

The Shooting of the Nagasaki Mayor and the Nagasaki Peace Declaration

By Masato Ohya

<The Shooting of the Nagasaki Mayor>

This is the Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture's first contribution to Hiroshima Research News since joining the Peace Research Institute Network of Western Japan. As a member of a peace institute in Nagasaki, I am compelled to write first about the shooting of our Mayor Ichio Itoh, allegedly by a member of an organized crime gang. The shooting took place on April 17, during the Nagasaki mayoral election campaign. The suspect was arrested on the spot. The police are now investigating his motives and accomplices, discovering, as a possible motive, that the suspect had a long-standing dispute with Nagasaki City over compensation for damage related to an auto accident. On the other hand, a newspaper on the following day printed comments with different interpretations. For example, a recent member of the City Assembly is quoted as saying: "I have no idea why he was shot. The Nagasaki Peace Declaration might have triggered something." An aide to the governor of Nagasaki said: "I had gotten used to right-wing campaign vehicles driving around City Hall for the past two years and paid them no special attention." We have to promote the public stance that violence can never be condoned for any reason, and expand our campaign to eliminate all violence. At the same time, we must demand an impartial investigation of the shooting by law enforcement authorities, including an investigation of the suspect's political background.

In January, 1990, Hitoshi Motoshima, then-Mayor of Nagasaki, was shot and wounded by a member of a right-wing organization. The attack was inspired by his statement in December 1988, concerning Emperor Showa's war responsibility. At that time, an appeal titled "The Voices of All Citizens in Nagasaki City and Nagasaki Prefecture Are Necessary to Eradicate the Root of Violence" was produced by teachers in universities in Nagasaki City and Prefecture. The appeal came from the belief that they could by no means overlook a violent action intended to suppress arguments or opinions different from one another, because such actions deny basic human rights as guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution. Such actions also return Japan to the hideous dark prewar years that led to the war. The motive for the shooting of Mayor Itoh is said to be "Violence Against the Administration and Staff." The suspect used the opportunity presented by the mayoral election campaign, in which candidates for mayorship present their policies and opinions directly to local residents. His elimination by force of one candidate against whom he had a grudge is an attack against the foundations of democracy and local autonomy, and against basic human rights regardless of the motive.

Motoshima is quoted by *The Mainichi Newspapers*, on April 27, as saying, "I don't know why Itoh was shot. I heard some rumors about him, but that's normal for politicians. He was not so bad as to invite someone's rancor to that degree...The shooting against me was terrorism against my argument about Showa Emperor's war responsibility. Strange as it may sound, I can somehow understand why I was shot. At first, I didn't want people to put Itoh's shooting in the same category as mine. The two shootings are different in nature and I take pride in my statement. But the fact that a mayor was shot is the same in both cases. Everything goes easier the second time. The shooting against me might have been on the suspect's mind. I wonder why I feel so uncomfortable now."

We request impartial justice by judicial authorities and the preparation of all possible countermeasures by the City Assembly and administrative authorities to eradicate violence, and call for a full accounting of the incident so this shooting will not become just one of many incidents in the development of a "lunatic age" dominated by irrationality. On May 17, one month after the shooting, several gatherings are scheduled to be held in Nagasaki City to remember the shooting.

<Nagasaki Peace Declarations>

I would like now to turn to the Peace Declaration read aloud by the Nagasaki Mayor every year on August 9. Historical analysis of the Declarations issued prior to 1992 appears in *Hiroshima/Nagasaki no heiwa sengen: Sono rekishi to kadai* [Peace Declarations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Their Histories and Tasks], published by Heiwabunka in 1993. Mayor Itoh wrote about the drafting of a Nagasaki Peace Declaration and efforts to abolish nuclear weapons in chapter five "Nagasaki o saigo no hibakuchi ni" [To Make Nagasaki the Last A-bombed City] in *Omoshiro jittai seijigaku* [Interesting Politics in Reality], published by Ichio Itoh Campaign Club in 2002.

Nagasaki officially hosted a cultural festival in Matsuyama Town for the first time on August 9, 1948, three years after the atomic bombing. In the festival, Taro Mizokami, vice-chairperson of the Nagasaki City Assembly, read aloud the first Nagasaki Peace Declaration on behalf of Nagasaki citizens. Since 1954, Nagasaki mayors have always read a Peace Declaration at the Nagasaki Peace Ceremony, which is organized by Nagasaki City. In 1974, the Drafting Committee for the Peace Declaration was set up under Mayor Yoshitake Morotani. At first, the committee was administered by Nagasaki City with a deputy mayor in charge of administrative work serving as chairperson of the committee. In 1980, Nagasaki Municipal Government's Drafting Committee for the Nagasaki Peace Declaration was established, chaired by then-Nagasaki Mayor Motoshima. The number of committee members has increased since then and now consists of 19 opinion leaders, university scholars and A-bomb survivors in addition to the mayor. The committee comes up with and examines the draft of a declaration through three conferences. Then a sub-committee refines words and phrases as well as the construction of the draft. Only then does the mayor make the final decisions on the Declaration.

Ichio Itoh criticized Mayor Motoshima's administration, saying "peace activities alone will not vitalize the local economy in Nagasaki City" and won the mayoral election. Still, he presented accounts of A-bomb survivors thoughts along with then-Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka at International Court of Justice in The Hague in November 1995. In his capacity as vice president of the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity, he made a speech at the NPT Review Conference held at U.N. headquarters in New York in May 2000. After attending the Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 in May, 1999, his belief that the world can be moved by citizens cooperating with each other was strengthened. The following September he proposed to the City Assembly that Nagasaki hold an international NGO conference. In November 2000, the first conference of "The Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" was held, co-organized by citizens' groups, Nagasaki Prefecture, Nagasaki City and the Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace, hosted by the executive committee of the assembly. In the opening speech at the third Global Citizens' Assembly held in October, 2006, Itoh said, "I believe that the Nagasaki Peace Declaration issued every year represents a pooling of everyone's wisdom and is the starting point of Nagasaki's peace movement."

I hope that, as an A-bombed city, Nagasaki City will continue its tenacious efforts to accomplish its historic mission of nuclear abolition through the spread of nuclear-free zones worldwide, making the most of lessons learned in the past and combining the power of A-bomb survivors, citizens, peace-related NGOs, and local governments. At the same time, we must continue calling on the Japanese government to "uphold the peaceful intentions of the constitution, enact into the law the three non-nuclear principles, and work for the establishment of a Northeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone" as stated in the Nagasaki Peace Declaration in 2006.

