

# HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS

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## 60 years since the Bravo Hydrogen Bomb test

Robert Jacobs

On March 1, 1954, the United States tested the largest nuclear weapon that it ever detonated, the Bravo test. The US tested this immense weapon in the Marshall Islands, as they had a policy to never test thermonuclear weapons (H-Bombs) inside the continental U.S, and only at its test site located in the Marshall Islands. This was to limit the amount of radioactive fallout that might contaminate the United States. Thousands of Marshallese, U.S. servicemen and Japanese fishermen were exposed to astonishingly high levels of radioactive fallout that spread after the weapon's detonation. March 1<sup>st</sup> is commemorated every year in the Republic of the Marshall Islands as "Nuclear Victims and Survivors Remembrance Day." This year marked the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bravo test and the devastation that it left behind.

I was in the Marshall Islands this year during the commemoration, conducting a workshop training 3<sup>rd</sup> generation hibakusha from Hiroshima, Kazakhstan and the Marshall Islands in techniques of recording oral testimonies of their elders, and was able to attend the ceremonies.

Small daily events focused on each of the four atolls worst affected by the Bravo fallout were held throughout the week before March 1<sup>st</sup>. On March 1<sup>st</sup> itself a large ceremony was held at the capital building of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. There were speakers from the contaminated atolls, from Japan, including Mr. Matashichi Oishi, survivor of the Daigo Fukuryu Maru, and Mr. Yasuyoshi Komizo the head of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation. There were also speeches from the American ambassador to the Marshall Islands Thomas Armbruster and by Rose Gottemoeller the Acting Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security of the United States. Both were dismissive of the responsibility of the US to the Marshallese. Ambassador Armbruster said that we should not forget the "sacrifice of the few for the security of the many," as though being used as a stepping-stone for the US nuclear buildup was a great accomplishment. Under Secretary Gottemoeller spoke about how the US owed it to the Marshallese to work hard to stop nuclear proliferation. I have no doubt that the Marshallese would prefer that their atolls be remediated and the claims of those who lost land, endured sickness and died, claims awarded in a legal tribunal, be paid, before they would prefer that the US solidify its possession of nuclear weapons while insuring other states don't develop them.

Marshallese President Christopher Loeak, however, followed these speeches with blunt words, "I believe that until all

information is out in the open and the issue of compensation is properly addressed and resolved, US nuclear testing will remain a stain on the special US-Marshall Islands relationship, and will continue to color the way that Pacific Islanders see US engagement in the region." President Loeak concluded, "The United States conducted these nuclear tests not only as an inhumane act, but with reckless disregard of their sacred duty to ensure the protection of our human rights under the UN Trusteeship Agreement."

In September of 2012, Dr. Calin Georgescu, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste, submitted his report on the legacy of the nuclear weapon testing program of the United States in the Marshall Islands to the Human Rights Council of the UN. This long overdue report offers a harsh assessment of the history of American nuclear testing in the Pacific and the subsequent underplaying of both the health and welfare of the Marshallese, and the radiological contamination wrought by the 67 nuclear weapon tests (atmospheric and underwater) conducted there between 1946 and 1958. There is no reason to believe that the United States government will take Dr. Georgescu's recommendations any more seriously than they have taken their responsibilities towards those whose lives they devastated for the last 60 years.

Soon after the commemoration ceremony the government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands took a dramatic step and filed suit against the nine nuclear weapon armed nations at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The suit claims that instead of working in good faith towards disarmament, these states are modernizing their nuclear arsenals and endangering the health and wellbeing of all of the people in the world. The suit claims that the nuclear-armed nations are in "flagrant violation" of international laws and demands that they live up to the tenets of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to which all are signatories except for Israel. The lawsuit demands that the nine nations dismantle their nuclear weapons.

Steps such as the speech of President Loeak and the lawsuit filled by the Republic of the Marshall Islands demonstrate the leadership and agency that decades of colonial and postcolonial rule have attempted to stifle in this Pacific nation, and put the Republic of the Marshall Islands in a position of moral leadership for all who demand a peaceful future worldwide.

