

“Peace” in Berlin, 2009

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Germany will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Berlin Wall in November 2009. The Berlin Wall was built in August 1961 by the German Democratic Republic (East Germany: the DDR) to prevent an outflow of capital and labor to the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany: the BRD). From then on, the Berlin Wall stood for 28 years and came to symbolize the Cold War and the divided Germany. It is well known that many East Germans tried to flee across the wall and were shot to death in the process.

This summer I visited Berlin and found many open-air exhibitions on the history of the wall in many parts of the city; documentation centers had also been opened to remember the Cold War legacy. The whole process from the demonstration for democracy led by citizens of the DDR to the opening of the Berlin Wall and then the reunification of Germany is known as the “Peaceful Revolution.” Although reunification was realized with the BRD absorbing the DDR, which led to many problems such as economic gaps and psychological barriers appearing between the two sides, the non-violent demonstrations by the DDR citizens and subsequent peaceful overthrow of the DDR regime without the use of force is still remarkable, especially considering that the event was preceded by the Tiananmen Square Incident of only five months before. One of the key factors behind the peaceful transformation was the activities of the peace movements led by anti-regime DDR peace activists.

After the visit to the exhibitions on the Berlin Wall, I visited the Anti-War Museum where an exhibition was being prepared to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the birth of the pacifist Carl von Ossietzky who was a Nobel peace laureate. The museum was originally opened in 1925 by the German pacifist Ernst Friedrich and is known as the first peace museum in Europe. After World War II, it was re-opened by Friedrich’s grandson. Both Ossietzky and Friedrich struggled against German militarism and severely criticized the *Reichswehr* (the then German military) during the 1920s. They sent out repeated warnings against Nazism even before Hitler’s rise to power and were both oppressed by the Nazis.

In the post-war period, the peace movement of the pre-Nazi regime has not been thoroughly appraised. Due to the concerted oppression of the peace movement under the Nazi regime, peace organizations were dissolved and many pacifists were imprisoned or forced to go into exile in the same manner as Ossietzky and Friedrich. When the war ended, many of them had already passed away (either at the hands of the Nazis, through suicide or through natural causes) or they chose not to return to Germany. As a consequence, the peace movement lost its momentum to a significant degree. Although there were some efforts to revitalize peace organizations, such attempts were on too small a scale to have much impact. During the Cold War era, the DDR professed a “peace policy” in line with the Soviet Union and attempted to “inherit” the pre-war peace movement by means of adding an

exaggerated Communist tone. Contrastingly, in the BRD where “the fight against Communism” was pursued, the peace movement was often alienated as an “ideology of East Germany.” In fact, when the BRD was required to reveal its stance in order to overcome the Nazi past in the process of post-war reconstruction, it strongly praised the assassination attempt against Hitler led by a group of top military officers on July 20, 1944, describing it as a prominent case of the anti-Nazi movement, whilst at the same time blacking out the resistance movements led by pacifists, socialists and Communists. It further had the *Bundeswehr* (the present day German armed forces) regarded as “the heirs of the past courageous anti-Nazi fighters,” the logic of which was convenient for elevating the status of the *Bundeswehr*. On the other hand, this period also saw the rise of a new peace movement amongst ordinary citizens, and slogans such as “swords into plowshares” and “peace without arms” spread in both East and West Germany. The peace movement in the DDR developed as an anti-regime movement, with the Protestant churches at its core, and it ultimately led to the Peaceful Revolution of 1989. In the BRD, on the other hand, the peace movement developed as movements against remilitarization and nuclear weapons, and through joining forces with the Green Party, calls for environmental protection were added to its manifesto. In the 1980s, the peace movement in the BRD reached its culmination when it protested against the Double-Track Decision of NATO.

Since reunification in 1990, the *Bundeswehr* now participates in NATO’s “peacekeeping operations” in the name of “international contribution” and has expanded the scope of its activities. Meanwhile, on September 8, 2009, a ceremony was held for the unveiling of a new cenotaph which commemorates the soldiers who had been killed during service for the *Bundeswehr*; the inscription on the cenotaph reads “Our Bundeswehr’s Dead — For Peace, Justice and Freedom.” The ceremony was held amidst heated debate over the withdrawal of the *Bundeswehr* from Afghanistan. The then President Köhler insisted that the cenotaph is not meant to provoke a cult of heroes or war; nevertheless, its erection has been criticized by leftists and peace organizations. Even though the intention of erecting the cenotaph is not meant to create a cult of heroes or war, such an interpretation on the part of some may become unavoidable sooner or later.

The folly of “dying for a country” and the emptiness of holding memorial ceremonies and erecting monuments and cenotaphs for fallen soldiers were already criticized by Ossietzky and Friedrich in the 1920s. “Peace” means above all “to live.” The historic change in 1989 is named the “Peaceful Revolution” because it came about through the non-violent demonstrations of its citizens. The exhibitions for the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Berlin Wall and the 120th anniversary of Ossietzky’s birth seem to ask us to rethink the meaning of “peace.”

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Contents

“Peace” in Berlin, 2009	1
The New Trend of Nuclear Abolition and Challenges in the Future: Towards the 2010 NPT Review Conference	2-3
<Reflection from Hiroshima> Vol. 12	4-5
Rikito Watanabe, Secretary-General of the Hiroshima Prefectural Association to Support Class-action A-bomb Disease Lawsuits HPI Lecture Series for Citizens of Hiroshima (First Term 2009) ...	6

HPI Research Forums	7
July 27: Atomicalia September 16: The Importance of the Special Law for One Local Public Entity	8
Forthcoming International Symposium	8
Diary	8

The New Trend of Nuclear Abolition and Challenges in the Future

Towards the 2010 NPT Review Conference

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The course of international nuclear disarmament went into retreat following the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in 1998. Ten years later, the world has started to move towards nuclear abolition once again. An immediate goal is to achieve a concrete decision on this issue at the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to be held in May 2010. In this article I will examine several proposals for nuclear elimination which have been announced in the last few years. Then I will focus on the task of making the 2010 NPT Review Conference a success.

