

# HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS

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## From “Inhumanity” to Prohibition and Abolition of Nuclear Weapons International Symposium “Seventy Years After Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Nuclear Abolition and Passing on Atomic Survivors’ Accounts of Atrocities” Kazumi Mizumoto

The Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) of Hiroshima City University, the Hiroshima Peace Media Center of the Chugoku Shimbun, and the Research Center for Nuclear Abolition (RECNA) of Nagasaki University co-organized an international symposium entitled “Seventy Years After Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Nuclear Abolition and Passing on Atomic Survivors’ Accounts of Atrocities” at the International Conference Center Hiroshima on July 20, 2015. The event began with opening remarks by Yoshinori Okatani, the President of the Chugoku Shimbun, and Nobuyuki Aoki, the President of Hiroshima City University, followed by keynote speeches and reports in Session I “Challenges of Nuclear Abolition After the 2015 NPT Review Conference,” and Session II “The Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons and Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of the Atrocities,” and then discussion among the panelists. An audience of about 250 citizens attended and listened to the speeches, reports and discussions.

The purpose of this event was to clarify the issues related to the nuclear weapon and atomic bomb experience in the year that marks the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing. Regarding the nuclear weapon issues, the Review Conference of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) held in New York in April and May this year concluded without adopting a final document and is regarded as a failure.

At the beginning of Session I, Mitsuru Kurosawa, professor at Osaka Jogakuin University, gave a keynote speech entitled “The Current State and Challenges of Nuclear Disarmament in Light of the 2015 NPT Review Conference.” In his speech, Kurosawa stated that although the Conference failed to adopt a final document, the final draft of the document included three important points, i.e. the humanitarian initiative, the nuclear weapon convention, and the passing down of atomic bomb survivors’ experience, and he emphasized the importance of those three ideas.

Next, Michiko Tanaka, reporter of the Chugoku Shimbun, gave a presentation entitled “The NPT Review Conference as Seen by a Reporter and a Citizen.” In her report, she evaluated the actions of the “Humanitarian Group” including Austria and Mexico since 2012 NPT Preparation Committee until 2015 NPT Review Conference to pursue the legal prohibition of nuclear weapons whereas she criticized Japan’s ambiguous position with regard to the legal banning of nuclear weapons.

Then, Akira Kawasaki, executive committee member of the Peace Boat, gave a presentation entitled “From the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons to a Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons” in which he introduced the four options regarding the nuclear weapons convention proposed by the six nations’ group “New Agenda Coalitions” including New Zealand, and appealed that more discussions are needed on this issue.

Session II consisted of two parts, and at the beginning of Part I “States, Nuclear Weapons, and Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of the Atrocities,” Akiko Mikamo, the President of the

US-Japan Psychological Services, gave a keynote speech entitled “Psychological Trauma among Atomic Bomb Survivors: The Lasting and Multigenerational Effects over the Past 70 Years.” She pointed out that there is a scarcity of systematic and empirical research in the fields of clinical psychology and psychiatry on psychological trauma among atomic bomb survivors, and emphasized the importance of comprehensive research on this issue.

Then, Kazumi Mizumoto of HPI gave a presentation entitled “The Dropping of the Atomic Bombs in the Context of the War.” Mizumoto argued that Japan initiated the Pacific War for the purpose of retaining its interests in China gained since the “Manchurian Incident,” and that the nature of war was inhuman not only for the Asian people who were involved in the war but also for the civilians and soldiers of Japan because they were forced to die meaninglessly by their own government. He stated that in order to overcome the justification theory in the US regarding the drop of atomic bombs in Japan, both the inhumanity of the war initiated by Japan and the inhumanity of atomic bombing should be examined.

In Part II “Passing on the Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of the Atrocities,” high school and university students and young researchers who are engaged in the task of conveying Atomic Bomb Survivors’ experience gave presentations. First, four Junior Writers of the Chugoku Shimbun, Arata Kohno, Maiko Hanaoka, Shiori Niitani, and Nozomi Mizoue, who are all high school students, expressed their thoughts on peace in a presentation entitled “Middle School & High School Students Writers Who Tell the Hiroshima Story,” detailing their experience of covering the NPT Review Conference in New York City and attending a study tour on the holocaust in Poland.

Then, Keiko Nakamura, associate professor at RECNA, and Soichiro Hide, a student at Nagasaki University, who both attended the NPT Review Conference gave a presentation entitled “Young People of Nagasaki Active in Nuclear Abolition Diplomacy.” They pointed out the importance for younger generations who have no experience of atomic bombing to tackle the nuclear issues by cultivating their awareness on international problems.

Finally, Taeko Kiriya, assistant professor at HPI, who is conducting research on the history of the reconstruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from the viewpoint of atomic bomb survivors, gave a presentation entitled “Passing on Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of the Atrocities as Seen from the Perspective of a Researcher.” Kiriya mentioned that “to record” and “to acknowledge the issue by your own eyes” are the most important, and described her own experiences hearing testimony from atomic bomb survivors.

After the two Sessions, Kurosawa, Kawasaki, Mikamo, Nakamura, and Kiriya joined the Panel Discussion “Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and Passing on Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of Atrocities” chaired by Mizumoto, exchanged their views, and answered questions from the floor.