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# Reconsideration of Bikini H-bomb Test in 1954

At the Hiroshima City Plaza for Town Development through Citizen Exchange

This year marked 60 years since the Bravo Hydrogen Bomb test was conducted at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. While the *Fukuryu Maru* (Lucky Dragon) No. 5 and its crew members are known to have been exposed to radioactive fallout from the test that took place on March 1, 1954, more than 1,000 other Japanese fishing boats and their crews were also exposed to the “ashes of death.” The ashes also fell on Rongelap and other atolls near the test site, causing serious health problems among residents.

With the death of Aikichi Kuboyama, the chief radio operator of *Lucky Dragon* six months later, and the mass disposal of the ship’s contaminated catch of *tuna* fish — one of the most widely consumed seafood in Japan — the incident triggered a public outcry resulting in a fierce anti-nuclear movement in Japan. In the United States, which conducted the test, the incident also resulted in the sharp increase in people’s interests in radioactive fallout, provoking anti-nuclear public opinion.

On the other hand, however, a comprehensive understanding of the damages inflicted by the Bravo test has yet to be fully known. Just as they tried to control information on the damages in Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused by the atomic bomb, the American government also classified information on the damages caused by the Bikini test. With the issue of internal-exposure still unsolved today, the Tohoku Earthquake occurred on March 11, 2011 resulting in three meltdowns at TEPCO’s nuclear power plants in Fukushima. We should no longer allow governments to conceal the truth about nuclear disasters.

In its public lecture series that took place on Feb. 14, 21, 28, March 7 and 14, the Hiroshima Peace Institute reconsidered the historical facts and the reality of the damages based on the latest findings, as well as the contemporary meaning and international significance of the nuclear disaster caused by the Bikini test in 1954.

In the first lecture held on Feb. 14, journalist Hiromitsu Toyosaki spoke on the theme of “Hidden and Forgotten *Hibakusha* in the Marshall Islands Born out of the 1954 Bikini H-bomb Test.”

Mr. Toyosaki, who has interviewed nuclear survivors all over the world, explained that it was only in 1970 that the damages caused by American nuclear tests, including the 1954 Bikini test, on the people of the Marshall Islands and their life became known to people in Japan. He pointed out that the sentiment among Japanese to perceive the incident of *Lucky Dragon* as the third nuclear disaster inflicted on Japanese also helped hide the impact of the disaster on the people of Marshall Islands. Toyosaki emphasized the importance of learning this hidden and forgotten side and of knowing the reality of nuclear disaster and damages caused by radioactive exposures now that 60 years have passed.

In the second lecture held on Feb. 21, Masatoshi Yamashita, Executive Director of Kochi Prefecture Pacific Ocean Nuclear Test Suffering Support Center spoke on the theme of “Concealed Reality of Crew Members of 1000 Fishing Boats under the Fallout of Bikini H-bomb Test.”

Mr. Yamashita has surveyed for the last 28 years the situations and conditions, in which more than 1000 tuna fishing boats and cargo carriers were exposed to radioactive fallout, and conducted a follow-up study of their crew’s health conditions. He pointed out that the perception that imagines the *Lucky Dragon* as a synonym for the Bikini H-bomb Test has been formed from an intentional trivialization of history.

He revealed the extent and the length in time of the damages, from which survivors have been suffering, and how these facts have been ignored and left unresolved. He also emphasized how important it would be to study and present the problems of fish boat crews who were internally exposed through radioactive rains and oceanic pollution, to forecast the



effects of the Fukushima nuclear accident on human bodies and to take measures, based on these studies.

In the third lecture held on Feb. 28, Dr. Hiroko Takahashi, Assistant Professor at the Hiroshima Peace Institute, spoke on the theme of “Current Academic Works on 1954 Bikini H-Bomb Test.”

