended the NPT Review Conference in 2005, where I spoke about my A-bomb experience. This generated a very powerful reaction.

As a person who has been involved in the administration of peace movements for many years, I cannot help but have serious concerns about the movements' present and future developments. In Japan an ideological prejudice exists where the peace movement is seen as leftist and peace is seen as Communism; this has hampered our efforts to become a genuine peace-oriented movement. Therefore, in order for the movement to develop on a national scale, nationwide understanding and support is indispensable since locally-based efforts, such as my own, have their limits.

Regarding Hiroshima, I think that the so-called "corrective guidance" issued by the Education Ministry in 1998 has exerted a perverse influence on peace movements. Although the alleged main purpose of the guidance was to apply pressure to anti-discrimination education here, its influence has effectively extended to peace education as well.

Nevertheless, I personally believe that peace-related reporting by the mass media has had much to do with the endurance of peace movements in Hiroshima. We cannot take lightly the importance of the increase in peace-related media reports as the anniversary of August 6th nears each year. In other words, if the mass media did not report as much as it actually presently does, peace movements would have exerted a much more limited influence.

2. Relocation issue of American military base in Iwakuni

One of the major issues that I forcefully tackled as the Mayor of Hatsukaichi was the problem surrounding the relocation of the American military base in Iwakuni. The crux of the problem relates to the noise

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Iranian Ambassador's Visit to the HPI

By Motofumi Asai

Iran's Ambassador to Japan, H.E. Dr. Seyed Abbas Araghchi, visited Hiroshima on May 21 as his first destination outside Tokyo since assuming his post, and spent the whole morning at the HPI in discussion with me. The crux of his polite remarks was to emphasize the fact that Iran has no intention at all of developing nuclear weapons and that its exclusive intention is nothing but the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, following in the footsteps of Japan, which is the most advanced and developed country in this field.

The Ambassador emphatically stated that, in order to understand clearly why Iran has chosen the path of developing peaceful nuclear energy, it is necessary to look at the relevant history. According to his account, Western countries, having formerly been very supportive of Iran's nuclear development, suddenly reversed their positions following the Iranian Revolution of 1978. Subsequently, the Iranian people could not help but become distrustful, and therefore decided to go ahead with a self-reliant plan for nuclear energy development in the early 1980s.

The Ambassador emphasized that Iran is only exercising its legitimate rights under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):

We are learning from Japan. Japan is a good example in that it has developed advanced technology on its own to utilize nuclear energy peacefully. Iran will never turn to develop nuclear weapons. We have the experience of hundreds of thousands of our people being victimized by chemical weapons which Western countries supplied to Saddam Hussein during the Iran-Iraq War. With such a history behind us, we can never embark on the development of nuclear weapons. It is suicidal to have nuclear deterrence. Nuclear

weapons cannot be useful for anyone.

When I raised the question of North Korea's nuclear intentions, the Ambassador was quick to state:

Iran cannot be compared with North Korea. Iran has certain influence as a regional power. It also has abundant oil and natural gas resources. The geopolitical conditions are also quite different. Iran does not seek self-isolation. Supposing Iran went nuclear, other Middle Eastern countries would follow suit, inevitably inviting a nuclear arms race in the region.



Ambassador Araghchi

I was deeply impressed by his candid remarks.

The Ambassador repeatedly emphasized that while Iran is only following the path that Japan has pursued, the American approach is nothing but a total double standard when it resorts to brutal, suppressive measures against Iran, and that Iran will never succumb to such responses. Whatever his subjective intentions might be, the Ambassador's remarks forced me to ponder the following question: Has Japan really been a good example of the peaceful use of nuclear energy? In other words, does Japan really deserve international trust with regard to its nuclear policy? I ended my conversation with the Iranian Ambassador thinking that the Iranian nuclear issue is nothing but a reflection of our own problem.

Asai is president at HPI



(From Page 4)

caused by the taking off and landing of carrier-based aircraft resulting from the transfer of such flights to Iwakuni from Atsugi, where the residents had resorted to legal means to stop the noise. If the relocation were to materialize, it is crystal clear that the life of Iwakuni's citizens would be seriously affected. There were three important reasons that I could not turn a blind eye to this issue: the possibility of further damage to the World Heritage site at Miyajima, the image of Hiroshima as an international city of peace, and my support for the then Iwakuni Mayor Mr. Katsusuke Ihara, who was firmly opposed to the relocation.