1. Proposals for Nuclear Elimination

<The Final Report of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission (the Blix Commission)>

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission which was organized through the support of the Swedish government at the end of 2003 published a final report entitled “Weapons of Terror: Freeing the World of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Arms” (often referred to as the Blix Report) in 2006. The Commission is composed of the chairman Dr. Hans Blix, the former chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, and 14 commissioners including scholars and diplomats from the US, Russia, Brazil, Japan and other countries. The report proposed a total of 60 measures, some of which include the illegalization of all weapons of mass destruction, the de-alerting of nuclear weapons, making deep cuts in the number of strategic nuclear weapons, the removal of all nuclear weapons deployed by nuclear powers on foreign soil, a ban on the production of fissile material for weapons, no-first-use of nuclear weapons, and the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

The establishment of the Blix Commission in 2003 was based on the idea of Dr. Jayantha Dhanapala, the then Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Anna Lindh, the late Foreign Minister of Sweden. In particular Lindh, the popular and highly-regarded Swedish statesperson who was predicted to succeed the then Prime Minister, was deeply devoted to nuclear disarmament, giving a speech at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. She was unfortunately assassinated in Stockholm in September 2003. However, the Commission capitalized on her strong will and commenced activities in December of that year. The appointment of Dr. Blix as the chairman was also seen to be in accordance with her intention.

Sweden, along with Mexico and Brazil, is one of the member states of the New Agenda Coalition (NAC), a group of seven countries which is active in nuclear disarmament and which took the initiative at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. These efforts on the part of the Swedish government are reflected in the Blix Report.

<The Nuclear Abolition Proposal of four former senior US officials>

In 2007 and 2008, a proposal for the abolition of nuclear weapons was published in *The Wall Street Journal*. It was issued by four former US political heavyweights — the former Secretaries of State George P. Shultz and Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, and former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Sam Nunn. As the four co-authors were all prominent conservative politicians who had supported the policy of nuclear deterrence at the heart of the US administration, the proposal was reported by the world’s media and provoked a huge response throughout the world.

Their proposal resurrected the unattained goal proposed at the US-Soviet summit meeting held in Reykjavik in 1986. At that meeting, the then US President Ronald Reagan proposed the elimination of all nuclear weapons to the then General Secretary of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev, saying “Let’s do it.” Gorbachev agreed, but he also insisted that the US abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) which the US was planning. However, Reagan rejected Gorbachev’s request, and as a consequence the two leaders failed to realize the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Shultz, now a Distinguished Fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University, also attended the Reykjavik Summit. In the fall of

2006, he presented the idea of holding a conference to review Reagan’s proposal of twenty years ago to Perry and Sidney Drell, a professor emeritus at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and an expert in national security who is also Shultz’s personal friend. The two were in complete agreement.

In October 2006, a two-day conference was held at Stanford University and approximately two dozen scholars and statespersons had discussions on this issue. The outcomes were compiled into a proposal for complete nuclear elimination three months later and were publicized in January 2007, with Kissinger and Nunn as additional signatories since they had participated in the compilation although they did not attend the conference itself. The proposal drew great interest from President Obama who then reportedly invited the four former statesmen to the White House for further intensive discussions.

<Global Zero>

Another international movement for nuclear elimination, the Global Zero initiative, began in December 2008. Attendees who were founders at its inaugural conference in Paris included former US President Jimmy Carter, former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi; these senior figures proposed a movement for a phased reduction of nuclear weapons. This initiative is funded by the UK entrepreneur Richard Branson, the founder of the Virgin Group. As of September 2009, more than 130 prominent figures around the world have joined the movement. In June 2006, a four-phase program for nuclear weapons reduction was announced:

Phase 1 (2010-2013): The US and Russia conclude an agreement to reduce their stockpiles to 1,000 warheads each by 2018.

Phase 2 (2014-2018): The US and Russia conclude an agreement to further reduce their stockpiles to 500 warheads each by 2021. Other nuclear states freeze their stockpiles until 2018, followed by carrying out proportional reductions until 2021. A comprehensive verification system is established.

Phase 3 (2019-2023): A global zero accord is negotiated between all the nuclear states for the phased, verified, proportionate reduction of all nuclear weapons to zero by 2030.

Phase 4 (2024-2030): The phased, verified, proportionate reduction of all nuclear weapons to zero is completed by 2030 and thereafter the comprehensive verification and enforcement system is continued.

Based on this program, the Global Zero Commission will draft a final project plan following consultations with individual governments, and finalize the program at a Global Summit Meeting to be held in February 2010. As a first step, the group representatives met with Russian President Medvedev in March 2009 and have also sent correspondence to US President Obama.

<The International Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Commission (ICNND)>

The International Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Commission (ICNND), an initiative instigated by the Governments of Australia and Japan in September 2008, is expected to publish a report by January 2010. The idea of this initiative was first proposed by Kevin Michael Rudd, Prime Minister of Australia, to Yasuo Fukuda, the then Prime Minister of Japan, when he visited Japan in June 2008, and joint sponsorship for the Commission was agreed between the two countries.

The Commission consists of prominent international figures: former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi and former Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans as the co-chairs; 13 other commissioners from all parts of the world, including the five NPT-recognized nuclear-weapon states, and India and Pakistan, the two South Asian countries that have conducted nuclear tests; plus 23 specialists from around the world who form an Advisory Board, including Blix and Kissinger.

The ICNND actually inherits the spirits of the Canberra Commission and the Tokyo Forum, therefore it aims to issue a report prior to the NPT Review Conference in May 2010 in order to exert influence on the discussions to be held there. A final report is expected to be drafted based upon meetings in Sydney in October 2008, and in Washington D.C. in February, Moscow in June and then Hiroshima in October, all in 2009.

One of the co-chairs, Gareth Evans, described a two-phase nuclear reduction plan in his personal view: the first phase aims to achieve a “minimalist vantage point” by means of reducing the number of nuclear warheads to the low hundreds, then pursuing de-alerting, non-deployment, and the adoption of a no-first-use policy, all of which should be achieved by 2025 at the earliest; the second phase pursues the goal of reaching absolute zero. This two-phase plan is the idea on which ICNND bases its discussion.