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# International Symposium

## Seventy Years After Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Nuclear Abolition and Passing on Atomic Survivors' Accounts of Atrocities

### Session I Challenges of Nuclear Abolition After the 2015 NPT Review Conference

#### Keynote Speech: The Current State and Challenges of Nuclear Disarmament in Light of the 2015 NPT Review Conference

Mitsuru Kurosawa (Professor at Osaka Jogakuin University)

This year's NPT Review Conference is regarded as failure due to the unsuccessful adoption of final document. However, there was no country that clearly objected to the section of final draft of the final document that was related to nuclear disarmament, and therefore the section was virtually approved by the parties. There were three important subjects contained in the section; they are (1) humanitarian initiative, (2) nuclear weapon convention, and (3) the idea of passing on atomic bomb experience.

Regarding (1), the initiative spread as the joint statement on inhumanity of nuclear weapons, and the number of supporting nations increased from 16 in 2012 to 159 at present. As for this trend, there are three different positions: ① nuclear weapons should not be used and should be abolished under any circumstances (159 nations), ② nuclear weapons are inhuman, but their security function should also be considered (Japan, Australia, and others), and ③ nuclear disarmament can become possible only if there is a good security environment.

As for (2), the New Agenda Coalitions proposed specific ideas. One idea is a "comprehensive nuclear weapon convention" which is to prohibit all activities related to nuclear weapons and to abolish them step-by-step. Another idea is to achieve a simpler version of a "treaty banning use and possession of nuclear weapons" which aims to conclude a treaty to prohibit them to non-nuclear weapon states. The third idea is a "framework agreement," which is to conclude a broad agreement including some basic items such as the elimination of nuclear weapons and later add details via protocols. The Japanese government is expected to assess its own attitude regarding these ideas.

With regard to (3), representing 76 nations, Japan presented a joint statement emphasizing the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education. Japan also insisted on including in the draft of final document a request for world leaders to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Due to strong objection by China, the word Hiroshima and Nagasaki were erased from the draft, but the essence of the idea was retained in the text. To understand the importance of nuclear abolition in our hearts, in my view, a visit to Hiroshima and Nagasaki is indispensable.

#### Report: The NPT Review Conference as Seen by a Reporter and a Citizen

Michiko Tanaka (Reporter, Chugoku Shimbun)

I will report what I have seen and felt while I was covering the NPT Review Conference. When I covered the first preparatory



committee of NPT Review Conference in 2012 in Geneva, I was excited to see the announcement by the 16 "humanitarian group" nations of a joint statement on the inhumanity of nuclear weapons because the statement was similar to the appeal by the cities attacked by the atomic bombs. The number of nations that support the statement later increased to 159. But at the Review Conference this year, I felt something different. Nuclear weapon states controlled the humanitarian group whose demands for the banning of nuclear weapons and inclusion of expressions such as the "inhumanity of nuclear weapons" were erased from the final draft behind the scenes.

The final document was not adopted, not because of the disagreement on the issue of nuclear disarmament, but that of the Middle East; however, the proposals on the legal banning of nuclear weapons were almost agreed upon, and the discussions could be continued in the United Nations. Japan, which is still under the nuclear umbrella in spite of its atomic bomb experience, would be put under pressure to support the movement for banning nuclear weapons.

It was impressive that the humanitarian group nations were working together with anti-nuclear NGO members. It might be necessary in the future for the atomic-bombed cities to cooperate with NGOs.

At the Review Conference, I have rarely seen journalists from countries other than Japan. In those countries the Conference is not paid sufficient attention. A female who is a second generation *Hibakusha* said that she felt a big gap between the atmosphere in Hiroshima and the US. The voice of Hiroshima should be patiently expressed in the US in the future.

#### Report: From the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons to a Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons

Akira Kawasaki (Executive Committee Member, Peace Boat)

International conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons were held in Norway, Mexico, and Austria from 2013 to 2014. The Chair's Summary of the Vienna Conference held in Austria endorsed the necessity of abolition and comprehensive legal control of nuclear weapons, and Austria sent all the member states of the United Nations a document entitled "Austrian Pledge,"

which demands the legal banning of nuclear weapons and asked for their support. The number of nations that support the Austrian Pledge reached 113 during the NPT Review Conference, and it was





renamed the “Humanitarian Pledge.” The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) supports the movement.

At the Review Conference, the New Agenda Coalition, composed of six countries including New Zealand, proposed four options regarding the legal banning of nuclear weapons. They defined a nuclear weapon convention as the “effective measures” relating to nuclear disarmament, which is written in Article IV of NPT. The option includes a comprehensive treaty with detailed rules such as abolition and verification of nuclear weapons, a simple treaty banning nuclear weapons, and a framework agreement that combines several treaties to control nuclear weapons.

Considering all these options, ICAN has proposed a treaty banning nuclear weapons that contains clauses such as the banning

of development, production, experiment and use of nuclear weapons, a timeframe for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and upholding the rights of people who are victimized by nuclear weapons. In the proposal, nuclear weapon states are not necessarily required to join from the beginning; it is expected that non-nuclear weapon states would first form a loose treaty by themselves. The closing of the NPT Conference without any achievement may well lead to weakening of the NPT regime, and so we need to establish a worldwide norm that nuclear weapons should not be tolerated. The Japanese government’s position of not actively supporting the banning of nuclear weapons should no longer be accepted. We should remember that actions taken by an atomic bombed country have the power to influence the world.