The first action I took was to organize the Alliance for Implementation of Opposition to the NLP Relocation Plan at the Iwakuni Base on July 19, 2005, composed of 10 members: the heads and speakers of the three cities and two towns from the western part of Hiroshima Prefecture (Hatsukaichi, Ohtake, Etajima, Ohno and Miyajima) which would be seriously affected by the relocation. I willingly accepted the position of president of this alliance. Its original purpose was to initiate an organized movement in close cooperation with the relevant bodies in Yamaguchi Prefecture. However, considering it necessary to involve the whole of Hiroshima Prefecture in the movement, I took the initiative in August of the same year to organize the Liaison Conference of Hiroshima Prefecture to Oppose the Reinforcement Plan of the Iwakuni Base. This was composed of not only the above-mentioned cities and towns, as well as the cities of Hiroshima and Miyoshi (the latter being affected by American fighter plane flight exercises carried out at low altitude), but also such partners as the

Hiroshima branch of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (JTUC) and the Meeting of Residents of the Western Part of Hiroshima Prefecture to Oppose the Enlargement and Reinforcement of the Iwakuni Base.

The Liaison Conference has been active ever since. On March 21, 2006, we adopted a resolution to demand revocation of the relocation plan for US carrier-based aircraft. In May of the same year, I made a visit to the Iwakuni Mayor, Mr. Ihara, on which occasion I stated our intention to maintain coordination across prefectural borders and to demand that the central government withdraw the reinforcement plan. Mr. Ihara responded by pointing out that this issue will affect the whole of Hiroshima Bay and so we promised mutual cooperation. On July 15, 2006, we also held a symposium at the cultural hall of Hatsukaichi to discuss the reinforcement of the Iwakuni Base at which the Mayor of Ohtake, Mr. Yoshiro Iriyama who had been elected in May of that year, read aloud a draft of an urgent appeal which was then adopted unanimously.

The future prospects for this issue are uncertain, considering such factors as changes in the city of Ohtake's policy in favor of the relocation plan, the defeat of Mr. Ihara in the recent election for the Iwakuni Mayor and my own retirement from the city of Hatsukaichi's administration. Although I understand that Mr. Ihara is determined to make a political comeback, the outcome of the next election there will be largely influenced by the dominant political tide at the time. I myself will continue my long-sustained fight in the role of a citizen.

Asai is president at HPI

Confronting the A-Bomb Experiences: What the *Genbaku no E* (Paintings/Drawings of A-Bombing) Convey

This was the ninth in the Public Lecture Series which started seven years ago in fiscal 2002. The series was initially an annual event consisting of around 10 lectures, but it has been held semi-annually (once each semester) since fiscal 2006, with five lectures per series, a format that continues up until the present. The most recent five-part lecture series entitled "Confronting the A-Bomb Experiences: What the *Genbaku no E* (paintings and drawings of the atomic bombing) Convey," was held from June 6 to July 4, 2008, at the Hiroshima City Plaza for Town Development through Citizen Exchange.

It has been 63 years since the first atomic bomb in history exploded over Hiroshima City, instantly taking the lives of countless citizens. During the Peace Memorial Ceremony held on August 6, 2008, two new register books containing the names of fallen atomic bomb victims were added to the Cenotaph for the A-bomb Victims, bringing the total number of A-bomb victims to 258,310. The average age of A-bomb survivors is now over 75 and recent surveys plainly show that, as with the *hibakusha*'s age, memories of the A-bomb are fading, even in Hiroshima.

A-bomb experiences are multifaceted and complex, hardly conforming to a single standard image. The total extent of A-bomb damage—exactly what happened beneath the mushroom cloud and how that continues to affect each *hibakusha*—is still far from self-evident. The program for this lecture series was formulated in the hope that it might encourage a deeper understanding of the terror of nuclear warfare by confronting the complexity and horror of A-bomb experiences. The lectures introduced material related to A-bomb experiences and examined how such material has been handed down, with a focus on the emotional wounds suffered by *hibakusha*, an issue which has long been neglected in discussions about A-bomb damage. Experiences of Holocaust survivors who faced the horror of genocide were also discussed from a point of view of international comparison.