In order for the opinions of NGOs to be reflected in the discussions, ICNND held a meeting to exchange views with NGO workers at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 2008, and invited key NGO workers including Akira Kawasaki, the co-director of Peace Boat, and Hiroshima Mayor Akiba Tadatoshio who is also the president of “Mayors for Peace,” an anti-nuclear weapon NGO in which as many as 3,104 cities from 134 countries are enrolled, as of September 2009.

However, some NGO workers have been critical about the stance of the Japanese government. Kawasaki was told by Evans that the Japanese government actually stands in the way of nuclear abolition on the grounds that “nuclear deterrence is necessary not only against nuclear weapons but also against biological and chemical weapons.” Evans himself commented in an interview that “some of the countries that are the strongest in their enthusiasm for nuclear disarmament are also the most nervous about actually getting to zero.” In a similar manner, there is a wide-spread, deep-rooted belief within the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that equal importance should be given to both Japan’s three non-nuclear principles and the reliable extended deterrence (nuclear umbrella) provided by the US from which Japan benefits.

〈The Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol〉

At the second Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Conference held in Geneva in May 2008, the aforementioned Mayors for Peace announced a “Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol” which proposes the abolition of all nuclear weapons by 2020. In August 2009, the seventh General Conference of Mayors for Peace was held in Nagasaki, to which representatives from 134 cities of 33 countries were invited, and where the “Nagasaki Appeal” was adopted which calls for such issues as the adoption of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Protocol at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and the commencement of multilateral negotiations on the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world by 2020. Mayors for Peace itself appeals for nuclear abolition in various cities across the world, while organizing atomic bomb exhibitions in the US and other countries.

2. Tasks for the 2010 NPT Review Conference

The most important task for the 2010 NPT Review Conference is clearly not to repeat the failure of the 2005 NPT Review Conference which did not produce any significant achievements. To be specific, it clearly needs to capitalize on the decisions made at the 1995 and 2000 NPT Review Conferences, and to develop and agree on new decisions based on them. The results of the two previous Review Conferences are as follows.

〈The 1995 NPT Review Conference〉

The significant outcomes of the 1995 Review Conference were: (1) the decision on the indefinite extension of the treaty, and (2) the adoption of the document “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament” (hereafter “the Principles and Objectives”). The five nuclear weapons states (P5), in particular the United States, are very supportive of the former. However, if the indefinite extension of the treaty does not lead to nuclear disarmament, retaining the unequal nature of the treaty, this initiative will be regarded as a failure by non-nuclear weapons states.

However, the parallel decision on (2) left some hope for nuclear disarmament in the future since the adoption of the document reflects agreement on a number of important items:

- (A) universality (early treaty membership for non-member states);
- (B) reconfirmation of the obligation of achieving nuclear disarmament stipulated in Article 6;
- (C) completion of negotiations on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-

Ban Treaty (CTBT) by 1996;

- (D) early completion of negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty;
- (E) nuclear weapons reduction by nuclear weapon states, with the ultimate target of the complete abolition of nuclear weapons;
- (F) expansion of nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties;
- (G) negative security assurance (prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states).

Of the above, item (C) actually resulted in the creation of the CTBT at the United Nations General Assembly in 1996. Unfortunately, however, due to the fact that it has not been ratified by key states including the United States, the treaty has yet to come into force. There has also been no progress on the majority of the other items. In summary, it can be argued that the 1995 Review Conference concluded with both making a few achievements and also identifying a greater number of future challenges on the road to nuclear disarmament. These issues were then carried over to the next review conference.

〈The 2000 NPT Review Conference〉

The main achievement of the 2000 Review Conference was, in short, the unanimous adoption of the conference’s Final Document. Specifically, the document stipulated 13 Practical Steps for the execution of items (B) and (E) above, which were also included in the 1995 Principles and Objectives. The 13 Steps include the following:

- (H) early entry into force of the CTBT;
- (I) a moratorium on carrying out nuclear test explosions until the entry into force of the CTBT;
- (J) conclusion of the Cut-off Treaty within five years;
- (K) unequivocal commitment to nuclear elimination by the nuclear weapons states;
- (L) early implementation and full entry into force of the US-Russia Second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II).

There was some concern over possible interruptions in the progress towards nuclear weapons reduction since the 2000 NPT Review Conference was preceded by the nuclear tests carried out by India and Pakistan in 1998 and the refusal by the United States Congress to ratify the CTBT in 1999. However, with the adoption of the Final Document containing the above 13 Steps, the conference left a slim glimmer of hope for the future.

〈The 2009 Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Conference〉

During the three years that precede each NPT Review Conference, a Preparatory Committee meeting is held every year. The third Preparatory Committee for the 2010 NPT Review Conference was held in New York in May 2009, and the agenda of the 2010 Review Conference was adopted in which the “Principles and Objectives” of 1995 and the Final Document of 2000 were stated as important issues to be considered. In other words, it was assured that, based on those achievements in previous Review Conferences, productive discussions are expected at the next Review Conference as a significant step towards nuclear disarmament, in contrast to the disappointing results of the 2005 NPT Review Conference.

Conclusion

All of the movements for nuclear abolition mentioned above are expected to be accelerated towards the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The most influential figure in these developments is likely to be US President Obama, who leads one of the nuclear superpowers.

The US leader, who publicly supported the proposals of the four former senior US officials, gave a speech in Prague in April 2009 appealing for a world without nuclear weapons. In his speech he emphasized that, while maintaining nuclear deterrence as long as nuclear weapons exist, the US will pursue a world without nuclear arsenals, and stressed the necessity of nuclear reduction by the US, Russia, and then all other nuclear states, the ratification of the CTBT, the conclusion of the Cut-off Treaty, the strengthening of the verification system, and the taking of decisive measures against North Korea and Iran, the countries that are still clinging on to nuclear development.

President Obama further promised that the US will host an international summit meeting on nuclear security within a year. In this respect, it should draw the world’s attention to how far his policy towards a world without nuclear weapons will be reflected in a “Nuclear Posture Review,” a key document that will lay out a new US nuclear strategy which will be submitted by the Department of Defense to Congress in December 2009. Governments as well as civil society around the world should seek to support this US-initiated move towards nuclear disarmament.

