

—SUMMARY—

Experiences of anti-war movements and the activities of the Peace Depot

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Peace Education and Research Institute of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace in Ritsumeikan University has been conducting the research project, “Regional social histories and Japanese Self Defense Forces” since 2018. The project aims to consider the military base issues including the Japanese Self Defense Forces, which has not been studied much in the past, and analyze the militarization process and its historical impact on local communities. This paper is the transcript of the 4th seminar of the project held on September 28, 2019, in the midst of the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and the US-North Korea summits. The first section, “Experiences of anti-military movements and the activities of the Peace Depot,” includes a lecture by Hiromichi Umabayashi, a special advisor of the Peace Depot. The second part consists of the comments on Umabayashi's lecture by Mitsuaki Ono, a researcher at the Peace Education and Research Institute, and a discussion among the participants. It presents the perspective for understanding the base issue and militarization through Umabayashi's experiences from the anti-Vietnam war movement to the present.

Veterans' Views of Japan's Self Defense Forces in the 1980s: The Veteran's Association
Newspaper TAIYU as a Historical Source

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This paper seeks to analyze the views of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) veterans' association TAIYUKAI in the context of the JSDF's history in the 1980s, a period previously neglected by military historians.

The primary source for this research was the TAIYUKAI's official newspaper TAIYU. I analyzed the attitudes toward society and the state expressed by TAIYUKAI members, and their discourse on social movements. A catalogue of the main editorial columns published in TAIYU is appended to the article as a historical record of the perceptions of JSDF veterans.

Recording the Sasebo Air Raids and Reconsidering the Relationship Between the City
and the U.S. Military Base during the 1970s

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The purpose of this paper is to clarify how the recording movement of the Sasebo air raids was addressed, and why the movement began in Sasebo city during the 1970s. By exploring two key contexts, the equation of the damage of Sasebo air raids with the damage of atomic bomb that destroyed Nagasaki, which had already received great attention worldwide during the 1970s, and the groundswell of opposition to U.S. military base, which especially grew after the demonstrations against the arrival of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise at Sasebo in 1968, this paper clarifies the development and meaning of the recording movement of the Sasebo air raids during the 1970s.

The Birth of the War Documentary Film :
Realism of War Representations in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars

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The purpose of this article is to explain why war documentary films were born in Japan. In 1900, the cinematographer Shibata Tsunekichi (1867-1929) shot a war documentary film for the first time in Japan. However, Shibata's war documentary films have been not found, and it has not been clear how Shibata filmed them. This article redraws the early history of Japanese war films through new historical materials on Shibata Tsunekichi.

The birth of the war documentary film does not derive only from film history. In the study of the cultural history of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, however, there has been no attempt to describe the process of the birth from the perspective of the cultural history that crosses genres such as newspaper, literature, painting and photography. Despite the fact that painting and photography already existed to represent the war during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, why was film necessary to represent war at that time? This article places Japanese war documentary films in the trans-genres context on the cultural history of the war representation, and considers the impact of the films on the war consciousness of the Japanese people in modern times.

A Case Study of Support Activities for the Japan Self-Defense Forces by Business People in the 1960's :
A Focus on the Osaka Defense Association

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In the 1960's, the non-state-controlled Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF), support groups were established in more than a thousand regions of Japan. Among them, the Osaka Defense Association was established by many important people from the Kansai business world, such as Panasonic founder, Konosuke Matsushita, typically referred to as "the god of management". These facts, however, have not yet been researched. Therefore, this paper examines the background of the establishment, its founding members, its activities, and the intensions of the Osaka Defense Association. As the result of the research, this paper uncovered the following:

The Osaka Defense Association was set up by members of the Kansai Economic Federation to assist the JSDF dispatched for a disaster relief mission during the heavy snowfall of 1963. The successive chairpersons of the association have been served by influential business people such as Konosuke Matsushita. In addition, the foundation of the association was supported by a majority consensus of the Kansai business world, and by support from the culturati of Osaka. Moreover, the Osaka Defense Association founding was aided with wide support from 146 companies with little affiliation to the defense industry.