The United States Atomic Energy Commission, which directed the nuclear tests, also conducted a study on the effects of radioactive fallout that extended across the globe, dubbed “Project Sunshine.” The commission made light of the effects of radioactive fallout on people who were exposed to the experiments in Bikini in its official announcements, while it focused its study on the effects of the experiments on the human body. In the lecture, Dr. Takahashi explained this background and how the problems of the Bikini test were scarcely studied, as she shed light on the differences between the official view and the secret study.

In the fourth lecture held on March 7, Eriko Maruhama, Visiting Instructor at Tsuru Bunka University, spoke on the theme of “Anti-Nuclear Movements Born out of the *Lucky Dragon* Incident and March 11, 2011.”

Ms. Maruhama, who has been pursuing the history of the petition drive movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs that started in Sugunami Ward in Tokyo based on the interviews and documents, pointed out that Japan-US relations and the introduction of nuclear power plants into Japan have formed fundamental elements of postwar Japanese politics.

In her lecture, she examined what the year 1954, in which the Bikini incident occurred and the petition drives against nuclear weapons started, represents; in which direction public opinion was manipulated and how the general public reacted to these incidents. Ms. Maruhama also explored the meaning of learning from these movements, which heightened after the Bikini incident, now that we experienced the 3.11.

In the last lecture held on March 14, Dr. Robert Jacobs, Associate Professor at the Hiroshima Peace Institute, spoke on the theme of “How the Bravo Test Both Changed Nuclear War Planning and Raised Awareness of the Global Ecosystem.” Having just returned from the Republic of Marshall Islands, where he conducted field research and attended the ceremony to mark the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the H-bomb test at the Bikini Atoll, Dr. Jacobs emphasized the historical context of the incident. He explained how the Bravo test, the first of a deliverable thermonuclear weapon and which killed someone located over 100 km away from radiation exposure, led to several contradictory outcomes. While US nuclear war strategists and planners hoped to utilize the radiological fallout as the primary tool in planning to use nuclear weapons in warfare, people all over the world came to understand the singular and holistic nature of the ecosystem of the Earth in response to the movement of the radiological contamination from the Bravo test.

(By Hiroko Takahashi)

# Research Forum

## North Korean Nuclear Development and the UN Response

The Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) held an HPI Research Forum on December 13, 2013, at the Satellite Campus in Otemachi, Hiroshima. Masahiko Asada, Professor of International Law, School of Government of Kyoto University, who is currently President of the Japan Association of Disarmament Studies, spoke on the theme of “North Korean Nuclear Development and the UN Response.”

It has been more than 20 years since North Korea was first suspected of developing nuclear weapons. There have been U.S.-North Korea talks and six-party talks held off and on since then; however, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has not given up its development of nuclear weapons. In response, the United Nations imposed economic sanctions, as a last resort, against the country in 2006 and beyond.

In his lecture, Prof. Asada explained the historical background of the issue, and discussed in detail various problems regarding the U.N. sanctions against DPRK, based on his experience working as the chairman of the U.N. Panel of Experts on North Korea for a year after it was established



in 2009 in New York by a U.N. Security Council Resolution.

*(By Gen Kikkawa)*

## Current Situation in the Middle East: Perspectives from Peace Study

The Hiroshima Peace Institute held an HPI Research Forum on January 22, 2014, at the Satellite Campus in Otemachi, Hiroshima, which was cohosted by Chugoku-Shikoku Area Division of Japan Association of Peace Study.

Hisae Nakanishi, Professor of Graduate School of Global Studies at Doshisha University, opened the lecture by speaking on the theme of “Conflict Mitigation and Democratization in the Middle East: Special Focus on Syria’s Crisis and the Progress in Iran’s Nuclear Negotiations.” In her lecture, Dr. Nakanishi said that the democratic movements after the Arab Spring resulted in many problems in Egypt and other Arab countries. She pointed out that the only positive development that has taken place in terms of conflict prevention in the

Middle East, while America’s influence in the region has decreased, is the nuclear negotiation between Nuclear Weapon States — U. S., Britain, France, China and Russia — and Iran.