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1. The Class-action A-bomb disease lawsuits and their significance

<Prelude to judicial action>

In 1987 when I stepped down from my long commitment to the Japanese Communist Party, I initiated the formation of a new organization of A-bomb victims (*hibakusha*). Through visiting and talking to *hibakusha* and their families, I saw so many people who were seriously ill or enduring harsh living conditions. For example, among the members of a *hibakusha* organization of the Kannon Area of Hiroshima City, 40 of them had passed away due to cancer during the last decade or so. The illnesses that those *hibakusha* suffered were not something simple; and I couldn't find any satisfactory explanation for them in a medical dictionary until about seven years ago when I was informed by a medical doctor, Shuntaro Hida, about internal exposure.

This new knowledge encouraged me to take the initiative to file lawsuits to demand that the Japanese government recognize A-bomb disease sufferers, and I also joined a study group on the Law Concerning the Relief to Atomic Bomb Survivors (hereafter referred to as the Relief Law). As we investigated the possibility of bringing a class action, we agreed that a class action could not be brought with only one of the two Hiroshima Prefectural Confederations of A-bomb Sufferers Organizations (*Hidankyo*) as the plaintiff. Therefore I initiated action to realize a suit with the involvement of both *Hidankyo* groups. In the process of the class action, we received great support from Dr. Yoshie Funahashi, an emeritus professor of Hiroshima University, and the Association of Counselors for Hibakusha which is led by Funahashi. I myself took on the post of Secretary-General of the Hiroshima Prefectural Association to Support Class-action A-bomb Disease Lawsuits around the New Year of 2003, upon request from Messrs. Sunao Tsuboi and Kazushi Kaneko, the current heads of the two respective *Hidankyo* groups. Within the year, the Association announced its official formation in April, a plaintiffs group was organized on June 6, and the first trial was held at the Hiroshima District Court on June 12.

<Revealing the experiences of *hibakusha*>

I have heard many horrible experiences from *hibakusha*, one of whom is Ms. Kamiko Oe from Miyoshi City which is located in the north of Hiroshima Prefecture. Ms. Oe and her fellows entered Hiroshima to provide first aid to casualties at Honkawa Primary School on August 19, 1945, the thirteenth day after the bombing. After she arrived back home in Miyoshi, she suffered from serious fatigue, epilation, and diarrhea. After she got married, she underwent repeated operations to treat synchronous multiple cancer of the ovary, uterus and long intestine. Her daughter, who is a second-generation *hibakusha*, also underwent an operation for thyroid cancer when she was at university. When Ms. Oe considered joining the class action, she was first concerned about the possible negative influence on her daughter who had her own family consisting of her husband and two children. However, ultimately, her daughter's support encouraged Ms. Oe to decide to

join the organization.

I searched for all of the 23 members who had worked as aid workers together with Ms. Oe, with the cooperation of Prof. Funahashi and her group, and found that many of them had died of cancer. According to the judgment of the Hiroshima District Court, ten of them were still alive and 13 had died as of December 31, 2005, which makes a survival rate of 43%. This figure is far lower than the average survival rate for 76-year-old women which is 83.7%, the figure taken from the 2004 abridged life table. Since the judgment, another member has died of leukemia, the fourteenth victim out of the 23. This whole situation is quite unusual when compared with the conventional recognition standards for A-bomb disease sufferers.

Having fought the trials over six years, I realized that a great number of *hibakusha* have gone through horrendous experiences, and you can find them throughout Hiroshima. When pressing for nuclear abolition, one can do so from the viewpoint of those *hibakusha* who are continuing to suffer, or view the whole picture from above in the manner of policy-makers and intellectuals. I personally take the former stance, always hearing the gravity of their appeals.

<The significance of the judgments>

When a scientist encounters a fact that contradicts theories he or she has known, he or she usually asks "why" and tries to identify some rules that can incorporate the new fact. This leads to progress in science; and the judgments of 19 A-bomb disease lawsuits followed this same process. One important point to note is that the judgments accepted that not everything experienced by *hibakusha* can be explained by science at the level it has reached today. The judgments then considered the overall conditions of *hibakusha* starting from health conditions prior to the bombing, the situations at the time of the bombing and up to health and living conditions following the bombing. Upon that overall examination, if changes after the bombing were highly likely to be attributed to the A-bomb, that high probability was taken into account in order to officially recognize the plaintiffs as A-bomb disease sufferers. This is a considerable achievement and shows that Japanese jurisdiction is not hopeless.

Another important point is that the judgments recognized both internal exposure and exposure to residual radiation. The central government has traditionally decided recognition based on the distance from a *hibakusha*'s location to the hypocenter, from which radiation dosage is calculated equally so as to determine the possible degree of effect on the body; hence this distance decides *hibakusha*'s eligibility for recognition. This calculation method is called DS86 or DS02, which is an advanced version of DS86. However, this method does not take into consideration internal exposure or exposure to residual radiation. The series of judgments concluded that it is not appropriate to apply the standards of DS86 or DS02 straightaway. The consideration of internal exposure and exposure to residual radiation in the trials represents a breakthrough for our activities as it reveals a long-held deception that has been carried out by the US and Japanese governments.

I wonder how the series of judgments have been perceived by the local scientists and medical doctors in Hiroshima who are enrolled in the Atomic Bomb Victims Medical Council under the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), behind which the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) and MHLW hide themselves. I cannot help but be suspicious of these people. RERF's stated objective is "to contribute to the enhancement of health and welfare of mankind," but they have never questioned the validity of the conventional recognition standards which is far from reflecting the actual conditions endured by *hibakusha*. On the contrary, the research data on *hibakusha* that they report are claimed to be "scientific" despite their disregard for internal exposure and exposure to radioactive fallout. I wonder how RERF is viewing all 19 judgments. If they aim truly to work "for *hibakusha*," shouldn't they commit themselves to unearthing the real effects of internal exposure and exposure to radioactive fallout? And isn't it the same for those local scientists who are enrolled in the Medical Council? I truly want them to face the reality of *hibakusha*'s lives with pride and authority as sincere scientists, and not to sell their souls to ingratiate themselves to the US, the very country that dropped the A-bomb, and the Japanese government which follows the policies of the US.