## Session II The Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons and Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of the Atrocities

### Part 1: States, Nuclear Weapons, and Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Accounts of the Atrocities

#### Keynote Speech: “Psychological Trauma among Atomic Bomb Survivors: The Lasting and Multigenerational Effects over the Past 70 Years”

Akiko Mikamo (Psy.D., President/Medical Psychologist, US-Japan Psychological Services)

Psychological trauma refers to mental “wounds” when one has been directly or indirectly exposed to devastating stress such as death, near-death, the horror of it, severe injuries, and so on. There is a scarcity of systematic and empirical research in the fields of clinical psychology and psychiatry on psychological trauma among atomic bomb survivors. Only a few studies relying on the questionnaires and sociological approaches have been found within and outside of Japan.



The psychological traumatic reactions to stress may include the following: flashbacks, nightmares, dissociative experiences (one feels he/she is outside of his/her body), emotional numbness, avoidance of the stimuli that remind them of the traumatic experience, loss of interests or apathy, and persistent blaming of self or others. Depression, anxiety, and substance abuse are quite common. Also, not a few survivors suffer from “Survivors’ Guilt,” in which they cannot forgive themselves because they feel somebody else died taking their place, or they were the only ones that survived among the loved ones. People with these conditions may become very anxious or emotional, and they may feel tense for more than one month, become irritable or self-destructive, feel paranoid, react excessively to a relatively minor stimulus, have difficulties concentrating, and/or suffer from insomnia.

One of the reasons why there has been very little clinical research on psychological trauma among atomic bomb survivors may be based on the fact that the exposure to the atomic bombing is very unique among various traumatic situations, even compared to other genocides. The atomic bomb explosions killed tens of thousands of people instantaneously, nobody knew what it was and what to expect afterwards, and the radiation diseases took lives away for decades to come. In addition, the intervention priorities were on physical recoveries and rebuilding of the devastated cities, rather than psychological aspects of the survivors’ experiences.

The keys to psychological recovery among atomic bomb survivors are hypothesized to lie in the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral re-processing of the traumatic experiences. When the past memory is buried with painful emotions and physiological reactions, the mere denial or minimization of the pain does not create lasting effects in the recovery. For example, exposure therapy is proven to be effective in the treatment of psychological trauma if it is done in the carefully managed therapeutic

environment. It is considered imperative for patients to take responsibilities for their own recovery, health, and happiness, instead of focusing and dwelling on the blames and ruminating on the past tragedies. Letting go of hatred or grudges, and learning to forgive self and others may be the key ingredient in the true recovery from psychological trauma.

#### Report: The Dropping of the Atomic Bombs in the Context of the War

Kazumi Mizumoto (Vice President/Professor at HPI)

Whenever the people of Hiroshima appeal about the inhumanity of nuclear weapons to the world, that voice is sometimes offset by the argument that the drop of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki was indispensable for ending the war, the military invasion, and the colonization initiated by Japan. The inhumanity of nuclear weapons and the responsibility of the war in which the nuclear weapons were later used should not be discussed as issues on the same level. However, it is important to understand the context of the war that lead to the use of the atomic bombs.



Why did Japan initiate the Pacific War? After acquiring Taiwan during the Sino-Japanese War, the South Manchurian Railway and Southern Sakhaline in the Russo-Japanese War, and the Korean Peninsula by colonization, Japan intended to gain interests in mainland China. While agreeing to provisions including the respect of sovereignty, protection of territory, and equal opportunity in China at the Washington Conference in 1921, the Japanese military plotted the Manchurian Incident in 1931 and established a “Manchurian Empire.” After confronting harsh criticism in Europe and America, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations, and the US and European nations imposed strict economic sanctions on Japan.

When the US thrust upon Japan the “Hull Note,” a final note issued by the Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Japan interpreted that the Note demanded that it renounce all the interests gained after the Manchurian Incident and that it was impossible to accept. This was the reason it was decided to attack Pearl Harbor, which lead Japan into an unwinnable war. And a total of 3.1 million Japanese people including those in uniform and civilians were dead because of the Japanese government’s decision to prolong the war even after the severe air raids and the battle in Okinawa. The nature of the war initiated by Japan was inhuman even to the people of Japan. In order to overcome the justification theory of atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which exists in the US and Asia, we have to examine the inhumanity of the war as well as that of nuclear weapons.

## Part 2: Passing on Atomic Bomb Survivors' Accounts of the Atrocities

### Report: Middle School & High School Student Writers Who Tell the Hiroshima Story

Arata Kohno, Maiko Hanaoka, Shiori Niitani, and Nozomi Mizoue (Junior Writers of the Chugoku Shimbun)

A total of 49 students from the sixth grade at elementary school to the third grade at high school, selected by an open recruitment, are now writing articles on peace for the page entitled "the Peace Seeds" in the *Chugoku Shimbun* every second and fourth Thursday of the month. This year, for the first time, some writers including ourselves were sent abroad. At the NPT Review Conference we interviewed staff of the UN and some US citizens, and reached the conclusion that the abolition of nuclear weapons is attainable. We also attended a study tour in Europe to study the systematic mass killing of the Jewish people and felt very differently than we usually do at the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima. The major reason why nuclear weapons and wars still exist today is the indifference of the people. As before, we will write stories on atomic bomb survivors.