Ohya is professor at Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science and institute member at Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture

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Nanao Kamada, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hiroshima A-bomb Survivors Relief Foundation / President, Kurakake Nozomi-en (Nursing Home for A-bomb Survivors)

Hibakusha (A-bomb Survivors) Are My Teachers

Interview and editing by **Motofumi Asai**
(Interviewed on April 23, 2007)

Dr. Nanao Kamada worked at the Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Medicine (RIRBM) of Hiroshima University from 1962 (including a period at RIRBM's predecessor), serving as Director from 1997 to 1999. His major publications include the coauthoring of *Bakushinchi-Sei to shi no 40 nen* [Ground-Zero: 40 Years of Life and Death], co-translation of *U.S.-Japan Reassessment of Atomic Bomb Radiation Dosimetry in Hiroshima and Nagasaki* [Genbaku senryo saihyoka: Hiroshima oyobi Nagasaki ni okeru genshi bakudan hoshasen no nichibei kyodo saihyoka (Japanese title)], hereinafter called *DS86*, co-editing of *Genbaku hoshasen no jintai eikyo 1992* [Impact of A-bomb Radiation on the Human Body 1992], and the publication of *Hiroshima no Obaa-chan* [English edition: *One Day In Hiroshima—An Oral History*] as a text for peace education.

I prepared three topics for this interview, namely: "your relationship with hibakusha," "your view on peace" and "your view on Hiroshima." However, Dr. Kamada shared his experience and opinions in such an intense and profound manner that the space and time afforded for this interview are only enough to cover the first topic. Therefore, I decided to schedule another interview for the other two topics, which I will share with readers at a later date.

I reproduced some of our conversations in this article to convey the Dr. Kamada's actual words and to make his admirable personality better known to readers. (Current ministry names, i.e., Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and Ministry of Defense are used in this article.)

<Research on the Chromosomes of A-bomb Survivors>

I joined RIRBM in April 1962 and started on my first assignment: examining the chromosomes of A-bomb survivors. No other institutions were conducting such studies on human chromosomes for the purpose of treating disease. After a few fruitless months, I found that patients with chronic myeloid leukemia had defective chromosomes. I remember that was around October 20, 1962. I was so encouraged by such a significant finding, achieved in a rather short period of time, that I began working even harder on the study.

I have mostly focused on chromosomes throughout my career at RIRBM, examining a total of 17,655 chromosome samples in 38 years. Of these, 3,339 samples were leukemia-related and 10,000 were associated with other blood diseases. I also conducted gene analysis on those samples. Bone marrow left unused by these research programs has been kept in the form of frozen cells and DNA samples that are used for research even today. All of the collected data are stored in computers. If you were to print all the data out, it would amount to two large books. I doubt that any other researchers have conducted chromosome analysis on this scale.

I led two major projects relating to the A-bomb at RIRBM. One of them is entitled "Comprehensive Medical Research on Survivors from the Atomic Bomb Hypocenter." Many research reports from this project have been published as academic papers; thus far, 29 titles have been issued (three reports were published after my retirement from RIRBM). The 30th report will be released soon. The other project, also ongoing, has the title "Cytogenetic and Molecular Genetic Study on Hematopoietic Malignancies," with research currently underway on both chromosomes and genes. A total of 81 reports have been issued regarding this project. Although medical research is costly, we have successfully executed the two projects thanks to government subsidies for specific cancer studies, international cancer projects, comprehensive research and experimental studies.

<The National Government's Attitude toward A-bomb-related Medical Research>

—Has the national government maintained a cooperative attitude toward A-bomb-related medical research programs and provided assistance?

Yes. The government has provided support for programs, such as specific initiatives for A-bomb survivors, since around 1970.

—Does the government provide support for such initiatives even though it has set very strict criteria for certification of A-bomb diseases?

I received the most funds from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT), which appreciated my research projects from an academic point of view. Funds from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) were quite limited because they provided them only to show lawmakers and the public that the Ministry was properly fulfilling its responsibilities. Thus, RIRBM has conducted research activities for "academic" purposes sponsored by MEXT.

—Interesting.

I know what you are getting at. This shows a lack of communication between MEXT and MHLW.

—It's interesting that the two Ministries took different positions regarding this matter. Did you rely primarily on subsidies from MEXT?

Yes. Until 2006, MEXT had a special subsidy program for studies on A-bomb survivors. Currently, national government agencies, including MEXT, are providing no subsidies for such studies. In any case, I would like to stress the difference between MHLW and MEXT.

—So, despite its reluctance to provide support for A-bomb survivors suffering from radiation diseases, the national government did not interfere with the subsidies from MEXT?

MEXT has not made any comment about that.



Dr. Nanao Kamada

<Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF)>

—Isn't RERF concerned about its survival, considering that the U.S. government might lose interest in A-bomb related research after all the A-bomb survivors pass away?

That is possible. By my calculation, the number of A-bomb survivors will decrease to less than 10,000 by 2035 and will become zero between 2035 and 2040. Therefore, we have to determine by 2025 to 2030 what we should do after that.

—Is there any planning relating to war-related programs?

For example?

—The mission statement for the Forum for Institutes Engaged in A-bomb Survivors' Medical Care (*see note at end) suggests that those institutes try to survive by involving themselves in national programs to deal with nuclear attacks, in anticipation of nuclear attacks. Do you think this is true?

I don't think so. If we are to develop measures for dealing with nuclear attack, we have the Emergency Medical System for Radiation Exposure to conduct preventive studies. There are also two major recognized institutes: the National Institute of Radiological Sciences in Chiba and Hiroshima University. If RERF were to seek to strengthen relationships with these institutes, there would be significant concern over the possibility you just mentioned. However, as long as RERF continues to focus on hibakusha, it is highly unlikely that RERF will be involved in defense programs of the national government.

—Isn't it possible that RERF will work with Hiroshima University or other institutes and contribute to defense programs to impress the national government with their significance, thereby securing continued funding?

I don't think so. It is beyond the capacity of RERF to involve local universities and cooperate with the national government in developing measures for dealing with nuclear attacks, unless RERF drastically redefines its roles and scope.

—Hasn't RERF considered redefining its roles?

The purpose of establishing the Forum might read that way. However, I don't think they are really working to do so.

—Is it possible that they will go beyond their scope to raise additional funds? Aren't they trying to involve the Ministry of Defense?

RERF has no capability that the Ministry of Defense or MHLW can use for such a purpose. What RERF is supposed to do is research, not treat the diseases A-bomb survivors suffer in their lifetime.