On the 64th anniversary of the bombing, representatives of *Hidankyo* and the then Prime Minister Taro Aso signed an accord in Hiroshima to provide relief measures to all of the plaintiffs. Despite the fact that some issues still remain unresolved (e.g. support for the plaintiffs in other prefectures in their lawsuits, provisional medical expense support for yet-to-be-recognized plaintiffs, assessment of A-bomb disease recognition for 8,000 unassessed applicants, an official apology to be received from the A-Bomb Victims Medical Council and a democratic reform of the Council and the recognition standards), the series of lawsuits are finally coming to a conclusion.

⟨My achievement⟩

The 1955 Russell-Einstein Manifesto states:

If everybody in London, New York, and Moscow were exterminated, the world might, in the course of a few centuries, recover from the blow. But we now know, especially since the Bikini test, that nuclear bombs can gradually spread destruction over a very much wider area than had been supposed.

This statement tells the truth as witnessed here in Japan. *Hibakusha* are continuing to die. I believe it is extremely important to reveal this situation in order to realize nuclear abolition, and so in spite of my age of 82, I am steadfastly continuing my efforts. I think I have opened an important door during the past six years of legal battles. The result was very historic since the judicial system of the A-bombed country had succeeded in preventing the continuation of the 60 years of evil. It also drew the curtain on my own mission, and I am satisfied with my contribution.

2. Unresolved issues

We must not forget those *hibakusha* whose cases have yet to be resolved through legal action.

⟨Aid workers who did not enter Hiroshima⟩

The first of these cases refers to aid workers who did not actually enter Hiroshima or Nagasaki. They were exposed to radiation while giving treatment to victims; however, their eligibility for recognition has not been recognized. They did not enter the A-bombed sites, but cared for *hibakusha*, received residual radiation, inhaled radioactive particulates into their bodies and later suffered from cancer and other diseases. However, they are not subjects of

automatic recognition in accordance with the Relief Law.

A female nurse who provided first aid at a hospital in Nagasaki joined a plaintiffs group in the Kansai District; this represents the only case in which an aid worker actually took legal action. However, her appeal was dismissed. The judgment in her case did recognize the effects of residual radiation, but her appeal was dismissed because the plaintiff did not experience after-effects such as epilation and diarrhea.

There is no place other than Hiroshima where one can fight lawsuits for A-bombed aid workers who did not enter the site because the city is the only place where there are many people who have been permitted to receive A-bomb health books, recognized as Category 3 *hibakusha*, which includes A-bombed aid workers.

⟨Hibakusha affected by radioactive fallout⟩

Another issue to be addressed is that of *hibakusha* who were exposed to radioactive fallout such as black rain and soot. A-bomb diseases caused by radioactive fallout have not been recognized and there have so far been no plaintiffs for this kind of case.

There have been some cases in which A-bomb health books were issued to those who were hit by black rain, but the areas in question are confined to those where a large amount of black rain fell. However, the reality was that radioactive fallout fell across an area covering a 40-kilometer radius and beyond.

I went to a meeting of the "Black Rain" Society in April this year and was told that following the bombing, plywood was carried as far as Kake which is located in the northwestern area of Hiroshima Prefecture close to the prefectural border with Shimane. Objects such as the signboard of the Hiroshima Prefectural Office and paper documents from Nakashima National Elementary School also reached this far from the city. This reveals that radioactive fallout reached as far as the prefectural border with Shimane. Consequently, the real number of *hibakusha* who received internal exposure by radioactive fallout may potentially increase three- or four-fold from what is estimated today.

⟨Second- and third-generation hibakusha⟩

To my knowledge, many second- and third-generation *hibakusha* have experienced some type of A-bomb disease, thus their cases represent another issue to be resolved. Those who come to our advisory office have particularly serious problems, so I feel the extra severity of the issue of second- and third-generation *hibakusha*.

This is a rather sensitive issue. These people want to know the whole truth, but at the same time are worried about whether they have actually been affected by the A-bomb. Now we are putting more effort into creating an organization for second- and third-generation *hibakusha*. Specifically, we are negotiating with Hiroshima City to issue A-bomb health books for these people. Through holding the health book, they themselves will also increase overall awareness as second- and third-generation *hibakusha*, which will be a starting point.

Nevertheless, the response of Hiroshima City to this issue has been rather slow, while there are some places where medical expense support for second- and third-generation *hibakusha* has already been implemented: for example, the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, Kanagawa Prefecture, Settsu and Suita Cities in Osaka Prefecture, and Tsushima City in Aichi Prefecture.

I believe that those second-generation *hibakusha* who have been diagnosed with cancer and other diseases should be recognized as radiation-affected people. This accords with the principle of the Relief Law and the spirit of us who advocate nuclear abolition. It is totally unacceptable for them to be left aside en masse simply because the real causes for their diseases cannot be clearly ascertained.

(Interviewed on July 15 and August 19, 2009)

The Origin and Present Situation of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution

The theme of the Lecture Series on this occasion was “The origin and present situation of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution,” the first HPI Lecture Series to address the Article 9 issue. In each lecture, the theory, policy, present situation, and prospect of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution were explored in order to gain a deeper understanding of the Constitution.

Lecture 1 (June 12)

Rethinking the Preamble and Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan: The Reality and Constructiveness of Article 9

Akihiro Kawakami, Assistant Professor at HPI

The first lecture focused on a fundamental question surrounding the Japanese Constitution: “What is the pacifist spirit in the Constitution of Japan?” In this introductory lecture, the philosophy of the preamble and Article 9 was examined.

The preamble to the Constitution of Japan states that peace and democracy are inseparable concepts (Paragraph 1), and that peace and human rights are also inseparable, prescribing “the right to live in peace” of people all over the world (Paragraph 2). Here, the union of three fundamental principles (peace, human rights and democracy) of the Constitution of Japan is clearly stated. Moreover, Paragraph 2 prescribes to remove fundamental causes of war from all over the world, as well as to guarantee citizens’ security and to build true peace in order that people are “free from fear and want,” which shows the positive pacifism of the Constitution.