The lecture series was attended by some 140 participants, well beyond the intended capacity, and the popularity of the lectures reflected strong civic interest in A-bomb issues and the search for ways to convey Hiroshima's message. According to the participant survey conducted following the fifth lecture, in response to the question "Has your understanding of peace issue improved?", 49% answered "very much" and 36% answered "to some degree." This reveals that in total 85% of the respondents improved their understanding.

June 6, 2008

"The A-Bomb Experiences: Their Meaning and Legacy" Kazumi Mizumoto, Associate Professor at HPI

Prof. Mizumoto's lecture opened with an attempt to clearly define the meaning of the A-bomb experiences. He then examined the history and nature of communication of the A-bomb experiences from various angles, including peace movements, firsthand written accounts, literature, music, and the Peace Declarations made by the successive Hiroshima Mayors. Prof. Mizumoto, who sees the A-bomb experiences as "firsthand, wartime experiences of the danger of nuclear weapons," cited four components of the "danger of nuclear weapons": 1) indiscriminate mass murder of noncombatants as evidenced by the overwhelming death rate; 2) the unique nature of their destructive force, where heat, blast and radiation are emitted simultaneously; 3) medical consequences, where gene mutations are caused by radiation; and 4) psychological consequences, where survivors are traumatized for many decades. He argued that the role of the A-bombed cities and the future generations is to continue probing into the hazards of atomic and nuclear weapons, and to disseminate findings globally using multiple means, while at the same time paying attention to and caring about the many tragic incidents experienced in other parts of the world.

June 15, 2008

"Looking at the Emotional Wounds of the *Hibakusha*: A Psychiatrist's View" Masao Nakazawa, Psychiatrist, Yoyogi Hospital

Emotional wounds suffered by *hibakusha* was the lecture topic of Dr. Nakazawa, the author of *Hibakusha no kokoro no kizu wo otte* (Iwanami Shoten, 2007). According to Dr. Nakazawa, trauma identified in *hibakusha* takes the following forms: 1) lapses in memory and disruptions of temporal sequence; 2) a sense of remorse or guilt (based on the experiences of having had to walk away from someone who was in need of help, for instance); and 3) being "carried back" to "that day" (when one was exposed to the A-bomb), triggered by the slightest cues during everyday life. Phenomenon 3) shares the same psychological mechanism as that of flashbacks in PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder), but is distinct in the sense that the "painful experiences" are recalled persistently due to the fact that many *hibakusha* also subsequently suffer aftereffects of radiation such as cancer or leukemia. Dr. Nakazawa suggested "telling others" as a possible remedy and pointed out that an important key for this would be having "places and people conducive to telling." In this year's Peace Declaration, Mayor

Tadatoshi Akiba declared that the City of Hiroshima will initiate a two-year scientific study of the psychological impact of the A-bomb experiences.

June 20, 2008

"In the Wake of an Unprecedented Atrocity: The Holocaust Experiences, Restitution and the Emotional Issues of Survivors" Hiromi Igari, Ph.D. Candidate, The University of Tokyo Graduate School

The Holocaust refers to the genocide of the Jewish people by the German Nazi regime which resulted in approximately six million deaths. In the concentration camps the Jewish people experienced a desperate state of confinement, with no prospect for release, under forced, pointless labor, where they were treated as "beings unworthy of living." What is less known in relation to this is that an extremely harsh life awaited those who managed to return alive from the camps as they were frequently subjected to wrongful prejudice that they, having been interned, must have been "criminals." Many Holocaust survivors faced the dilemma of yearning to share their experiences on the one hand and being unable to verbalize it on the other because of the sheer extent of the atrocities they experienced. In other words, they wanted to tell what had happened to them but were unable to. Survivors' memoirs often reveal remorse over having survived without, for instance, having done enough to save others. However, the emotional scars of Holocaust survivors took a long time to be recognized. Ms. Igari pointed out that when the postwar (West) German government began to provide compensation to victims of the Nazis based on the 1956 Federal Indemnification Law (known as BEG), the survivors' emotional wounds did not receive sufficient consideration in settling compensation claims.