<A-bomb Survivors Are My Teachers>

In 1970, I was working on research activities at RIRBM to find defective chromosomes in the bone-marrow cells of A-bomb survivors. While I was compiling a report that concluded that A-bomb survivors have no such defective chromosomes, a significant defect was found in the chromosomes of bone-marrow cells taken from Mr. M, who had been exposed to radiation approximately 700 m from ground zero. Close review revealed that such defects had not been found previously because we had only used samples taken from those who had been exposed to radiation 1.1 to 2 km from ground zero. After the new finding, we began to focus on those who had been proximally exposed to radiation in all our studies, excluding those exposed 1 km or more from ground zero. It was Mr. M who taught me that we should focus on massive radiation exposure if we were to understand the full impact of radiation. Mr. M corrected my inaccurate understanding of radiation exposure.

I also learned from A-bomb survivors what exposure to residual radiation really was. Since I was convinced that we should focus only on proximally exposed survivors in our research, I had long overlooked those who had been exposed to residual radiation. In June two years ago, I was asked by a government institute to share my opinion regarding why some A-bomb survivors had experienced hair loss despite having been more than 2 km from ground zero at the time of the bombing. I began to review the past data to identify the reasons. Re-evaluation of the data led me to realize that my understanding of exposure to residual radiation was completely wrong.

I originally believed that those who had entered the damaged area after the bombing had received little impact from radiation. However, close examination of records compiled by the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University and a medical school for military doctors showed me that those who had entered the city immediately after the bombing had been exposed to significant amounts of radiation. In some cases, we had to consider that the amount of radiation exposure was at least 0.5 sieverts or even more, which could have resulted in the development of leukemia. There was no denying the relationship between leukemia and exposure to residual radiation. Showing the scientifically proven data, I told the government institute's personnel clearly that people who had entered the city immediately after the bombing had been exposed to radiation. They quickly accepted this.

This also led me to focus on exposure to residual radiation. For studies on leukemia in those who had entered the city after the bombing, we collected records on those individuals that include information about their activities after entering the bombed area. By closely reviewing the records, we were able to identify their locations at that time. Based on the research, I gave a presentation at a workshop held in Nagasaki last year, in which I stated that those who had been exposed to residual radiation were 3.4 times more likely to develop leukemia than non-exposed people. At this year's workshop, I intend to demonstrate the reason, showing that at least in some patients, we can prove exposure to radiation of 0.5 sieverts or more by examining the condition of their white blood cells (WBC) and chromosomal defects.

How can this be proved now? I have surveyed 78 survivors, including those who had been in subterranean spaces at the time of bombing, such as underground shelters and the basements of the Bank of Japan or of the Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Company buildings. They were not exposed to the initial radiation because it was gone in approximately 0.3 seconds. Studies of their chromosomes, however, showed that they had been exposed to radiation of 0.9, 1.9 or 3.3 sieverts. If their WBC had decreased to 3,000 or less, that means they were exposed to secondary or residual radiation when they escaped from the shelters or basements. Those engaged in radiation studies all know that a reduction in WBC to 3,000 or lower means a radiation exposure level of 0.5 sieverts or more.

Why did physicists assert that residual radiation has no effect? My colleagues and I translated *DS86*, in which there is no statement regarding elements other than manganese, aluminum, sodium, cobalt and scandium in the soil. This means that this book was written on the assumption that the city of Hiroshima was like a desert, comprised only of sand. However, there were people living there, and every metal object, including furniture, became radioactive as a result of the A-bombing. Radioactive metal objects are not mentioned in the book at all. In reality, it did happen. Therefore, it is not surprising that those who entered the city immediately after the bombing

experienced hair loss.

—So, it was two years ago that you first realized the problems caused by exposure to residual radiation?

I used to think that radiation disease was caused only by proximal exposure to radiation within 2 km from ground zero.

—Do you mean that you thought the *DS86* conclusion was correct until two years ago?

I used to think it was completely correct.

—If an expert like you thought so, do you think that other researchers thought the same way?

Yes. I was beginning to notice that there were many cases of leukemia among those who had entered the city immediately after the bombing, but it was only two years ago that I started to compile a proper report to prove it.

—After you left RIRBM?

Yes. Because all the data and records are managed by computers cases of secondary radiation exposure can be easily extracted. There are 113 records of secondary radiation exposure. Of these, the development of leukemia was reported in 5 cases during 10 years of observation, 6 cases in 10 to 19 years, 15 cases in 20 to 29 years and 3 cases in 30 years or longer. Thus, we have followed these cases of secondary radiation exposure over 15 years, 30 years or longer. By classifying the data, we were able to confirm that those who had been exposed to residual radiation also had defective chromosomes.

—Didn't you already find that out when you were conducting the research?

Although I had the impression that those who had been exposed to secondary radiation had developed leukemia at higher rates, the denominator (those who entered the affected area after the bombing) itself was not clearly defined. In the meantime, a system for managing data from individuals was completed at RIRBM in 1967, and data for 290,000 people affected by the A-bomb were stored in the system. As a result, the numerator (leukemia patients) for 20 years from 1970 to 1989 was defined. Furthermore, of the 290,000 survivors, we successfully confirmed the number whose entry into the affected area on August 6 could be proven. The percentage of leukemia patients was obviously high among these people. This is how my long-standing question was answered scientifically using data already in the computer.

Most applicants for A-bomb disease certification were rejected if they had symptoms, only because they had entered the city after the bombing.

—Do you think your report affected recent rulings for the certification of A-bomb diseases?

It's possible. Notably, there is a statement in the ruling by the Osaka District Court that refers to my findings.

<As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Foundation and President of Kurakake Nozomi-en>

—You used to be in a position to observe A-bomb survivors as patients, and now you are managing a facility that cares for A-bomb survivors. Is that a natural progression for you?

Yes, absolutely. Although my salary has decreased to one-third of what it was at RIRBM, I am extremely satisfied. Since I long received research subsidies funded from tax money, I would like to give something back to society now that I have retired from the institute. I hope I can return to society even a small portion of what I have been given.

—The A-bomb survivors living here are not patients to you, are they?

They are my colleagues.

—There are 300 residents here. How are they doing?

Around 20% are bed-ridden and 75% are suffering from dementia. More precisely, 25% suffer from dementia too severe to be measured, 25% are in better but still severe condition, and 25% need support in daily activities, their conditions varying from day to day. Those free from dementia comprise no more than 10%.