“In the backdrop of this move,” Dr. Nakanishi said, “is an expectation for Iran’s influence over Syria to put the Syrian conflict to rest.” She discussed various measures for conflict prevention in the Middle East, based on her knowledge on the status quo of Syria and other countries in the area, which has not been described in the media.

The second half of the day’s forum was then taken over by Masaki Uno, Professor of International Studies, Hiroshima City University, who spoke on the theme of “Rethinking the Syria’s War.” As an expert in Middle East issues, Prof. Uno explained the historical background of the current conflict in Syria. He described the current condition in the country as “complicated,” saying that “the prolonged conflict turned the original democratic and anti-authoritarianism movement into religious conflicts, inviting military interventions by Islamic and Shia groups..... It is important that we explore how we should face the issue as an individual,” Prof. Uno said.

Both lectures were about up to date studies, which enabled us to learn about the complicated situation and its background in Syria especially at a time when most of the news coverage on the country originates from the Western media, providing us with only a one-sided point of view. The two lecturers made important contributions in taking measures for a peaceful resolution without military interventions.

*(By Hiroko Takahashi)*



# International Symposium in 2013: Transmitting the Experiences of Hiroshima & Nagasaki to Future Generations

Robert Jacobs & Hitoshi Nagai

## Introduction

For 68 years the hibakusha of Hiroshima & Nagasaki have borne witness to the world about the horrors of suffering an attack by nuclear weapons. But as those who directly experienced this horror age and the hibakusha generation passes on, how will we be able to maintain this history and teach future generations? When the people of Japan, and of the world, are unable to hear testimony from the survivors of Hiroshima & Nagasaki in person, how will they truly understand these unimaginable horrors? How will they learn the lessons of Hiroshima & Nagasaki?

Those working to maintain the memory of the Holocaust and mass killings face the same dilemma, as the generation of survivors also will soon pass. The challenge of effectively communicating the history and lessons of these historical tragedies once those who experienced them are gone is very difficult. What strategies can hold back the historical forgetfulness that comes with the passage of time and transmit the histories of these tragedies to the future? To explore these ideas, and to work towards a world free from war and nuclear weapons, we held a discussion bringing together both practitioners and scholars working on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, and also Auschwitz, Cambodia and Rwanda, all communities that have suffered historical tragedies.

In this symposium, we first received an overview and global perspective on this issue from keynote speaker Prof. Atsuko Hayakawa and then heard from three practitioners working in communities that have experienced genocides. Speakers from Hiroshima and Nagasaki helped to complete our understanding of the dynamics of maintaining community memory after suffering historical trauma. This was followed by a question and answer session in which panelists and audience members participated.

## 1. Keynote Speech by Professor Hayakawa

The symposium started with the keynote speech, "Memories for the Future: The New Horizon Explored through History," by Atsuko Hayakawa, Professor at Tsuda Women's College. Prof. Hayakawa introduced Eva Hoffman and her work, *After Such Knowledge*. It was only after the war that the causes of the Holocaust were fully understood and the historical background revealed to the world through numerous records and witnesses that had been discovered after deliberate research and examination. As such, the unfulfilled desires and desperate longings of the atomic-bombed victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki would be heard and recognized in

the truest sense of the meaning by those who come after—in order to understand not only the memory of the past but also to shape the future. If the knowledge of the past could be turned into a legacy of wisdom, historical facts could be humanized by the legacy of those people's determination, passed down through generations. Whether memories can live on or not depends on how the sense of relationship is consciously maintained through the generations. She stressed that the following generation should be responsible for turning the knowledge of the horrible past into something more constructive, incorporated with "wisdom" towards the future. Unfortunately, Prof. Hayakawa was not able to join the symposium because of her illness although she had prepared her script in early October. We deeply regretted that she could not join us. On behalf of Prof. Hayakawa, Ms. Yoko Tamada, MC, kindly read out her prepared speech.