June 27, 2008

"The Collection, Storage and Display of *Genbaku no E* and Material Related to the Atomic Bombing" Shoji Oseto, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

The lecture gave an outline of the history and layout of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum which opened in 1955 and is housed in a building complex designed by Kenzo Tange. This was followed by an overview of the museum's holdings. Mr. Oseto explained that as of the end of March 2008, the museum's collection contained 19,000 articles and items of material related to the atomic bombing and its victims. According to Mr. Oseto, the museum also holds a collection of approximately 3,600 "*Genbaku no E*" created by *hibakusha*. The pictures were collected as a result of calls for submissions made during 1974 and 1975, and again in 2002. (1,246 works were included in an illustrated book published by Iwanami Shoten in 2007, under the title *Zuroku Genbaku no E—Hiroshima wo tsutaeru*.) The lecture introduced the audience to the museum's permanent and special exhibitions, A-bomb exhibitions held overseas, and also gave a detailed explanation of how resources such as the peace database are utilized and how material is stored and conserved. Mr. Oseto's lecture provided a valuable opportunity to learn about the daily workings of the Peace Memorial Museum which carries the mission of communicating the A-bomb experiences to the world.

July 4, 2008

"An Intimate Look at the *Genbaku no E*: Contemplating the Thoughts They Contain" Akiko Naono, Associate Professor, Kyushu University Graduate School

There is an enormous accumulation of testimonies and records of A-bomb experiences in the public record, but according to Dr. Naono, the majority of *hibakusha* have never spoken about their experiences. Reasons for their silence include social prejudice and discrimination against *hibakusha*, and a sense of guilt about having survived. A feeling that what was experienced "that day" was so overwhelming and harrowing that it defied verbalization and a sense of resignation that no one would ever believe their stories also made *hibakusha* reticent. Dr. Naono compiled a book entitled *Genbaku no E to deau* (Iwanami Shoten, 2004) which is based on interviews conducted with 50 *Genbaku no E* authors. Introducing several examples of *Genbaku no E* along with their authors' thoughts, Dr. Naono detailed how memories of the atomic bombing have existed, and emphasized the importance of having a sympathetic listener to whom *hibakusha* can entrust what they feel deep down. In connection with Dr. Naono's lecture, it is worth noting that in recent years there have been attempts by the younger generation to inherit and pass on the A-bomb experiences. These include programs at Hiroshima City University's Faculty of Art and Hiroshima Municipal Motomachi Senior High School's Course of Creative Expression in which students create artworks of A-bomb experiences based on interviews conducted with *hibakusha*, as well as portraying *hibakusha* themselves.

By Hitoshi Nagai, assistant professor at HPI

Title: Film as a Tool to Transmit the Story of Survival: *The Last Atomic Bomb*

Date: May 14, 2008

Speaker: Dr. Kathleen Sullivan,
Disarmament Educator and
Anti-nuclear Specialist



Kathleen Sullivan, Ph.D., is a disarmament educator and nuclear abolition activist. She is currently an education consultant to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, writing lesson plans about disarmament for the UN's Cyberschoolbus website (see www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/dnp/). For six years she worked with young people as a peace educator in New York City public high schools. Dr. Sullivan produced the film *The Last Atomic Bomb* with veteran documentary filmmaker Robert Richter. After the screening of *The Last Atomic Bomb*, she spoke about the importance of disarmament education and how the story of the *hibakusha* is a narrative of inspiration and action for a nuclear free world.

The Last Atomic Bomb was released in 2005, 60 years after the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Using footage from the US Strategic Bombing Survey which filmed medical scenes of *hibakusha*, the documentary follows Ms. Sakue Shimohira, a *hibakusha* from Nagasaki, who traveled to the United States, the United Kingdom, and France with university students from Hiroshima and Nagasaki to deliver a letter which demanded the abolition of nuclear weapons to the governments of these nuclear powers.

Dr. Sullivan emphasized the power of film as a medium of communication:

Film and photography have the power to make us witnesses to the past in real time. Using film in the classroom can accomplish many extraordinary things. Facts are given color and greater meaning. Emotions are brought to the fore. Visual language is imprinted on everyday experience. Lives can be transformed through exposure to an image.