Article 9, at the same time, stipulates the renunciation of war, the abandonment of any war potential and the denial of the right of belligerency. These provisions advance the idea of the outlawry of war and disarmament developed since World War I, and thus reveal both universality and innovativeness.

The lecture concluded that the provisions of pacifism in the Constitution of Japan declare thorough and positive pacifism.

Lecture 2 (June 22)

Theoretical Issues of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution: In Relation to the Guarantee of Human Rights

Toshihiro Yamauchi, Professor of the Law School, Ryukoku University

Prof. Toshihiro Yamauchi, who is the former Director of the Japan Association of Public Law and also former head of the National Constitutional Research Group, is an expert in constitutional studies and particularly well-known for his theoretical research on pacifism. The second lecture led by Yamauchi examined Article 9 and its relations to the right to live in peace, human security and humanitarian intervention.

Regarding the right to live in peace, theoretical analysis was carried out by examining some judicial precedents, such as the Naganuma Nike Base lawsuit (1973) and another at the Nagoya High Court (2008) which pronounced the unconstitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and the dispatch of the SDF to Iraq respectively. Yamauchi compared the principle of the right to live in peace that appeared in these two cases in detail. The lecture also examined the relationship between pacifism in Article 9 and the principles of “human security” and humanitarian intervention; the meaning of non-military security was also emphasized.

The lecture raised the audience’s awareness of the issues of pacifism and conflict resolution in terms of the right to life and the right to live in peace.

Lecture 3 (June 26)

Peace Policies of Article 9: NGOs and World Order Studies

Akihiko Kimijima, Professor at Ritsumeikan University

Akihiko Kimijima, an expert in constitutional studies and peace studies and a co-representative of the NGO, Nonviolent Peaceforce Japan, advocates that the pacifism in the Constitution of Japan should be re-examined from the viewpoint of NGOs in order to allow the best application of the Constitution. He has

long been an advocate of theoretical debates on policy regarding Article 9.

In the lecture, Kimijima emphasized the importance of the roles of citizens and civil society in national defense and international cooperation for peace. He also explained his own theory of pacifism “by not acting” and pacifism “by acting.” His argument stressed the necessity of examining specific policy and implementation regarding what citizens, the government, and international organizations should “do” in order to overcome both direct violence such as war and structural violence.

He also emphasized that the Constitution of Japan is in line with the efforts of global civil society in minimizing dependence on the military in peace building and in trying to replace military with civilian power, and that Article 9 actually lies in the hearts of people all over the world.

Lecture 4 (July 3)

On Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution and the Self-Defense Forces: Focusing on the Position and Roles of Civilian Control

Atsushi Koketsu, Professor at Yamaguchi University

Atsushi Koketsu, who is an expert in the history of Japan and Asia and military issues, talked about the expanded roles of the SDF in the recent international political climate, and the significance of civilian control over these organs.

He pointed out that, while there is some call for a stronger alliance between Japan and the United States, this should be seen not as a product of one-way pressure from the US and Japan’s blind obedience, but instead as “positive obedience” with expected “benefits” for Japan, such as securing its interests in Asia and military influence in international society. He also emphasized the recent retrogression of civilian control in the SDF which appears to be attempting to become a national military. In relation to this issue, the mechanism of civilian control such as the ombudsman system is certainly an important area to be addressed.

Lecture 5 (July 10)

Article 9 and the Japan-US Security Arrangements

Motofumi Asai, President of HPI

In the last lecture, Motofumi Asai, a specialist in diplomatic studies and international relations, first introduced the history and the present situation of the Japan-US Security Treaty. This was followed by an analysis of the Obama administration’s vigilance against China and Russia and the perception of North Korea as a threat which has been the immediate catalyst for tension on the Korean Peninsula. He also discussed the meaning of pacifism in the Constitution of Japan which is contrary to such factors as militarization and the Japan-US Security Alliance. In this way he emphasized the necessity of fully utilizing the principles of the Japanese Constitution — human rights, democracy and pacifism — which assume peace will be achieved through non-military means, and of making radical changes to international society.

All five lectures were attended by a large audience of about 100 people. Many requests were received for a further Lecture Series on the Constitution which shall be positively reflected in future planning.

Akihiro Kawakami, assistant professor at HPI

HPI Research Forums

A stroll through any supermarket or department store will find consumer goods being promoted with nuclear symbols and icons, or self-consciously and nostalgically invoking the atomic age in their marketing. Why are atomic icons so ubiquitous in modern culture? What does it mean for someone to sew on a button with “atomic” needles, or to shave using an “atomic” safety razor? To wear irradiated uranium glass earrings that glow under UV light, or Atomic Perfume dispensed from an A-bomb shaped cologne bottle?

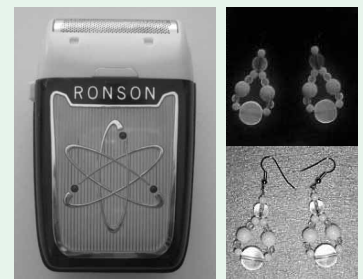
These questions were explored during an HPI Research Forum presented on July 27 by Dr. Mick Broderick, Associate Professor of Media Studies at Murdoch University in Perth, Western Australia. Speaking to an overflow crowd gathered at HPI, Dr. Broderick presented an image filled examination of what he refers to as “atomicalia,” material culture items of all types and from many countries that carry atomic symbols or labels. Dr. Broderick’s work “seeks to discover how pervasive and how successful nuclear images, iconography, themes, and identities have been at entering our daily lives, often without conscious recognition.” Citing both scholars of nuclear history and culture and also cultural theorists, Broderick parsed the complex impulses and motivations behind the production, and especially the consumption of such atomicalia.