## 2. Practitioners' Perspective

### Mr. Kamuronsi's Presentation

Mr. Yves Kamuronsi was 13 years old when he experienced genocide in Rwanda in 1994. For the last ten years he has been working at the Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre, in the capital of Rwanda, where he is currently the Deputy Director. Mr. Kamuronsi spoke on the topic of, "Memory Preservation and the Process of Recovery after Genocide in Rwanda." Mr. Kamuronsi talked about how the genocide in Rwanda was shaped by the short time it took to happen, only about 100 days. Being the most recent community trauma examined in the symposium, Mr. Kamuronsi also described how many of the education and outreach efforts have just recently begun or are being designed. He talked about the work to map and detail the history of the genocide, to document and remember the victims of the genocide, and the establishment of a vigorous educational program. The educational program pays attention both to the visits to the museum by foreigners and school groups, and also the need to send mobile exhibitions out to smaller towns to visit schools throughout Rwanda.

### Mr. Nakatani's Presentation

Mr. Takeshi Nakatani, a licensed guide of the Memorial and Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau in Poland, presented his paper, "Passing the Stories of the Holocaust to Future Generations." He began with a series of slides and explained what happened in Auschwitz and then introduced the museum, which was founded in 1947. According to him, the number of annual

visitors is approaching 1.5 million. In the past, many survivors served as guides at the museum, but nowadays, none of the more than 300 guides have direct experience of the war. Today, with its population aging due to the low birthrate, coexisting with immigrants is a large challenge for European nations. Mr. Nakatani stressed the importance of looking historically to anticipate potential outcomes under such conditions. The people of the EU believe that the first step towards preventing a recurrence of genocide, epitomized by the holocaust, involves education and the development of a shared sentiment for confronting prejudice and discrimination. Educational professionals within the EU gather to facilitate the handing down of history to the next generation. Mr. Nakatani said the Japanese also might learn important lessons from the experience of Europe.

### Mr. Chey's Presentation

Mr. Sophearum Chey is the Vice Chief of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Mr. Chey spoke on the topic of "The Activities of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Aimed Towards the Next Generation." Mr. Chey talked about the specific site of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, which had been a site of detention, interrogation, torture and murder during the years it was operated by the Khmer Rouge. The site has been preserved to give visitors a sense of the grim history that occurred in these buildings. Exhibitions have been established throughout the site so that the broader history of the genocide can be told. Here are located photographs and other information about specific victims of the Cambodian genocide. Mr. Chey detailed how, much like at the Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre, it was felt to be very important to create mobile museum exhibitions that can visit schools and communities remote from the national capital so that the history is told throughout the land and not just at the centers of culture and commerce.

## 3. Hiroshima-Nagasaki' Perspective

After hearing an overview of memory issues facing communities, and having heard from practitioners working in three different communities that had experienced mass historical trauma, the audience then heard from a number of local voices from Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mr. Kenji Shiga, the President of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum commented on how the work of the museums based in all of these community's sites was critical to the maintenance of community memory.

Mr. Akira Tashiro, Executive Director of Hiroshima Peace Media Center of the Chugoku Shimbun, introduced several of the paper's junior writers, Mr. Kantaro Matsuo, a third grader in junior high school, and Ms. Yumi Kimura, a high school sophomore. Mr. Matsuo and Ms. Kimura spoke about how studying and practicing "peace journalism" had changed them and their understanding of peace in the modern world.

Prof. Keiko Nakamura of Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA), Nagasaki University, as Mr. Tashiro, took the opportunity to introduce the audience to



a young person working in the community right now. She introduced Ms. Anna Shimoda, an undergraduate student at the University of Nagasaki who has participated in the Nagasaki Youth Delegation. Both Prof. Nakamura and Ms. Shimoda spoke of the activities of the Nagasaki Youth Delegation such as their participation in the preparatory meeting for the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference.