—I've heard that you have 500 residents in the foundation's facilities altogether, and 1,337 people are waiting for admission. Is the waiting list becoming longer?

Yes, the number of waiting survivors is increasing.

—Do you have admission criteria?

Yes. Prefectural or city governments determine the criteria. My understanding is that the governments assess the conditions of the 30



applicants at the top of the waiting list and offer preferential measures according to severity such that applicants who need professional care are admitted to the institutes sooner.

—While the number of A-bomb survivors is decreasing, the number of those who need such institutions is increasing because of aging.

Yes. Although a third special care facility, with a capacity of 100 residents, was completed this year, the number of applicants will increase very rapidly in the next few years.

There are nearly 180 staff members in the foundation's facilities. At my welcome party, I took pictures of all the staff members at tables to create a name list with photos so as to remember their names and faces. I did the same for the 300 residents here. Otherwise, I cannot visualize their faces when necessary. I also had similar lists made to cover the other two institutions. I visit Kandyama Yasuragi-en and Funairi Mutsumi-en several times a year. There are 100 residents in each of those facilities. Now I can remember their faces.

Soon after I became President, I reprimanded the cooking staff saying: "Are you preparing food for pigs?" They were cutting ingredients into pieces that were too large, and foreign objects were found in the food. A total of 28 such cases were found four years ago. Eight cases were reported last year, of which five involved hair fallen into food. Although training the cooking staff to pay appropriate attention and maintain compassion for the residents can prevent most problems, it is difficult to completely prevent hair from getting into the food.

—Is there a system in place to ensure that all problems are reported to you?

Yes. We place the greatest emphasis on food safety. We definitely must prevent food poisoning. To ensure food safety, I ask that all data and records concerning foods be brought to me for review. I also check to be sure the temperature of the food is appropriate when served, and how the food tastes. Once, some of our elderly women stopped drinking juice processed in a mixer. I asked the cooking staff if they had checked the taste before serving the item and their answer was "No." After research, we found that some vegetables, such as celery, become bitter, and oranges become sourer when they are ground up. This case revealed that the cooking staff had been indifferent to the taste of the liquid diet.

I have also introduced a new health check-up method for staff members. It is important to help them maintain proper weight and mental health. A

letter with the heading "To all staff members" is sent on a monthly basis to all employees, including those on leave. The 60th letter has already been sent out. We send the letter to those on leave to provide them with the latest information about their workplace so they can resume their roles smoothly when they return. Since employee cooperation is crucial, I always talk to employees about the attitudes and mindset staff members should have. It is also essential to have a basic understanding of emergency measures to be taken within 15 minutes in case something happens to a resident. Last April, we decided to have a 2-minute information-sharing session immediately before 9 a.m. every morning, with the participation of 15 department managers. This is very effective. Because we are dealing with people in our work, we must do our utmost to eliminate errors in our procedures.

Asai is president at HPI

(Note) The purpose of establishing the Forum for Institutes Engaged in A-bomb Survivors' Medical Care (held on May 24, 2006) is described as follows in the circular of the forum. (Underline added by the author)

"The number of A-bomb survivors both in and outside Hiroshima is decreasing; there are less than 70,000 A-bomb survivors residing in Hiroshima. It is estimated that the number of A-bomb survivors dying of cancer will peak between 2020 and 2030. Therefore, it is expected that research and development efforts for the medical treatment of radiation diseases will confront difficulties as the number of survivors decreases.

Against this backdrop, medical institutes for A-bomb survivors should work on a wider range of research regarding the impact of radiation on health conditions, departing from the traditional purposes of conducting laboratory and clinical studies for A-bomb survivors. Medical institutes for A-bomb survivors are required to further cooperate with each other to work on new initiatives, including the provision of expertise to deal with radiation damage caused by possible accidents at nuclear power plants and terrorist attacks or wars, using extensive research data accumulated in institutions such as RERF.

Therefore, this Forum was established to provide an opportunity for people of these medical institutes to meet and discuss their future tasks, such as the future plans of RERF, collaboration between medical institutes for A-bomb survivors and effective use of collected research data."

Peace Research Institute Network of Western Japan

Since assuming the office of president at the Hiroshima Peace Institute in April 2005, I have had a keen interest in promoting communication and interaction among peace research institutes in Japan. One of the reasons is that HPI was established in 1998 and is still in the process of establishing itself. In creating our vision for the future, we need to learn from preceding peace institutes that have already accumulated much know-how about organizing and running such institutions. I believe it would be quite beneficial for all peace institutes to participate in a network through which they can interact with each other, exchange information, and share research results and understandings of peace-related issues. Besides, the environment both at home and abroad is increasingly severe with respect to peace. It is therefore very important that we form a network to enhance communication and interaction among peace research institutes. Another reason is that, when faced with important peace-related issues or events, a network would enable us to share our responsibilities, to reach a consensus, and to co-host peace-related symposia, all of which will lead to more effective action to influence Japanese and, hopefully, international society.

Based on these two concepts, we approached the Nagasaki Peace Institute, the Nagasaki Institute for Peace Culture at Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan

University, and the Institute for Peace Science at Hiroshima University and obtained their agreement in this effort. Since then, we have had three preliminary meetings (on July 18 and November 14, 2006 and March 7, 2007), and then decided formally to create the Peace Research Institute Network of Western Japan (PRIN), starting in fiscal 2007.

During the present stage, we plan to carry out the following joint tasks: 1) cooperation and interaction among the institutes, 2) a joint symposium or workshop on important peace-related issues, 3) exchange of periodicals, and 4) anything else agreed along the way by the network members. Though these items might appear rather unspectacular, we think it advisable not to aim too high initially.

As mentioned above, peace in Japan and abroad faces an increasingly severe climate. Accordingly, peace institutes around the world will be required to strengthen partnerships and work more cooperatively than ever before. I expect PRIN to fulfill a significant role, eventually winning recognition as a vital first step toward those ends. HPI intends to be an active PRIN member, learn a great deal from our more experienced counterparts, and, thereby, enhance our *raison d'être*.

By Motofumi Asai, president at HPI

HPI Research Forum

February 19, 2007

Title: The Discovery of Global Warming

Speaker: Dr. Spencer Weart, Director of the Center for History of Physics, the American Institute of Physics



Dr. Spencer Weart

How did humans figure out that global warming was happening? When did people begin to see it as a problem comparable to war? These were the questions that guided the HPI Research Forum on February 19th by Spencer Weart, the Director of the Center for History of Physics at the American Institute of Physics at College Park, Maryland, U.S. He is the author of many seminal books in the history of science, including *Scientists in Power*,

Nuclear Fear, Never at War, and *The Discovery of Global Warming*. Weart spoke to a group of several dozen members of the Hiroshima community at HPI while visiting for an HPI Research Project workshop.