She further explained:

The Last Atomic Bomb bears witness to the terror of Nagasaki in 1945. It portrays today's nuclear proliferation, seen through the tragic yet inspirational life of the *hibakusha*, the survivors of the atomic bomb. The feature documentary interweaves the *hibakusha* narrative with the US decision to use the bomb, censorship, discrimination against survivors, and college students who are determined to make sure their story is never forgotten.

The film also shows the faces of high school students who see footage of tragic scenes of *hibakusha* and hear the testimony of one *hibakusha* (Ms. Shimohira) for the first time. The students were clearly moved by both the film and the testimony. One can be sure that this scene will recur among people who will watch *The Last Atomic Bomb* in the future.

Many young citizens participated in the HPI forum and actively discussed various issues with Dr. Sullivan. She is devoting considerable energy to pass on the message of the inhumanity of war and nuclear weapons by appealing both to people's intelligence and emotion, irrespective of generation and nationality. I think that all the participants could sense her gentle power through the activity of challenging the arrogant nuclear powers.

By Hiroko Takahashi, assistant professor at HPI



Title: Opposition to the Wars in Vietnam and Iraq: Differences in Movement Size, Visibility, and Impact

Date: July 16, 2008

Speaker: Professor Paul Joseph,
Professor of Tufts University, US,
Chair of Sociology / Anthropology
Department



Many journalists and academics have focused on the differences between mass mobilization in the United States against the Vietnam War and the current military occupation of Iraq. Most of these commentaries have contrasted the *presumed* effectiveness of the Vietnam era opposition with the relative lack of influence of the movement that tried first to stop Operation Iraqi Freedom and later to force the Pentagon to withdraw from Iraq. In this Research Forum, Professor Joseph offered a systematic comparison of the two movements, focusing on similarities as well as differences, analyzing a number of important factors. The following are some of the factors elaborated upon by Professor Joseph.

- * In broad terms, the public is just as opposed to the Iraq War (i.e. they believe it was a mistake to start with and decry the President's handling of the conflict) as they were to the Vietnam War. The public effectively voted to end the war in Iraq in the 2006 congressional election.
- * Draft then, no draft now; the social contract in the US no longer contains the expectation that the public as a whole will be asked to fight.
- * It was possible during the Vietnam War era for the peace movement to argue that the other side were the "good guys": this is impossible now since the National Liberation Front and al Qaida are not the same; the Vietnam antiwar movement could meet with the Vietnamese in Paris and elsewhere in good faith. This would be impossible to consider now.
- * Synergy with other visible movements during the 1960s, including civil rights, black power, the student movement, and the women's and environmental movements. The sense of hope and effectiveness of social movement opposition is weaker now, with the possible exception of opposition to market-driven globalization.
- * The year 1968 represented an international political and cultural crisis which carried significant emotional and political weight. Vietnam stood at the core of that crisis and forced people around the world to respond.
- * Media differences are also important: not only the shift from the more explicit battle-ground feel of the "living-room war" during Vietnam to the more sanitized presentation of "embedded reporting," but also in the very visibility of antiwar opposition itself. Opposition movement activities, both national and local, were covered very thoroughly during the Vietnam War era but are largely ignored now.
- * 9/11 and the current politics of fear, although a politics of fear did exist during the Cold War.
- * There is a significant cultural difference between the two eras, particularly in the contrast between the high social expectations of the 1960s versus many people's more private pursuits today.

Due to the parallels obtained in contrasting the Japanese antiwar and peace movements of the 1960s with those of today, Professor Joseph received many thought-provoking questions and comments from his audience.