Prof. Kazumi Mizumoto from the Hiroshima Peace Institute talked about the work based in linkages between the people of Hiroshima and the people of Cambodia. During the last ten years, under the auspices of Hiroshima Prefecture and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Prof. Mizumoto has participated in a project to build schools and facilitate educational opportunities for young Cambodians.

## 4. Panel Discussion

This was followed by a question and answer session that presented very engaging questions from the audience. It was unfortunate that there was not sufficient time to have speakers respond to more audience questions. In the Panel Discussion, the panelists discussed the countermeasure of each country towards the discrimination and prejudice that are the background to the enmity and hatred. The panelists also discussed the transmission of the memory of these tragic histories to the next generation, and the roles of educational outreach programs that some of the speakers had described in their earlier remarks.

## Conclusion

While it is true, as Prof. Hayakawa pointed out, that Hiroshima, Auschwitz, and even Cambodia and Kigali, belong to the world as a whole, in these living communities it has always been essential to hear the stories of those who lived through these tragedies, who experienced this horror, to truly understand what happened. As time moves forward and the generation that experienced these historical traumas ages, the work of maintaining and transmitting this history to future generations will only become increasingly important. For this symposium, over 430 members of the Hiroshima community came together to listen to, and converse with, the speakers at this International Symposium, to build a more conscious future in these communities.

## Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) Researcher's Profiles

Gen Kikkawa, Ph.D. President of HPI. Professor of international relations and peace studies. Specializes in international security studies. He was a research fellow at the University of Toronto (1986-87) and at the LSE (1992-93). Major publications: *Soren Bloc no Houkai (The Collapse of the Soviet Bloc)*, Tokyo: Yuishindou, 1992; *Yoroppa Anzenhoshou Kyouryokukaigi (CSCE) (The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe: CSCE)*, Tokyo: Sanreishobou, 1994; *Kokusai Annzennhoshou Ron (International Security Studies)*, *Minzokujiketsu no Hateni (After National Self-determination)*, Tokyo, Yuushindo. Monographs: "East Asian International Security in a Dilemma: Why is Asia against Democratic Peace and Security?" *Wiener Blätter zur Friedensforschung*, September/3/2006, No.128; "Japan and East Timor: Changes and Development of Japan's Security Policy and the Road to East Timor," *Japanese Studies*, Vol.27, No.3, December 2007; "Good Governance and the Challenge of Asia," *Wiener Blätter zur Friedensforschung*, September/3/2010, No.144.

Kazumi Mizumoto is Vice President and a Professor at HPI. After he graduated from Tokyo University in 1981, he worked for the *Asahi Shimbun*, a newspaper in Japan. While he was at the *Asahi*, he earned an M.A.L.D. degree at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University in 1989 and was later assigned as a correspondent to Los Angeles from 1995 to 1997. In 1998, he joined the Hiroshima Peace Institute as an Associate Professor and was appointed as Professor and Vice President in 2010. His research interests include nuclear disarmament and issues related to the dropping of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. His publication includes: Kazumi Mizumoto, *Kaku ha Haizetsu Dekiruka (Can Nuclear Abolition be Achieved?)*, Kyoto: Horitsubunkasha, 2009; Hiroshima Peace Institute (ed.); *Nuclear Disarmament in the 21st Century: A Message from Hiroshima*, Kyoto: Horitsubunkasha, 2002 and others.

Narayanan Ganesan is a Professor at HPI. He specializes in the comparative politics and international relations of Southeast Asia with a research focus on Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand. He regularly undertakes field research in Southeast Asia and especially in Myanmar. Since 2012 he has been involved in training the ethnic ceasefire groups and more recently the Myanmar civil service through a German training grant. Prior to his current appointment at HPI in 2004 he served as Senior Lecturer in political science and Southeast Asian Studies at the National University of Singapore from 1990 to 2003. His most recent major publications include *State Violence in East Asia* (Co-edited with Sung Chull Kim) (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2013) and *Conjunctures and Continuities in Southeast Asian Politics* (Editor) (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2013). His favorite hobbies are deep-sea fishing, vegetable gardening and cooking.