Weart began by telling the group that people in ancient times suspected that human activity could change the climate. Then, in 1896 a Swedish scientist published a new idea. He suggested that as humanity burned coal and other fossil fuels that add carbon dioxide to the Earth's atmosphere, we would raise the planet's average temperature. This theory became known as the "greenhouse effect." But over the next half-century only one lone voice, the amateur G.S. Callendar, insisted that greenhouse warming was actually taking place. In the 1950s, Callendar's claims provoked a few scientists to look into the question with improved

techniques and calculations. The new studies showed that, contrary to earlier crude estimates, carbon dioxide could indeed build up in the atmosphere and would cause warming.

Painstaking measurements drove home the point in 1961 when the level of CO₂ was shown to be rising year by year. A 1967 calculation suggested that average temperatures might rise a few degrees within the next century.

Earlier scientists had sought a single master-key to climate, but by the 1970s-80s they were coming to understand that climate is an intricate system responding to a great many influences. To the surprise of many, studies of ancient climates showed that astronomical cycles had partly set the timing of the ice ages. Apparently the climate was so delicately balanced that even small perturbations could set off a great shift. Greatly improved computer models began to suggest how such jumps could happen, and experts predicted droughts, storms, rising sea levels, and other disasters.

Weart explained how, since 2001, scientific advances have confirmed that we are fast approaching one of the most serious challenges our civilization has ever faced. Improved computer models and an abundance of data have strengthened the conclusion that several degrees of warming are likely within this century. In the minds of many, the threat of global warming has come to replace the threat of global nuclear war as a believable cause of the "end of the world." A detailed presentation of Weart's work on global warming can be found at the following website: <http://www.aip.org/history/climate/index.html>

By Robert Jacobs, assistant professor at HPI

HPI Research Project

Politics of Regret: Collective Memory in Northeast Asia

Present political and economic issues relevant to China, Japan, and Korea are keyed to the collective memory of each nation. Prime Minister Abe's government has made overtures to China and South Korea, but reconciliation of past criticisms with the present appreciation remains a pivotal issue. Northeast Asia provides an excellent setting for addressing this concern. During the past two to three decades, China and Korea have begun to threaten Japan's role as Asia's leading economic power, and the resulting political shift within the Northeast Asian community has affected the area's sense of history by intensifying its "memory wars."

Scholars in history, political science and sociology tried to address the questions raised above while participating in a workshop held in Arlington, Virginia, U.S., on March 27-28, 2007. Thirteen papers were presented at the workshop, and three were submitted in lieu of physical attendance. The following is a list of participants and paper titles:

- Donald Baker (University of British Columbia, Canada):
"Exacerbated Politics: The Legacy of Political Trauma in South Korea";
- Bruce Cumings (University of Chicago, U.S.):
"The Korean War: What Is It That We Are Remembering to Forget?";
- Julian Dierkes (University of British Columbia, Canada):
"Who Are the Japanese?: How Postwar Japanese History Textbooks Define Collectivities";
- Gary Alan Fine and Bin Xu (Northwestern University, U.S.):
"Memory Movement: Opportunity Structure, Mobilization, and Framing in the Chinese War Reparations Movement Against Japan";
- Kazuya Fukuoka and Barry Schwartz (Georgia Institute of Technology and University of Georgia, U.S.):
"Regret and Responsibility in Japanese Memory";
- Akiko Hashimoto (University of Pittsburgh, U.S.):
"Why Did We Fight That Unwinnable War?";
- Christine Kim (Georgetown University, U.S.):
"The Once and Future King?: Popularizing Korea's Monarchist Past";
- Mikyoung Kim (Hiroshima Peace Institute, Japan):
"Peace As a Moral Utilitarian Concept: Hiroshima's Memory Debates, 1985-1994";

- Tim Liao, Gehui Zhang and Libin Zhang (University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign, U.S.):
"The National Anthem of China: A Presentation of the Past, a Format for the Future";
- Xiaohua Ma (Osaka Kyoiku University, Japan):
"War Memory and Nation-Building: A Comparative Analysis of War Museums in China and Japan";
- Mike Mochizuki (George Washington University, U.S.):
"The Yasukuni Conundrum: Japan's Contested Memory and Its Internationalization";
- Jeffrey Olick (University of Virginia, U.S.):
"The Politics of Regret: Analytical Frames";
- Jae-Jung Suh (Cornell University, U.S.):
"Historicizing Historical Contentions in Northeast Asia";
- Guobin Yang (Barnard College, Columbia University, U.S.):
"Contested Memories of the Chinese Cultural Revolution";
- Xiaohong Xu and Lyn Spillman (Yale University and University of Notre Dame, U.S.):
"Coming to Terms with the Nanjing Massacre in China: Memory, Cultural Repertoire, and Politics."

By Mikyoung Kim, assistant professor at HPI



An Exploration of the Atomic Bomb and Nuclear War in Art and Popular Culture in Japan and the United States

The second workshop for the HPI Research Project titled “An Exploration of the Atomic Bomb and Nuclear War in Art and Popular Culture in Japan and the United States” was held from February 19-21 at HPI. This project is unusual in that it is a group of both scholars and artists working together across disciplines. Eight project members were able to attend the workshop, while another four submitted work for discussion.

The project consists of seven scholars, one visual artist, one photographer, one prose writer, one poet and one animator. Mick Broderick presented his collection of atomic ephemera and his analysis of why people respond to toys and household items with atomic symbolism on them. Jerome Shapiro talked about the nature of museum commemoration of the atomic experience and how it reflects public and institutional memory. Kenji Ito presented a paper on the depiction of robots in Japanese popular culture and how this depiction changed from before World War II to after it, and the influence of atomic issues on this change. Spencer Weart presented his work updating his classic book, *Nuclear Fear*, and discussed how nuclear imagery and public narratives have changed since 1986. And Robert Jacobs presented his work on the relationship of the icon of the Whole Earth to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In addition, the group read a paper submitted by Yuki Tanaka about the relationship of the movie *Godzilla* to the Bravo nuclear test.