### Report: Young People of Nagasaki Active in Nuclear Abolition Diplomacy

Keiko Nakamura (Associate Professor at RECNA, Nagasaki University)

The approach to nuclear abolition of young people who have no atomic bomb experience is different from that of *Hibakusha*, and therefore people of younger generation need the capability to recognize the atrocities as their own and the logical ability to challenge international politics. The Nagasaki Youth Delegation is a program to train youth in those two aspects and dispatched young students to the conference and meeting of the NPT three times in the past. This year, a group of 12 students were recruited and sent to the NPT Review Conference. They had a program of preparation studies for six months before the Conference. They had meetings in New York for the exchange of views with people from the UN and NGOs, and there expressed their own opinion. After returning to Japan, they talked about the world situation related to nuclear weapons at local middle schools. The Nagasaki Youth Delegation aims to show a new program of peace education for the young generation.

Soichiro Hide (Student at Nagasaki University/a Member of Nagasaki Youth Delegation)

In a survey of peace education for the students of Nagasaki

University, 75% of the respondents answered that nuclear weapons cannot be eliminated. Most of the respondents also answered that they were given peace education in the past and are satisfied with it. This fact shows that even though they have some knowledge of the atomic bomb, they do not have real knowledge of the world situation regarding nuclear weapons. In order to change the attitude of young people, the following four elements should be included in peace education; education about atomic bombs, issues related to nuclear weapons, international problems in general, and initiatives for a world without nuclear weapons.

### Report: Passing on Atomic Bomb Survivors' Accounts of the Atrocities as Seen from the Perspective of a Researcher

Taeko Kiriya (Assistant Professor at HPI)

I would like to emphasize two points. The first point is to create a record of the *Hibakusha*, and that is one of the most urgent task we should do while the *Hibakusha* are still alive. I myself am archiving the records of their testimony. While taking a testimony, a *Hibakusha* repeatedly talked about catching eel before the atomic bombing, and I did not understand his intention. Later I recognized that his story of eel catching was linked to an important memory of his mother who was killed by the atomic bombing. The communication of the teller and the listener is important in recording testimony.

The second point is to acknowledge the issue with your own eyes. *Hibakusha* expect the listeners of their testimony to be active in peace activities. But how can it be possible? Sakae Ito, a former representative committee member of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations once pointed out the importance of sharing the atomic bomb experience universally with all people. The universalization of the atomic bombing experience is made possible if the atrocity of the atomic bombing is conveyed not through mathematical figures but through human stories. As Toshihiro Kanai, a former Chugoku Shimbun reporter once said, it should be conveyed as "atrocities of humanities." The task of passing down the atomic bomb experience should not be imposed on *Hibakusha*. Instead, we as listeners should acknowledge the testimony with your own eyes and keep passing them down to the next generation.

Summarized by Kazumi Mizumoto, Professor at HPI

## PSAJ Spring Conference 2015

The Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) Spring Conference 2015 was held at the JMS Aster Plaza in Naka Ward in Hiroshima City on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of July. More than 200 people including researchers and citizens attended. This event was organized by Hiroshima City University. The main theme of the conference was "Reconsidering Peace 70 Years after Losing the Second World War: The Road to Peace in the Asia Pacific Region from Hiroshima."

On day one, researchers reported on the current situation regarding nuclear weapons and had a discussion titled "Considering Anti-Nuclear Activities from the Point of View of Victims." This discussion was based on the claim by the Republic of Marshall Islands that sued the nine nuclear-armed nations for failing to comply with their obligations under international law to pursue negotiations for the worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons. The discussion concluded that

we should achieve nuclear abolition not based on theories by the nuclear powers but from the victims' point of view.

On day two, Dr. Sun Ge from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences gave a talk titled "Can People in East Asia Unite? A Question 70 years after the Second World War."

In the session titled "How Do We Pass on Memories from the Second World War?" panellists including Dr. Tetsuya Takahashi from the University of Tokyo discussed how we should inherit war memories. They concluded that we should pass on the memories of those who survived the war and witnessed the violence with the pain they felt.

We discussed the road to the abolition of nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants, passing on memories of the war, reconstruction in the post-war era, and problems with cooperation in East Asia over the two day conference.

Taeko Kiriya (Assistant Professor at HPI)

## Two World Wars

The Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) held the Public Lecture Series in the second semester in 2014 and the first semester in 2015 at the Hiroshima City Plaza for Town Development through Citizen Exchange, which is referred to as "GOJINSHA Wendy Hito-Machi Plaza" since June 1, 2015. The subjects of these lecture series were WWI and WWII, because 2014 was the centenary of the outbreak of WWI and 2015 was the 70th anniversary of the end of hostilities in WWII. Since the number of applicants for the lectures in 2015 exceeded the capacity of the lecture room, we unfortunately had to determine who could attend by lots – something which we have never had to do in the history of our public lectures. We would like to express our gratitude to everyone for their interest in our lectures. The HPI booklet vol. 2 titled "Two World Wars" published in December 2015 carries the papers of the lectures.