Dr. Broderick also examined the recent growth of the act of collecting Cold War atomicalia objects, especially at online auction sites such as eBay. He presented several case studies of atomic items for sale on eBay and offered an analysis of the descriptions that accompany these items and how they demonstrate a broad conceptualization of the items, embracing at times a crass American patriotism, and at times a discomfort on the part of the seller to be trafficking in such items. Dr. Broderick presented the original eBay sales pages for the audience to consider as he conducted his deconstruction of their image and text. He offered an extended analysis of the motivations of collectors, and the underlying dynamics of the desire to collect such items. He concludes that “one of the reasons atomicalia and Cold War material culture is becoming so attractive may be due to the

retrospective recognition of these mass culture objects as talismans from the recent past — a past that paradoxically signifies the contemporary occupation of a (previously dubious) future by a post-war generation, prepared for nuclear war, that did not expect necessarily to inhabit any future. Hence atomicalia reminds us of having lived beyond the unspoken traumas of the Cold War (i.e. the ever-present prospect of nuclear oblivion) or the disappointing cognitive dissonance of promised era of atomic plenty and a nuclear utopia never achieved.”

In addition to the HPI Research Forum, Dr. Broderick also displayed many of the items that he analyzed to the students gathered for the Hiroshima & Peace summer intensive of Hiroshima City University, which included students from 17 different countries. He further presented a very well received guest lecture to the Hiroshima & Peace students on the topic of “Anime and the Apocalyptic.” This year’s Hiroshima & Peace course included graduate students for the first time, and they participated in a graduate seminar with Dr. Broderick and Dr. Jacobs in assessing the importance of cultural items and cultural analysis to peace studies and the study of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Robert Jacobs, assistant professor at HPI



An “atomic” safety razor, left, and “uranium” earrings, right.

“Atomicalia”

Speaker: Dr. Mick Broderick, the School of Media Communication & Culture, Murdoch University (Australia)

July 27

This research forum was held to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law (hereafter referred to as “the Construction Law”) which was enacted on August 6, 1949, upon the holding of a local referendum and which is the first “special law applicable to one local public entity” (hereafter “a special law for a local public entity”), in accordance with Article 95 of the Constitution of Japan.

Article 95 of the Japanese Constitution reads:

A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

This is a special case of the principle of Article 41 which stipulates the sole law-making power of the Diet. Article 95 reveals that the Japanese Constitution’s principle of popular sovereignty is more valued than the absolute power of the central government and the Diet, thus guaranteeing the practice of local governance and direct democracy.

By 1951, 15 special laws for local public entities had been enacted in 18 cities in Japan; however, since then there have been no further cases. The present HPI research forum explored the meaning and potential effects of Article 95 and the Construction Law with Professor Hiroshi Otsu of the Faculty of Law, Seijo University, as the guest speaker.

In the forum, Otsu first examined the background to the development of Article 95 and conventional interpretations of it in order to clarify the grounds for the tendency to undervalue Article 95 and the Construction Law itself. He argued that in this case local autonomy is understood to be “inherited” from state sovereignty,

therefore it is left to the Diet’s disposal — an interpretation called “the theory of institutional guarantee” — except with regard to some autonomous rights that are specified in Chapter 8 of the Constitution (on “Local Self-government,” consisting of Articles 92-95). However, local autonomy should be understood within the overall framework of the Constitution, with a particular focus on popular sovereignty and the protection of human rights.

According to Otsu, the *raison d’être* of both national and local government is to protect human rights, which provides local governments with options to create their own ordinances for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people, even if those ordinances are actually against national laws. At the same time, the principle of popular sovereignty, which places importance on direct democracy and the principle of subsidiarity, is designed to accept the sharing of legislative power between the national and local governments on certain conditions, and any ordinances which aim to elevate autonomy and the uniqueness of a local government may be exempted from national laws and rules if a local referendum reveals local people’s own strong desire for autonomy.

In this respect, the promulgation of the Construction Law can be seen as a legislative act by which the city’s own autonomous status and rights were recognized by the national government by means of a local referendum, and it was passed for the purpose of respecting the unique will of the people of Hiroshima, that is to pursue nuclear abolition and perpetual peace. In respect of this analysis, Otsu stressed that the value of the Construction Law should therefore be re-evaluated. His logic has great importance in relation to occasions when the need might arise for local governments to create their own ordinances and policies related to peace independently of the national government.

Akihiro Kawakami, assistant professor at HPI

September 16

The Importance of the Special Law for One Local Public Entity: On the 60th anniversary of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law

Speaker: Prof. Hiroshi Otsu, the Faculty of Law, Seijo University

Hiroshima Strives for Nuclear Abolition: Pursuing measures to energize the 2010 NPT Review Conference

Hiroshima Peace Institute and the Hiroshima Peace Media Center, the Chugoku Shimbun, will host a forthcoming international symposium. To book your seat(s), please contact HPI. (HPI's contact details at the bottom of this page.) The seating is limited to the first 500 applicants.

Date & Time : December 5, 2009 1300-1700

Venue : Conference Hall "Himawari" (B2F), The International Conference Center Hiroshima

Keynote speakers: Jonathan Granoff, President of the Global Security Institute (The United States)

Panelists : Sehyun Jeong, Vice Chairman of the Kim Dae-jung Peace Center (The Republic of Korea)
Yoshiki Mine, Senior Research Fellow at the Canon Institute for Global Studies (Japan)
Arthur Binard, Poet (The United States)
Akira Tashiro, Executive Director of the Hiroshima Peace Media Center, the Chugoku Shimbun (Japan)