In addition to the scholars, the artist participants also presented their work. Judy Hiramoto presented slides of several different pieces she has created utilizing atomic themes. These include both two dimensional prints, and three dimensional art installations that show the impact of nuclear weapons on both victims and creators of the weapons as well as the installation of a peace garden. Carole

Gallagher presented her work of both portrait and landscape photography related to the American nuclear weapon testing site in Nevada. Her portraits depict those affected in many different ways by atomic testing, including downwinders and test site workers. Minoru Maeda, a local Hiroshima animator, showed his film “The Sun Was Lost,” which he is converting to manga form for the project. This film is based on his father’s childhood and experience of the bombing of Hiroshima. In addition to those artists attending, Tom Engelhardt submitted a short prose piece about growing up as a child in the United States with the bombing of Hiroshima as a legacy. And John Canaday submitted his poems depicting the creation and use of the atomic bombs through the voices of historical participants in those events.

The workshop was a great success and this unique project now moves towards completion.

By Robert Jacobs, assistant professor at HPI



Bombing and the Civilian: A Twentieth Century History

The second workshop for our project “Bombing and the Civilian: A Twentieth Century History” was conducted on December 8 and 9, 2006 in San Francisco, at the same venue where the first workshop was held early last year. This research project involves 11 researchers from America, Australia and Japan, although this time three were unable to participate due to prior commitments. As at the first workshop, all those who attended participated energetically, engaging in heated discussions on various relevant topics over the two days.

The main purpose of our study is to examine critically the historical process of how indiscriminate bombing first occurred. We aim to analyze its “strategic necessity” and “military justifications,” and how such bombing intensified and expanded during certain major wars, eventually culminating in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We are also trying to understand why indiscriminate bombing is still widely practiced in various wars and violent conflicts.

In the first workshop we analyzed some important cases of indiscriminate bombing that took place during nearly 100 years between World War I and the recent Iraq War. The early cases clearly incited the wider practice of indiscriminate bombing. Having grasped this historical overview, we also discussed the discord between the theory of “just war” and “morals” against the acceptance of aerial attacks on defenseless civilians.

At the recent workshop, discussion focused on some of the

papers revised based on the comments made at the first workshop, as well as on two newly included papers. Currently we are gathering the final drafts of each paper for publication as an edited book. As an American publisher has already expressed interest in publishing this volume, we hope that the final product will be available by the end of this Japanese financial year (March 31, 2008).

The sad news associated with this project is that in February this year we suddenly lost Professor Eric Markusen, of Southwest Minnesota State University, from our research team. A world-renowned authority on the study of genocide, Professor Markusen learned shortly before the second workshop that he had advanced terminal cancer and only a few months to live. Despite this devastating information, he bravely attended the workshop, believing it would be his last opportunity to attend a scholarly meeting. We greatly admired his courage and appreciated his indispensable contribution to our teamwork. It is a great honor for all the members of this project team to include his paper as a chapter in our book. In 2003, Professor Markusen participated in our annual international symposium in Hiroshima. His academic commitment to the anti-nuclear cause will long be remembered in Hiroshima and around the world.

By Yuki Tanaka, professor at HPI

Yuki Tanaka ed., (Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten Publishers, 2007)

Senso hanzai no kozo [Patterns of War Crimes]

Response from a Rehabilitated Japanese War Criminal to the Publication



In February 2007, our book *Patterns of War Crimes* was published in Japanese by the Otsuki Shoten Publishers in Tokyo. The book was the final product of collaborative work by nine researchers, who participated in the “Military Violence Against Civilians” research project, funded by HPI between 2002 and 2004.

The main purpose of this project was to illustrate distinctive characteristics of Japanese military violence by examining, in chronological order, several war crimes that Japanese troops committed against civilians. It is also aimed to examine the historical reasons why modern Japanese military forces adopted the habit of brutality against non-combatants from the very early stage of combat.

A few days after copies of the book *Patterns of War Crimes* were placed on the shelves of bookshops throughout Japan, one reader contacted me through the publishing house. He is 90 years old, a retired medical doctor in Tokyo by the name of Yuasa Ken.

Dr. Yuasa started working at the Komagome Hospital in Tokyo, after graduating from the Jikei University School of Medicine in 1941. In October that year, he was drafted into the 28th Infantry Regiment in Asahikawa, Hokkaido. Having completed two months of training in December 1941, he was sent to the Luan Army Hospital in Shanxi Province of northern China, which was under Japanese occupation at the time. For most of the following three and a half years, until the end of the Asia Pacific War in August 1945, he served as a military doctor at the Luan Army Hospital, except for a few months when he was sent to the front line.

While working at this army hospital, he participated in seven “medical operations,” in which Chinese “prisoners” arrested by Japanese military police—suspected of being “anti-Japanese elements”—were used as guinea pigs. Altogether 14 Chinese men were killed as the result of the vivisections in which Dr. Yuasa took part. In one case, for example, a Chinese man was operated on to extract bullets from his body after he had been shot in the stomach three or four times, while other doctors were amputating his leg and conducting a tracheotomy at the same time. Dr. Yuasa also participated in training regarding the use of bubonic plague, under the instruction of General Ishii Shiro (General Ishii headed the notorious Unit 731, a Manchukuo unit that developed biological weapons and tested them on more than 3,000 Chinese prisoners). During Dr. Yuasa’s training, Ishii also gave a lecture about frostbite experiments on Chinese “prisoners.”

Even after Japan surrendered to the Allied forces, Dr. Yuasa stayed on in northern China and soon started working as a medical officer for the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist) Army in the so-called Second War Zone, fighting against the Chinese Red Army led by Mao Tse-tung. He was one of about 2,600 soldiers from the 60,000 troops of Japan’s First Army of North China Expeditionary Force who were more or less forced by their commander to remain in China and help the Kuomintang fight the communists. These

Japanese soldiers continued to fight as regular members of the Kuomintang Army until they were finally crushed in 1949. It was only in 1956 that the surviving Japanese soldiers were finally allowed to return to Japan. Ever since that time, the Japanese government has refused to accept the demands of these returned soldiers for payment of military pensions or pensions for bereaved families, claiming that the soldiers remained in China of their own free will and voluntarily joined the Kuomintang Army.

Dr. Yuasa was captured and taken to a POW Camp of the Chinese Liberation Army (CLA) in 1951. At the end of the following year, he was detained in the prison at Taiyuan with 140 other Japanese suspected war criminals, as information on his wartime activities became available to the CLA. The Chinese communist government adopted a policy of re-educating Japanese war criminals by making them honestly confess the crimes that they had committed during the war. This involved repeatedly criticizing themselves until they fully accepted their own responsibility. Although it took many years, this unique method of making assailants thoroughly aware of their own crimes helped the Chinese authorities succeed in firmly implanting the concept of human rights in the minds of Japanese war criminals and thus helping them regain their own humanity. In total, about 1,100 Japanese war criminals were arrested by the Chinese communist regime, but only 45 men were prosecuted in the end and no one received capital punishment. Subsequently, many of those returned soldiers have been contributing to building friendship between Japan and China.