### Second Semester in 2014 The Centenary of the First World War: It's Legacy for Peace

1 <sup>st</sup> lecture	Nov. 21	Gen Kikkawa (President and Professor at HPI) "The First World War as the Origin of Contemporary History"
2 <sup>nd</sup> lecture	Nov. 28	Akihiro Kawakami (Associate Professor at HPI) "The Treaty for the Renunciation of War and the Constitution of Japan, Article 9"
3 <sup>rd</sup> lecture	Dec. 5	Hatsue Shinohara (Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University) "The League of Nations and Peace in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century"
4 <sup>th</sup> lecture	Dec. 9	Makiko Takemoto (Assistant Professor at HPI) "German Peace Movement after the First World War"
5 <sup>th</sup> lecture	Dec. 19	Hisaki Kenmochi (Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Shizuoka) "Representation of the First World War: The Case of French-German Studies, Museums and Schoolbooks"



HPI Booklet Vol.2

The First World War, which ended up lasting four years, is often called the starting point of the modern age. It also marked the beginning of a period of mass killings. After the war, the modern international political order was established, such as the independence of small Eastern European countries and the building of the collective security system. These were influential on world politics until the end of the Cold War. As a member of the allied forces, Japan participated in the war, but people are not interested in this today. On the centenary to mark the beginning of the war, this lecture series took this topic as its theme and tried to analyze how influential the discussion on war and peace are on our world today.

In the first lecture, Gen Kikkawa gave a perspective on the character of WWI and explained how the war contributed to establishing international society in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He then also examined the struggle for peace after the war and the problems which remained unsolved and had an influence on the causes of WWII. Akihiro Kawakami explained the movement to ban war in the 1920s and its significance and influence on the General Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy (Kellogg-Briand Pact) and on Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution. In the third lecture, Hatsue Shinohara's theme was on the League of Nations, which was established after WWI. She examined the international drive for peace, the historical meaning of the League of Nations and the problems which it confronted. The fourth lecture focused on the historical development of the German peace movement and the influence of WWI on it. In the last lecture, Hisaki Kenmochi highlighted the discussion and evaluation of WWI in France and Germany until the present day and then examined the efforts for reconciliation through common historical schoolbooks and the representation of museums of both countries.

### First Semester in 2015 The Second World War: Analyses Focusing on Japan

1 <sup>st</sup> lecture	June 12	Gen Kikkawa (President and Professor at HPI) "What was World War II?"
2 <sup>nd</sup> lecture	June 19	Ken Ishida (Professor at Chiba University) "The Axis towards Defeat and the New Constitutions"
3 <sup>rd</sup> lecture	June 26	Hitoshi Nagai (Associate Professor at HPI) "Interpreting the Philippines War Crimes Trials: Local Perspectives/Narratives"
4 <sup>th</sup> lecture	July 3	Aiko Utsumi (Professor, Centre for Asia Pacific Partnership, Osaka University of Economics and Law) "The San Francisco Peace Treaty: Process of Pacification and Compensation in the Midst of the Cold War"
5 <sup>th</sup> lecture	July 10	Masakatsu Yamazaki (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Institute of Technology) "Nuclear Weapons Development Programs in Japan during WWII and the Impact of the A-Bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the Scientists Involved in the Programs"

In the lecture series for the first semester of 2015, the Second World War was analyzed from many aspects focused mainly on the case of Japan. The lectures looked at the following subjects: the structure of international politics which led to WWII, the political system before and after the war, democracy, constitution, war criminals, reparations and compensation, and the development of the atomic bombs.

Even though there was a lot of international effort to prevent another war after WWI, why did WWII break out? The first lecture examined this question. Gen Kikkawa discussed the problems of irredentism, the menace of ideological opposition and the reconstruction of international order. In the following lecture the case of Italy was used, which is rarely compared with those of Germany and Japan. Ken Ishida showed the differences in the political systems of these three countries during the war and their collapse, the political shift to the postwar period and also the differences in the constitutions of these countries. In the third lecture, through the analysis of the Japanese war crime trials in the Philippines, Hitoshi Nagai gave an overview of the war experiences of the Filipinos and examined how the Philippine government had tried to deal with the "scars of the war." The theme of the fourth lecture was on the Treaty of Peace with Japan (Treaty of San Francisco). Aiko Utsumi explained the character and political background of this treaty and the remaining problems for Japan, such as the question of war responsibility, compensation and responsibility for the colonial policies. She presented the work of reconciliation by a Japanese company and individuals among the war victims. In the last lecture, Masakatsu Yamazaki discussed the history of the development of the Japanese atomic bombs during the war with new historical material that was found and analyzed recently. His lecture raised the question of collaboration and the reluctant acceptance of some scientists to the war. He also showed the example of the effort for peace and nuclear abolition by those scientists who were shocked at the aftermath of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

*Makiko Takemoto (Assistant Professor at HPI)*



# HPI Research Forum

April 7,  
2015

## The Uranium Highway from Great Bear Lake, Canada to Hiroshima

**Peter C. van Wyck (Professor, Concordia University),  
Julie Salverson (Associate Professor, Queen's University)**

An HPI Research Forum was held on April 7, 2015 at the HCU Satellite Campus where members of the Hiroshima community heard from Canadian dramatist Julie Salverson and Canadian scholar Peter van Wyck.