By Yuki Tanaka, professor at HPI

DIARY

July 1, 2008-October 31, 2008

- ◆ **Jul. 10** HPI President Motofumi Asai gives lecture on “Peace and Welfare” at Higashikurume Wakakusa Gakuen, Tokyo.
- ◆ **Jul. 12** Asai gives lecture on “Article 9 and International Society” to Tokyo metropolitan high schools’ Article 9 Association (A9A).
- ◆ **Jun. 26-Jul. 12** Narayanan Ganesan, as member of an international academic team, trains Yangon University lecturers and Myanmar public officials on Southeast Asian international relations and public policy in Yangon, Myanmar.
- ◆ **Jul. 16** Asai participates in 14th Hiroshima Local Liaison Council Meeting of Radiation Effects Research Foundation.
- ◆ **Jul. 18-19** Yuki Tanaka attends workshop for HPI Research Project “A Comprehensive Historical Analysis of Anti-Nuclear and Peace Movements in Hiroshima: 1945-1960” held at HPI.
- ◆ **Jul. 20** Hiroko Takahashi speaks on “Classified Hiroshima and Nagasaki” at Global *Hibakusha* Study Meeting, Tokyo.
- ◆ **Jul. 24** Kazumi Mizumoto gives lecture on “Current World Situation of Nuclear Weapons and Hiroshima” at Hiroshima International University in Higashihiroshima.
- ◆ **Jul. 25** Mizumoto and Takahashi attend 2nd meeting of Basic Planning Committee on Exhibition and Maintenance of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Jul. 26** Mizumoto gives lecture on “How Should We Link the Atomic Bombing Experience with World Peace?” and guides group discussions at meeting of Hiroshima Peace Forum organized by Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation.
- ◆ **Jul. 28** Asai gives lecture on “Domestic/International Situations and Article 9” at Summer Marathon Seminar in Hiroshima. ▽Asai attends Radiation Disease-Related Medical Care Facilities Forum organized by Hiroshima Prefectural Medical Association.
- ◆ **Jul. 29** Mizumoto gives lecture on “Hiroshima and Peace” to journalists, organized by Hiroshima City.
- ◆ **Aug. 2** HPI and Chugoku Shimibun co-sponsor international symposium, “Approaching Nuclear Abolition from Hiroshima,” held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Aug. 4** Tanaka gives lecture entitled “The Criminality of the Atomic Bombing” at HPI to students from American University and Ritsumeikan University. ▽Mizumoto gives lecture on “Hiroshima and Peace” and Mikyoung Kim on “Culturally Embedded Memory: A Comparative Study of Japan’s Hiroshima and Korea’s Kwangju” at Peace Seminar of Hiroshima Jogakuin University and Bowling Green State University, US, held in Hiroshima. ▽Takahashi comments on Bikini Test in 1954 at Global *Hibakusha* Study Meeting held at HPI.
- ◆ **Aug. 5** Asai gives lecture on “Hiroshima as a Vanguard for Peace” at 22nd Metropolitan Senior High School Teachers’ Union Peace Rally organized by Hiroshima Private High School Teachers’ Union. ▽Takahashi speaks on “Hidden *Hibakusha* and Reports on the Atomic Bomb during the Occupation Era” at 2008 Mass Media Information & Culture Union Hiroshima Forum.
- ◆ **Aug. 6** Robert Jacobs presents lecture, “Atomic Bombs in America,” at Peace Seminar of Hiroshima Jogakuin University and Bowling Green State University, US, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Aug. 7** Mizumoto organizes and leads Peace Seminar held at HPI for Komaba Senior High School Attached to Tsukuba University and Hiroshima Jogakuin Senior High School.
- ◆ **Aug. 11-12** Ganesan presents paper, “Malaysia-China Relations,” and Sung Chull Kim presents paper, “North Korea: From Alignment with China to Active Independence,” at workshop “East Asia Facing a Rising China” sponsored by the East Asian Institute, Singapore, and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung held at National University of Singapore.
- ◆ **Aug. 16** Takahashi speaks on “Classified Hiroshima and Nagasaki” at public meeting in Kudamatsu, Yamaguchi.
- ◆ **Aug. 18-19** Mikyoung Kim collects data on North Korean refugees in Seoul, Korea.
- ◆ **Aug. 21** Mizumoto gives lecture entitled “From Hiroshima to Cambodia: Reconstruction from Atomic Bombing and Contribution to Peace Building” at Sophia Asia Center for Research and Human Development in Siem Reap, Cambodia.