In contrast, more than 5,700 men were tried as war criminals at the B & C Class War Crimes Tribunals conducted by each of the seven Allied nations, namely the United States, Britain, France, Holland, Australia, the Philippines and China (Taiwan). Following these trials, 984 men were sentenced to death. Comparing the result of the Allied nations’ treatment of Japanese war criminals with that of China, it becomes clear that the Chinese policy—based on the principle of “detest the crimes but not the criminals”—was extraordinarily humane, and that in a long perspective, it was a wise and carefully aimed plan to build a good relationship with Japan in the future.

Dr. Yuasa was acquitted and returned to Japan in 1956, having re-educated himself in the Chinese prison over the course of four years. He then worked as a doctor at Nishi-Ogikubo Clinic in Tokyo for many years while being active in peace movements— in particular, the movement against medical doctors’ collaboration in war. Having read our book *Patterns of War Crimes*, Dr. Yuasa strongly agrees with my statement in the editor’s acknowledgement on “the necessity of moral imagination that recognizes the pain of victims.” Dr. Yuasa shares my concern that current Japanese society is so dispirited that people have lost moral imagination with respect to others and creative ideas for establishing a peaceful world. It is important to understand that any study of war crimes must encompass a critical reassessment of our own quotidian thinking and life-style.

By Yuki Tanaka, professor at HPI

Forthcoming HPI Symposium

Re-committing to Nuclear Disarmament: From Central to East Asia

In September 2006, leaders of five Central Asian states signed a treaty creating a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the region. Since the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in 1998, the danger of nuclear proliferation, including the emergence of a nuclear black market, nuclear tests by North Korea and enrichment of uranium by Iran, has been growing. The U.S., the nuclear superpower, has shown no interest in global nuclear disarmament, especially after the 9.11 terrorist attacks. Reflecting these trends, the 2005 NPT Review Conference failed to create any positive result.

Given the strong current against nuclear disarmament, the conclusion of the Treaty in Central Asia is an important positive step forward. Since the beginning of the negotiation, the U.N. Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and its Director, Mr. Tsutomu Ishiguri, have been actively involved in the process. In Asia, it followed the de-nuclearization of Mongolia in 1990s.

The Hiroshima Peace Institute will sponsor an international symposium titled "Re-committing to Nuclear Disarmament: From Central to East Asia" in August 2007. The purpose of the symposium is to examine ways to utilize the experience of Central Asia toward the de-nuclearization of East Asia.

In this symposium, Mr. Ishiguri will present a keynote speech in which he will examine the negotiation process, significance, obstacles to, and future tasks of the Central Asian treaty. Then, panelists from Mongolia, China, South Korea, and Japan will make presentations on "The Prospects of De-nuclearization in East Asia" in which the positive and negative conditions and the roles of each nation will be reviewed. Lastly, a Hiroshima-born staff of the "Global Article 9 Campaign" organized by NGOs will make a presentation regarding the role of youth in nuclear disarmament, based on her experience of nuclear abolition movements in Japan and abroad.

<Keynote Speaker> Tsutomu ISHIGURI, Director, U.N. Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

<Panelists>

ENKHSAIKHAN Jargalsaikhan, Former Mongolian Ambassador to the U.N.

WANG Shan, Deputy Director, Institute of Japanese Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations

HA Young-Sun, Professor, Department of International Relations, Seoul National University

Haruka KATARAO, Staff of "Global Article 9 Campaign"

Motofumi ASAI, President, Hiroshima Peace Institute

<Moderator> Kazumi MIZUMOTO, Associate Professor, Hiroshima Peace Institute

<Date and Time> August 5 (Sun.), 2007 1:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

<Venue> Himawari Room, second basement (B2)

International Conference Center Hiroshima (Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park) 1-5 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima

<Host> Hiroshima Peace Institute

<Collaboration> Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation

<To Attend> Send a postcard to reach Hiroshima Peace Institute by August 1. Write your name, address, and telephone and fax numbers. Reservations can also be made by phone, fax or email. Up to 300 people can be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Address: Hiroshima Peace Institute, Ote-machi Heiwa Building 9th floor, 4-1-1, Ote-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima 730-0051, Japan

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DIARY

March 1- June 30, 2007

◆**Mar. 1** HPI President Motofumi Asai gives lecture on "North Korea's Nuclear Tests and Japan's Peace" at 53rd anniversary of Bikini Day, organized by Japan Congress Against A-and H-Bombs, in Shizuoka Prefecture.

◆**Mar. 3** Hiroko Takahashi gives lecture on "Classified Hiroshima-Nagasaki" at symposium "Concealed Menace of Nuclear Weapon" organized by and held at Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo.

◆**Mar. 4** Asai gives lecture on "For Enhancement of Pro-Constitution Campaign" at 2007 international women's meeting in Hiroshima Prefecture, organized by Hiroshima Senior High School Teachers and Staff Union, in Hiroshima Prefecture.

◆**Mar. 5** Mikyoung Kim gives lecture on "History Problems in Northeast Asia" at Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University, South Korea.

◆**Mar. 7** HPI holds 3rd meeting for new organization networking HPI and other peace research organizations.

◆**Mar.11** Kazumi Mizumoto gives lecture on "Current Situation and Problems in Reconstruction of Cambodia and Future Tasks of International Cooperation" at 2nd seminar for international understanding titled "Shouting for Love at Center of Cambodia," organized by and held at Hiroshima International Center.

◆**Mar.14** Mizumoto and Takahashi attend, as regular members, annual general meeting of Research Group on Reference Materials of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, at museum.

◆**Mar.17** Asai gives lecture on "Peace in East Asia and Japan's Choice" at lecture meeting organized by Kagoshima Branch of Japan Scientists' Association, in Kagoshima Prefecture.

◆**Mar.18** Asai gives lecture on "Facing My Granddaughter with Disabilities" at lecture meeting organized by Kagoshima Mothers' Club, in Kagoshima Prefecture.

◆**Mar.21** Yuki Tanaka gives lecture on "Japan's Peaceful Constitution Seen from Nation That Dropped Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki" at meeting of Article 9 Association (A9A) Group in Hiroshima City, at Hiroshima YWCA.