Salverson and van Wyck presented their research in a dynamic and artistic event that included photography, poetry, personal reflection and historical research focused around the nuclear fuel cycle in Canada. Beginning with the history of uranium mining in northwestern Canada that was used in the nuclear weapons used in the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They explored the devastating impact of this uranium mining on the Dene community situated on Great Bear Lake, where both have done extensive fieldwork. They explored the history of deceit, of disease and contamination that scarred both families and the entire Dene community.

The two then traced the journey of the mined uranium to facilities in southern Canada where it is milled and refined for use in nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons; a process that created additional sickness and contamination.

Revealing a little known and amazing piece of history, they showed film clips from a documentary film that followed elders of the Dene community on a visit to Hiroshima for the 53<sup>rd</sup>

commemoration of the bombing in 1998. In the 1940s when members of the Dene community were mining uranium they were not informed

about the nature of the material they were handling, only learning decades later, that it was uranium and it was used in the nuclear attack on Hiroshima. Their relationship to their own land made them feel responsibility to the people who were killed and injured by the use of the uranium. A delegation of Dene elders came to Hiroshima to apologize to the people of Hiroshima, and specifically to the *hibakusha*, because of the damage they suffered from the uranium taken from Dene traditional land.

While the research forum focused on the nuclear fuel cycle, what van Wyck has called the Highway of the Atom, Salverson and van Wyck showed that the human side of this highway involved a personal journey of apology, forgiveness and transcultural community—a journey that politicians have still been unable to take.



*Robert Jacobs (Associate Professor at HPI)*

June 1,  
2015

## A Focus of Austria's Peace Policy: Disarmament-From the Vienna Conference and Beyond the NPT Review Conference

**Bernhard Zimburg (Austrian Ambassador to Japan)**

The HPI organized on June 1, 2015 a Research Forum on the “Focus on Austria’s Peace Policy: Disarmament-From the Vienna Conference and Beyond the NPT Review Conference” by H.E. Dr. Bernhard Zimburg, Austrian Ambassador to Japan. The reconstruction of Austria from a country devastated by World War II to a peaceful nation was not easy. However, after tenacious negotiations with the allies, Austria became the independent country it is today. He explained this historical background to understand Austria today which has become a peace-loving nation. His lecture was thus useful to understand the background to why Austria pursued the “humanitarian pledge” through the Vienna Conference and to think about the future of nuclear disarmament.

According to his lecture, given the growing concerns and lack of progress in disarmament, Austria decided to take an active lead

in the context of the humanitarian initiative of nuclear disarmament and to host the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in December 2014. The Vienna Conference consolidated the substantive discussions that had taken place in the three Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons into a set of substantive and strong conclusions with respect to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, the risks associated with the existence of these weapons, as well as the legal and moral dimensions of this weaponry. This was intended to provide key input for future work on nuclear disarmament, including at the 2015 Review Conference of NPT. Moreover, the Vienna Conference presented – through the line of argument contained in the “Austrian Pledge” – a set of conclusions that states could draw as a result of the humanitarian initiative and the new evidence that has emerged in this context.

The Austrian pledge highlights the conclusions that we think need to be drawn from this new evidence, inter alia that (...) all States Parties to the NPT to (should) identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons (...), and the wish to cooperate with all relevant stakeholders (...) in efforts to stigmatize, prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons in light of their unacceptable humanitarian consequences and associated risks according to his explanation.

*Yasuhito Fukui (Associate Professor at HPI)*



# Introduction to Our New Researchers

## Yasuhito Fukui (Associate Professor)

Dr. Yasuhito Fukui was born in 1964 in Hyogo Prefecture. He received the academic title LL.D. (Docteur en droit) from Université Paris 1 (Panthéon-Sorbonne). His specialization is in international disarmament law and areas related to this. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 1988. After 28 years of diplomatic service, he left the Ministry in March 2015, and assumed his current post at the Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University. His major publication is, *inter alia*, *Gunshuku Kokusaiho no Kyoka* (Strengthening the International Disarmament Law) published by Shinzansha Publisher Co., Ltd. in February 2015.



Dr. Yasuhito Fukui states: "My first encounter with disarmament was at the time of the last nuclear test conducted by China 20 years ago. Back then, I was working in the press service and assisting TV crews who had come to the Foreign Minister's office in order to cover the scene when the Minister made an official protest to the Chinese Ambassador that China should not conduct any more nuclear tests. A month later, I began to work in the disarmament field. I worked in various fields of the United Nations' multilateral diplomacy, including arms control and disarmament. As I assumed my current post in the year of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and the end of World War II, I sensed a strong desire among citizens in Hiroshima to search for peace through disarmament. I would like to continue my research on international disarmament law and other areas related to this, such as international human rights law and humanitarian law, so that I can respond to the expectations of the readers of this newsletter."

## Takeshi Yuasa (Professor)

Takeshi Yuasa was born in Saitama Prefecture. A graduate from BA in Russian language and Russian studies (1992) and MA course on International Relations (1996) in Sophia University, he worked as a researcher at the Embassy of Japan to Denmark (1996-97).