- ◆ **Aug. 21-23** Mikyoung Kim presents paper, “Japan’s Hiroshima and Korea’s Kwangju,” at Korean International Political Science Association Annual Meetings in Sokcho, Korea.
- ◆ **Aug. 23** Asai gives lecture on “Looking towards Hiroshima, and Looking from Hiroshima” at 2nd Basic Course organized by Hiroshima Chapter of Japan Congress of Journalists.
- ◆ **Aug. 25** Mikyoung Kim holds meetings with faculty members of Graduate Institute of Peace Studies, Kyunghee University in Seoul, Korea. ▽Takahashi gives lecture on “Regulation on the Report of the Atomic Bomb and Global *Hibakusha*” at JICA overseas student seminar at HPI.
- ◆ **Aug. 28-31** Mikyoung Kim attends and presents paper, “History Textbook Controversies in Northeast Asia,” and serves as panelist on “The Politics of History in East Asia” at American Political Science Annual Meetings in Boston, MA, US.
- ◆ **Sep. 1** Mikyoung Kim holds meetings with Northeast Asia specialists at United States Institute for Peace in Washington, D.C., US. ▽Takahashi speaks on “Civil Defense Program in Japan, US Military Bases and Sexual Violence” at symposium organized by H8 Group at Hiroshima Women Study Institute.
- ◆ **Sep. 2-7** Mikyoung Kim holds meetings at US Department of State, Brookings Institution, and Georgetown University.
- ◆ **Sep. 4** Takahashi speaks on “Connecting Classified Hiroshima and Nagasaki to Bikini” at celebration of foundation of Association of Book Shelves for Peace in Tokyo.
- ◆ **Sep. 5-19** Takahashi conducts research for “War and Peace” project of Graduate University for Advanced Studies at National Archives and University of Wisconsin, US.
- ◆ **Sep. 8** Mikyoung Kim delivers lecture on “Culturally Embedded Memory” at Sigur Center at George Washington University, in Washington, D.C., US.
- ◆ **Sep. 12** Mizumoto gives lecture on “Hiroshima and Peace” to students of Faculty of Law, Hitotsubashi University, at HPI.
- ◆ **Sep. 13** Asai gives lecture entitled “On Disability” at lecture meeting organized by NPO Citizens Forum in Himeji.
- ◆ **Sep. 16** Mizumoto attends 2nd meeting of sub-committee of Basic Planning Committee on Exhibition and Maintenance of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Sep. 20-23** Tanaka participates in European Association of Japanese Studies Conference held in Italy and presents paper entitled “War and Peace as Illustrated by Tezuka Osamu: His Humanism in Story Manga.”
- ◆ **Sep. 21** Akihiro Kawakami gives lecture on “Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan and Local Self-Governance” in symposium organized by Amagasaki Non-Defended Localities Forum (NGO) in Hyogo.
- ◆ **Oct. 2** Asai participates in meeting on “War and Human Rights” at 51st Human Rights Protection Symposium held in Toyama organized by Japan Federation of Bar Associations.
- ◆ **Oct. 2-6** Ganesan hosts international workshop “Bilateralism versus Multilateralism in Southeast Asia” as part of HPI Research Project and presents paper on “Thai-Malaysian Bilateral Relations” in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- ◆ **Oct. 13-25** Tanaka conducts seminars and public lecture for postgraduate students at Birkbeck College, University of London.
- ◆ **Oct. 18** Asai gives lecture on “The Peace Constitution and the Possibility of A9A” at lecture meeting organized by Hatsukaichi A9A, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Oct. 31** Asai gives lecture entitled “On US Strategy and Japan’s Destination” at Autumn Gathering commemorating enforcement of the Constitution organized by the Kyoto Organization for Prevention of Constitutional Amendments. ▽ Jacobs presents paper entitled “Alone in the Flash: *Duck and Cover* and *Atomic Alert*” at Film and History Conference in Chicago, US.

—Visitors to HPI—

- ◆ **Aug. 4** Peter Kuznick, professor at American University; Atsushi Fujioka, professor at Ritsumeikan University, and 30 students.
- ◆ **Aug. 7** Arata Ohno, teacher at Komaba Senior High School Attached to Tsukuba University, with his 9 students and 5 students from Hiroshima Jogakuin Senior High School.
- ◆ **Sep. 12** Nobumasa Akiyama, associate professor at Faculty of Law, Hitotsubashi University, and 6 students.

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