◆**Mar.25** Makiko Takemoto gives lecture on "Peace Thought of the Weimar Intellectuals" at 17th Meeting of Society for the Study of Modern German History in the Western Japan, in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

◆**Mar.26** Mikyoung Kim attends conference on "Future of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia after February 13 Agreement" and participates in discussion with a White House official, policy makers and academics from the U.S. and Korea, at Georgetown University, U.S.

◆**Mar.29** Mikyoung Kim conducts interviews with a journalist and U.S. State Department officials on security issues in Northeast Asia in Washington, D.C., U.S.

◆**Apr. 4-May 8** Takahashi gathers research materials on nuclear tests in U.S. and Canada.

◆**Apr. 7** Robert Jacobs presents paper "Radiation as Cultural Talisman in Cold War Popular Culture," to Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association Annual Meeting, Boston, U.S.

◆**Apr. 9-13** Jacobs gathers research materials on psychological study of atomic test participants at Columbia University and NBC News Archives, New York City, U.S.

◆**Apr.19-27** Jacobs gathers research materials on psychological study of atomic test participants at the University of California and HUMRRO Archives and the UCLA Film Archive, U.S.

◆**Apr.25** Asai gives lecture on "My Thoughts on Peace Education in Hiroshima" at 1st peace education meeting organized by Society for Junior High School Education in Hiroshima City, in Hiroshima Prefecture.

◆**Apr.28** Asai gives lecture on "So-called 'Revision' of Japanese Constitution" at public meeting to keep Japanese Constitution from harm, organized by pro-Constitution Forum in Tottori, in Tottori Prefecture.

◆**Apr.29** Asai gives lecture on "Human Dignity and Law for Independence of Persons with Disabilities" at 1st anniversary lecture meeting organized by Eastern Hiroshima Liaison Conference to Protect Life and Rights of People with Disabilities, in Hiroshima Prefecture.

◆**May 2** Asai gives lecture on "So-called 'Revision' of Japanese Constitution" at Okayama meeting for 60th anniversary of enactment of Japanese Peace Constitution, organized by Okayama Prefectural Peace Center, in Okayama Prefecture.

◆**May 3** Asai gives lecture on "For No Change in Japanese Constitution" at 5. 3 Constitution Meeting 2007, organized by its executive committee, in Tokyo.

◆**May 6** Asai gives lecture on "Now is Time for Article 9" at inaugural lecture meeting of A9A Group in Iwakuni City, organized by its executive committee, in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

◆**May 22** Yoshiaki Sato gives lecture on "Draft Charter of East Asian Community" at CREP Monthly Seminar organized by Institute of Social Science and held at University of Tokyo.

◆**May 23-25** Mikyoung Kim presents paper on "History Textbook Issues in Northeast Asia" at conference titled as "Historical Memories and Resurgence of Nationalism in East Asia" at University of California-Santa Barbara, U.S.

◆**May 26** Asai gives lecture on "No Change in Japanese Constitution" at meeting organized by "I" Women Conference, in Hiroshima Prefecture.▽Mizumoto attends, as coordinator, 1st meeting of Hiroshima Peace Forum, organized by Hiroshima City and Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and guides group discussions on meaning of Hiroshima experience, held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.

◆**May 28-31** Mikyoung Kim conducts interviews on security in Northeast Asia with scholars at Stanford University and journalists, in San Francisco, U.S.

◆**May 30** Tanaka gives lecture on "Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki" and "Tezuka Osamu's 'Story Manga'" for group of visiting students from Randolph College of the U.S., at Hiroshima Jogakuin University.

◆**Jun. 1** Tanaka gives lecture on "Re-examination of Atomic Bombings in History of Indiscriminate Bombing" at 7th International Conference of International Society for Universal Dialogue held in Hiroshima Prefecture.

◆**Jun. 2** Mizumoto gives lecture on "Hiroshima & Peace" to U.S. students studying at Sophia University for program by Council on International Educational Exchange at Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims.

◆**Jun. 3** Jacobs gives lecture on "Two Hiroshimas" at Council on International Educational Exchange, held at Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims.

◆**Jun. 5** Jacobs presents paper on "Curing the Bomb" to International Society for Universal Dialogue, in Hiroshima Prefecture.

◆**Jun.10** Asai gives lecture on "U.S. World Strategy and Japan-U.S. Alliance" at 33rd education course for executives, organized by General Workers' Union of Tokyo Doken, in Shizuoka Prefecture.

◆**Jun.11-30** Narayanan Ganesan, as member of Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung-sponsored team of academics, visits Myanmar and engages in training civil servants and academics at Yangon University.

◆**Jun.13** Asai attends, as reporter and discussant, 2007 Gwangju Peace Conference, organized by Airing International Peace Foundation, held in Gwangju, South Korea.

◆**Jun.16** Mizumoto gives lecture on "Current State and Tasks of Peace Research" at educational program for Level II qualified nursing care manager system organized by and held at Hiroshima Prefectural Nursing Association.

◆**Jun.21** Asai gives lecture on "Guarantee of Rights of People with Disabilities" at workshop organized by National Liaison Council for Counseling and Support of People with Disabilities, in Chiba Prefecture.

◆**Jun.24** Asai gives lecture on "Offensive for Constitutional Revision and Our Position" at inaugural meeting of A9A Group in Higashi Hiroshima City, in Hiroshima Prefecture.

◆**Jun.26** HPI holds the 1st meeting of Peace Research Institute Network of Western Japan, at HPI.

◆**Jun.30** Mizumoto gives lecture on "How to Link Experience of Atomic Bombing with World Peace?" and guides group discussions at 6th meeting of Hiroshima Peace Forum held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.

—Visitors to HPI—

◆**Mar. 7** Dr. Temario C. Rivera, Professor of International Relations, International Christian University (ICU), Rumiko Aruga, Coordinator, Rotary Peace Center, ICU, and Gina Ballestin and 7 other members of Rotary World Peace Fellows.

◆**Mar.12** Gerald Keddy, Member of Parliament, Conservative Party of Canada and 5 other members of delegation from Canada.

◆**Mar.16** Eugeniusz Smolar, President, Center for International Relations, Poland.

◆**May 15** Dr. Elspeth Jones, Dean, Leslie Silver International Faculty, Leeds Metropolitan University, and Dr. Edward Francis Halpin, Associate Dean, Research, Partnerships and Consultancy, Leslie Silver International Faculty, Leeds Metropolitan University, U.K.

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