While working as a fellow at the National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS) since 2000, he served as a staff of the Defense Policy Division of the Japan Defense Agency, the predecessor of the Ministry of Defense of Japan (2004-6). He joined the Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) in April 2015. His work in recent years has been devoted to politics and security issues in Russia and Eurasia. Especially, he is focusing on Russian-led regional organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Eurasian Economic Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

Message from Prof. Yuasa: "It is a great honor to join HPI and to become a citizen of Hiroshima. I studied in Volgograd, which is Hiroshima's sister city in Russia, right after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Since then, I have had a personal interest in Hiroshima. Looking at the conflicts around nuclear powers such as Russia and learning the history of Semipalatinsk, a former test site in Kazakhstan, I cannot help thinking that nuclear security is a central and critical matter when considering international relations in Eurasia. I will bear in mind that my mission in HPI is to set up Eurasian studies originating from Hiroshima. It would be very helpful if I could have your support and cooperation. Thank you!"

## DIARY

Apr. 1 - Sep. 30, 2015

- ◆ **Apr. 2-3** Kazumi Mizumoto and Robert Jacobs attend as judge the Critical Issues Forum, an international education program on disarmament and non-proliferation for high school students, co-organized by Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey and Hiroshima Jogakuin Junior and Senior High School, held at the High School.
- ◆ **Apr. 3** Mizumoto attends the first meeting of executive committee of International Youth Conference for Peace in the Future (IYCPR), Hiroshima 2015, held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Apr. 11** Jacobs presents a lecture as an invited speaker on the topic of, "Pretending Fukushima is New: How Studying Sites of Radiological Contamination Around the World Can Help Us to Understand the Present and Future in Fukushima," at the "4.11 International Symposium: From Hiroshima and Bikini to Fukushima and the World", Fukushima City.
- ◆ **Apr. 27-May 2** Narayanan Ganesan trains the Myanmar civil service in Taunggyi in the Shan states.
- ◆ **Apr. 27** Jacobs presents lecture as an invited speaker on the topic of, "Ways of Seeing Hiroshima, and Ways of Seeing from Hiroshima," at the "70th Anniversary Atomic Bomb Symposium," at the University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN, USA.
- ◆ **May 8** Mizumoto attends the first plenary meeting of Support Project for Cambodia Reconstruction, organized by and held at Hiroshima Prefecture.
- ◆ **May 17-23** Yasuhito Fukui participates in the NPT Review Conference held in New York.
- ◆ **May 18** Gen Kikkawa makes a report on the "Crisis in the Security Environment in East Asia" at the University of Vienna Peace Research Symposium, held in Vienna, Republic of Austria.
- ◆ **May 22** Kikkawa gives a speech on "Modernization and Pacifism in Japan" at the University of Warsaw, held in Warsaw, Republic of Poland. ▽ Mizumoto gives lecture "The View Point of Politics and International Relations in Southeast Asia" at the Training Program for Global Human Resources from the View Point of International Cooperation and Contribution organized by the Hiroshima University of Economics, held at Satellite Campus Hiroshima.
- ◆ **May 23** Mizumoto gives lecture "The Meaning of Studying the Hiroshima Experience" at the Hiroshima Peace Forum organized by the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, held at the Hiroshima City Plaza for Town Development through Citizen Exchange.
- ◆ **Jun. 4** Mizumoto serves as the Vice-Chair at the 18th meeting of the Exhibition Review Committee of the Hiroshima Peace

Memorial Museum, held at International Conference Center Hiroshima. ▽Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima and Peace: Atomic Bomb Experience and Contribution to Peace Building” at the Joint Peace Seminar hosted by and held at Hiroshima Jogakuin University.