The association had been actively supporting the JSDF in the latter half of the 1960's, and continues to do so to the present day. Its activities are divided into comfort, support, public relations, commemorative event cooperatives, troop touring, and so forth; behind all the enthusiastic activities, in the latter part of the sixties, there was a backlash by some members against the "anti-JSDF trend".

In light of all this, it is perhaps unsurprising that in 1960's Osaka there was a growing tendency to support the JSDF mainly by the people from the Kansai business world.

How to appeal peace : The one-time mayor of Nagasaki Motoshima Hitoshi by way of example

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This Journal's theme is the one-time mayor of Nagasaki Motoshima Hitoshi. (following Motoshima) Motoshima died in 2014.10.31. Motoshima is famous of abolishment of nuclear weapon and a peace movement. But he was not an atomic bomb victim. Why he could be famous of a peace movement? This problem's answer is the key of a problem to be solved. That problem is loss of atomic bombs memory. Atomic bomb victims will die in the near future. In that case, the memory of them will be lost forever. But it should not be the birth of new atomic bomb victims. In that case, people who don't have experience of atomic bombs must take over atomic bombs memory. So Motoshima is important. The reason of why Motoshima could be famous of abolishment of nuclear weapon and a peace movement makes clear the method that people have no memory of atomic bombs can hand that memory down to posterity.

This Journal is divided into seven chapters.

First chapter is rising the question.

Second chapter is Motoshima's estimate after his death in papers 2014.11.1.

Third chapter is the characteristic of Nagasaki peace declaration read by Motoshima.

Fourth chapter is other mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Those mayors are Hamai Shinzo and Hiraoka Takashi.

Fifth chapter is the characteristic of the treatment of foreign atomic bomb victims by Motoshima.

Sixth chapter is the Motoshima's view of the Atomic bomb and the Motoshima's limit of act to the Atomic bomb.

Final chapter is the answer for the first question how to appeal peace by people who don't have experience of atomic bombs.

Constructing memories of nuclear disasters :
Comparisons of museums in Chernobyl and Fukushima

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This article examines how the Chernobyl Museum and related facilities in Fukushima deal with the collective memories of nuclear disasters. The Chernobyl Museum appeals the misery of the nuclear power plant explosion and disseminates the lessons to the world. It has been cultivated as a forum over long time. On the other hand, the related facilities in Fukushima have focused on environmental recovery and reconstruction of Fukushima. They tend to lack the important information about this disaster and its consequent difficulties such as pains and loss. Recommendations are made to make “The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum”, which plays a central role in the memory and transmission of nuclear disasters, grow into a museum as a forum that is open to dialogue, incorporating diverse voices from citizens.

From the Kyushu University Phantom Fighter Crash to the 1969 Antiwar Expo
“Hanpaku”: An Interview with Shun’ichi Eto

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This article describes an interview with Shun’ichi Eto, a member of the “Fukuoka Beheiren” group that advocated against the Vietnam War. Eto was born in January 1950 and joined Fukuoka Beheiren while he was a student at Kyushu University; he is now a mathematics teacher for the Kawaijuku Educational Institution. The interview was held at a cafe in Tenjin, Fukuoka, on the afternoon of 30 March 2019 as part of preparations for the exhibition “Hanpaku 1969: An Antiwar World’s Fair” that was held at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University between 17 July and 24 August 2019. One of the events that helped Hanpaku attract a great deal of attention was its exhibition of the wreck of an American RF-4C Phantom II fighter jet that had crashed into the Kyushu University Large Model Computing Device Center on 2 June 1968. In this interview Eto talks about his life, how exhibitions were prepared for Hanpaku, how the Phantom crash was connected to Vietnam War protests in Fukuoka, and how these were related to the Osaka-centered Beheiren movement that organized Hanpaku.

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See, Feel, Think; Nanjing

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At the end of 2019, I visited Nanjing, I wanted to think how can I work peace creation work. Nanjing is the city invaded by the Japanese army at the China-Japan war. At Nanjing I visited three museums, I wrote what I saw and felt at Nanjing in this essay.

First, I introduce three museums; The Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders, John Rabe House and Nanjing Lijixiang Comfort Station. And then, I write my idea about the peace creation work.

In Japan there is a controversy about Nanjing Massacre’s number of victims, I write it based on three museums’ exhibitions.