Coordinator : Kazumi Mizumoto, Associate Professor at Hiroshima Peace Institute

DIARY

July 1 - October 31, 2009

- ◆ **Jul. 4** Hitoshi Nagai gives lecture "Japanese War Crimes Trials Handled by a Small Country: The Case of the Philippines" at the Media Center of Kanto Gakuin University, Yokohama.
- ◆ **Jul. 5** HPI President Motofumi Asai gives lecture "Changes and Challenges of the Japan-US Security Alliance" at a public meeting in Okayama. ▽Makiko Takemoto presents paper "Anti-Nazi Movements of Exiled Intellectuals" at the annual meeting of the Japan Society for Intercultural Studies, held at Saga University.
- ◆ **Jul. 9** Kazumi Mizumoto participates in a panel session "Political Aspects" at the Symposium on the CTBT organized by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency, held in Tokyo.
- ◆ **Jul. 11** Asai gives lecture "The Realignment of US Forces in Japan and the Obama Administration" at a public meeting organized by the Citizens' Group of Western Hiroshima Prefecture, held in Hatsukaichi, Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Jul. 12-16** Mikyoung Kim presents paper "North Korea's Place in the US Presidency: Ethos and Moral Judgments," chairs a session "Protecting Human Rights: A Major International Concern," and is elected to serve on the Executive Board of the Research Committee on Human Rights during the congress organized by the International Political Science Association held in Santiago, Chile.
- ◆ **Jul. 14** Asai leads a class entitled "Peace" at Nagisa Koen Primary School in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Jul. 18** Mizumoto gives lecture "How Should We Link the Atomic Bombing Experience with World Peace?" at the Hiroshima Peace Forum organized by Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and others, and chairs a group discussion, held at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Jul. 19-21** Narayanan Ganesan presents paper "Myanmar and its Foreign Policy Towards its Near Neighbors" at the conference "Political Developments and New Challenges for International Relations in Southeast Asia," held at Yunnan University, China.
- ◆ **Jul. 23** Mizumoto gives lecture "Current World Situation of Nuclear Weapons and Hiroshima" at the "Peace Education" Course of Hiroshima International University.
- ◆ **Jul. 25** Mizumoto gives lecture "Contribution to International Peace" at a training program for Level III Certified Nursing Administrators organized by the Hiroshima Nursing Association.
- ◆ **Jul. 28** Mizumoto gives lecture "Hiroshima and Peace" for a training course for journalists organized by Hiroshima City.
- ◆ **Jul. 29** Asai gives lecture "Thoughts on Peace and Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution" at a seminar organized by the Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Democratic Medical Institutions, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Jul. 30** Asai gives lecture "How Should We See and Teach About Contemporary International Relations?" at a national workshop of the National Association for Democratic Education, held in Kobe.
- ◆ **Jul. 31** Mizumoto attends 5th meeting of the Basic Planning Committee for the Renewal of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Aug. 6** Mizumoto comments on nuclear issues for a RCC Radio program featuring the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony.
- ◆ **Aug. 6-9** Mikyoung Kim presents paper "Securitization of Human Rights in Northeast Asia: A Comparative Study of North Korean Refugees," and chairs a panel session "The North Korean Dilemma" at the International Convention of Asia Scholars, held in Daejeon, South Korea.
- ◆ **Aug. 9** Asai gives lecture "What We Should Do Now for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" at a public meeting to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law, held at the Hiroshima Central City Library.
- ◆ **Aug. 10** Mizumoto gives lecture "Hiroshima & Peace: From the Atomic Bomb Experience to International Contribution 2" at a regular meeting of the Hiroshima Southeast Rotary Club, held at ANA Crowne Plaza Hotel, Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Aug. 18** Mizumoto presents paper "Local Governments and International Cooperation/Contribution" at the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR) in Tokyo. ▽Mikyoung Kim participates in a panel session "Changes Surrounding the Korean Peninsula" during an international conference organized by the Korean Global Foundation, held in Seoul, South Korea.
- ◆ **Aug. 21** Mikyoung Kim presents paper "Ambivalence and Resistance: A Comparison of Cultural Memories in Japan and Korea" at the workshop "The Japanese-South Korea Relationship," organized by the European Institute of Japanese Studies, held in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ◆ **Aug. 21-22** Ganesan presents paper "Bilateralism versus Multilateralism in Southeast Asia" at the conference "Dispute Settlement and Conflict Management in Pacific Asia," held at Stockholm University, Sweden.
- ◆ **Aug. 22** Asai attends the symposium "Towards the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" as a panelist during the 7th North and South Asia Joint Regional Conference of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), held at the International Conference Center Hiroshima. ▽Akihiro Kawakami gives lecture "Rethinking the Preamble and Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan" at a public meeting organized by the Chugoku-Shikoku Bloc of the Co-op Labor Union, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Aug. 29** Mizumoto chairs a working group "The Frontier of Disarmament Research" during the annual research meeting of the Japan Association of Disarmament Studies, held at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo.
- ◆ **Sep. 3-6** Sung Chull Kim presents paper "Identity, Critical Junctures, and Adaptation: North Korea's Path to Nuclear Diplomacy" at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, held in Toronto, Canada. ▽Mikyoung Kim participates in a working group "Women's Rights, Identity, and the State" and a panel session "Identifying Korea, Othering Neighbors," and is appointed Secretary of the Association of Korean Political Studies during the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, held in Toronto, Canada.
- ◆ **Sep. 4** Mizumoto attends the 1st plenary meeting of the Cambodia Support Project co-organized by Hiroshima Prefecture and JICA, held at the Hiroshima Prefectural Office.
- ◆ **Sep. 5** Asai gives lecture "Tasks Necessary for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons" at a meeting of the Hiroshima Prefectural Bloc of the Japan Teacher's Union, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Sep. 9** Asai gives lecture "Peace and Public Welfare" at the 47th National Conference for Workers for Intellectually Disabled People, held at the International Conference Center Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Sep. 10** Mizumoto gives lecture "Hiroshima & Nuclear Issues" at the California University Program of Meiji Gakuin University, held at Aster Plaza, Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Sep. 19** Asai gives lecture "Thoughts on the Japanese Constitution: In Pursuit of Peace in East Asia" at a public meeting in Kitakyushu, Fukuoka.
- ◆ **Oct. 3** Asai gives lecture "The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" at a national meeting of the National Council for Developmental Support, held in Shizuoka.
- ◆ **Oct. 3-5** Ganesan hosts a workshop in collaboration with the Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) and presents paper "Important Historical Conjunctures in Southeast Asian Politics," held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- ◆ **Oct. 17** Asai gives lecture "The Situation on the Korean Peninsula and the Prospects for Japan-DPRK Relations" at a public meeting organized by the Medical Association of Japanese-resident Koreans, held in Osaka.
- ◆ **Oct. 31** Mizumoto attends as an advisor the working session "Peace Education" during the 56th Meeting for Education Research organized by the Hiroshima Prefectural Bloc of the Japan Senior High School Teachers Union, and gives presentation "Peace Education: The Atomic Bombing and the Contemporary Peace Issues," held at the RCC Bunka Center, Hiroshima.

—Visitors—

- ◆ **Aug. 5** Miroslaw Zasada, First Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires from the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Tokyo.

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