- ◆**Jun. 5** Jacobs presents a lecture on the topic of, “Half Lives and Nuclear Inheritance: Legacies of Trauma at Nuclear Test Site Locations,” to the Soul Wounds: Trauma and Healing Across Generations Conference at Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, USA.
- ◆**Jun. 6** Taeko Kiriya presents a paper titled “The ‘Reconstruction’ of Hiroshima and Nagasaki under the Occupation, and *Hibakusha*,” at the 2015 2<sup>nd</sup> study group of the Society of Occupation and Post-War History Studies held at Kudan Campus in Nishogakusha University in Tokyo.
- ◆**Jun. 7** Akihiro Kawakami attends as chairperson, a sectional meeting (social science) at the Japan Association of Synthetic Anthropology, held in Tokyo.
- ◆**Jun. 8** Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima and Disarmament: The Experience of Atomic Bombing and the Danger of Nuclear Weapon” at the Training Programme on Nuclear Disarmament for South East Asia, organized by the UNITAR Hiroshima Office, held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.
- ◆**Jun. 8-9** Mikyoung Kim presents a paper “Betwixt the Subtle and the Obvious: North Korean Human Rights Discourse in Postwar Japan” at the publication workshop held at Alfred Deakin Research Institute for Citizenship and Globalization of Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia.
- ◆**Jun. 17** Mizumoto gives lecture “Nuclear Abolition and World Peace” at the “Kotobuki Lecture Series” organized by and held at Hiroshima Central Community Center.
- ◆**Jun. 18 to 20** Kikkawa takes part in the CSCE 70 Anniversary Symposium and served as the Chairman of the “Perspective from Asia Subcommittee”, held in Krakow, Poland.
- ◆**Jun. 30** Kikkawa gives keynote speech, Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima and Peace: the Experience of Atomic Bombing and the Danger of Nuclear Weapon,” and Jacobs gives lecture “Radiation, Families and Communities: Fukushima and the Significance of the March 2011 Disasters” at Japan Studies Association Workshop “Remembering Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945-2015” held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.
- ◆**Jul. 2** Mizumoto gives lecture “Current World Situation of Nuclear Weapons” at the training course for recounters of atomic bomb experiences, organized by Hiroshima City, held at JMS Aster Plaza.
- ◆**Jul. 5** Kiriya reads a paper titled “Nuclear Power and Culture: The Case of the Reconstruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki under the occupation” at the 2015 national convention of Japan Culture Society held at Tama University in Tokyo.
- ◆**Jul. 7** Kim presents paper “Gender Politics: Unexpected Turn of the Sewol Ferry Tragedy and Korea-Japan Relations” at the Korean Internal Politics panel at the biannual convention of International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS) held in Adelaide, Australia.
- ◆**Jul. 11** Kawakami gives lecture “The Constitution of Japan and security-related legislation” at a public lecture organized by the Hiroshima Prefectural Public Officials’ Union, held in Hiroshima Ark Hotel, Hiroshima.
- ◆**Jul. 14** Kiriya gives a speech titled “Reconstruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and *Hibakusha*” at JICA Peace Education (a speech for trainees from Sudan, the Philippines, Burundi, Nepal, Uganda and the Cote d’Ivoire), held at Hiroshima International Plaza.
- ◆**Jul. 18** Mizumoto gives lecture “Atomic Bomb Experience and World Peace” at the Hiroshima Peace Forum organized by the

Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, held in Hiroshima. ▽Kiriya gives a speech at a serial course “Learn and Tell about Hiroshima and Nagasaki” organized by the Hiroshima Municipal Central Library, held at Hiroshima City Library.

- ◆**Jul. 28** Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima and Peace” at a training course for journalists organized by Hiroshima City, held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.
- ◆**Jul. 31** Mizumoto attends the meeting of peace-related members of Support Project for Education in Cambodia, organized and held at Hiroshima Prefecture.
- ◆**Aug. 3** Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima and Peace: the Danger of Nuclear Weapons and the Atomic-Bombing Experience” at the lecture series “War and Peace Seen from the Medical Studies” organized and held at Hiroshima University.
- ◆**Aug. 6** Kiriya appears as a commentator on the “Peace Memorial Ceremony Relay Broadcast” on RCC Radio. ▽Kiriya appears on “Ogiue Chiki: Session 22” on TBS Radio. ▽Kiriya takes part in a show on German television (Broadcast on heute journal and Kurturzeit).
- ◆**Aug. 7** Mizumoto attends as panelist the Hiroshima Forum of the 67<sup>th</sup> Japan-America Student Conference held in Hiroshima.
- ◆**Aug. 20** Mizumoto gives special lecture “The Current State and Tasks of Peace Research” at a training program for Level II Certified Nursing Administrators organized by the Hiroshima Nursing Association, held at the association.
- ◆**Aug. 22** Mizumoto attends as commentator the Super Global High School Study Meeting organized by and held at Hiroshima Jogakuin Junior and Senior High School.
- ◆**Aug. 24-29** Ganesan trains the Myanmar civil service in Mawlmying in Mon state.
- ◆**Sep. 1** Kikkawa gives speech at a public lecture “What Is Peace?” of the Aki Monto Article 9 Society, held at Honganji Hiroshima Betsuin in Hiroshima.
- ◆**Sep. 2** Kim presides a business meeting of Association of Korean Political Studies (AKPS) as its Vice President during the annual convention of American Political Science Association (APSA), held in San Francisco, CA, USA.
- ◆**Sep. 5** Kim serves as a panelist at the session “Conflicts of Korea” during the annual convention of American Political Science Association (APSA), held in San Francisco, CA, USA. ▽Hitoshi Nagai presents a paper “Confronting Vengeful Thoughts: A History of the War Crimes Program of the Philippines” at the International Conference on the Pacific War in the Philippines, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.
- ◆**Sep. 8-10** Ganesan attends a meeting of the Asian Political Science Consortium (APSR) in Tokyo on declining birthrates in Asia and then attended the Editorial Board Meeting of the Asian Journal of Comparative Politics.
- ◆**Sep. 12** Fukui presents a paper on the Arms Trade Treaty in the academic conference organized by the Japan Association of International Security and Trade. ▽Kawakami attends as a panelist and gives lecture “The Origin of Peace Design for Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan and Present” for a special symposium: “Thinking about Peace and War Now”, organized by the Japan Association of Synthetic Anthropology, held in Tokyo.
- ◆**Sep. 20** Kawakami gives lecture “The Security Legislation and Postwar Japan” organized by the Association for Studies of the Peace Constitution, held in Tokyo.
- ◆**Sep. 27** Nagai presents a paper “After the War Crimes Trials: The Case of the Philippines” at the International Conference of the Boston College Ireland, “Contested Visions of Justice: The Allied War Crimes Trials in Global Context, 1943-1958,” Dublin, Ireland.

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