Makiko Takemoto is an Assistant Professor at HPI. Born in Ibaraki. She studied history and political science and received her doctorate at Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg in Germany (Dr. rer. pol.). She has served as a research associate at the Center for Historical Studies in Senshu University in Japan. She specializes in modern German history, particularly intellectuals during the Weimar Republic and their thoughts on peace. Her research interests include political culture, pacifism and peace movements. Her current research focuses on the anti-nuclear movement in West Germany and the representation of Hiroshima in German Japanese culture. She has published a book chapter in English, "Peace, Pacifism and Peace Movements in Germany during the First Half of the 20th Century" (Carol Rinnert / Omar Farouk / Inoue Yasuhiro, Hiroshima & Peace, Hiroshima: Keisuisha 2010).

Hitoshi Nagai is an Associate Professor at HPI. He was born in California, USA. He is a graduate of Rikkyo University where he received his Ph.D. He also studied at the Graduate School of Ateneo de Manila University. He taught at Kanto Gakuin University and Kyoritsu Women's University. Dr. Nagai joined the Hiroshima Peace Institute in 2002. He works on in Modern Japanese History and Japan-Philippines Relations. He is the author of *The War Crimes Trials and Japan-Philippines Relations, 1945-1953* (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2010) and *Japanese War Crimes Trials in the Philippines* (Tokyo: Kodansha, 2013). Dr. Nagai received a special prize of the 25<sup>th</sup> Asian Pacific Awards (Cosponsored by the Mainichi Newspapers and the Asian Affairs Research Council) in 2013.

Mikyong Kim is an Associate Professor at HPI. Born in Busan, Korea, she studied and worked in the U.S. before coming to Hiroshima in 2005. She has published many refereed articles and book chapters on human rights, peace, and memory in East Asia. Her book, *Securitization of Human Rights: North Korean Refugees in East Asia*, was published by Praeger (U.S.A., 2012). Kim co-edited *Northeast Asia's Difficult Past: Essays in Collective Memory* (Palgrave Macmillan, U.K., 2010, with Barry Schwartz), and the journal *North Korean Review* (McFarland, U.S.A., 2011-12). She also edited the special edition of *Memory Studies Journal* (Sage, U.K.) on Korean memory (2013, Vol. 6, No. 3). Her book, *Memory and Reconciliation in East Asia* is forthcoming (December 2014, Routledge, U.K.). She was elected Human Rights Section Program Co-Chair of the 2013 International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention and Vice-President of Association of Korean Political Studies (AKPS, U.S.A.) in 2014. Kim has been re-appointed as a member of ROK Presidential Council on Peaceful Unification (2013-15), and Vice-President of ROK Fulbright Alumni Association (2012-14).

Robert Jacobs is an Associate Professor at HPI. He is a historian of cultural and social aspects of nuclear technologies who joined Hiroshima Peace Institute in 2005. He is the author of *The Dragon's Tail: Americans Face the Atomic Age* (University of Massachusetts, 2010), also published in a Japanese translation by Gaifusha in Tokyo in 2013. He is the editor of *Filling the Hole in the Nuclear Future: Art and Popular Culture Respond to the Bomb* (Lexington, 2010), and the co-editor of *Images of Rupture in Civilization Between East and West: The Iconography of Auschwitz and Hiroshima in Eastern European Arts and Media* (Köln, 2014). He has published internationally on nuclear history and nuclear representation. He is the lead researcher of the Global Hibakusha Project, which examines the cultural and social aspects of radiation exposures on individuals, families and communities and conducts field research around the world at sites of nuclear weapon testing, nuclear production and nuclear power accidents.

Taeko Kiriya is an Assistant Professor at HPI. She was born in Yokohama. She obtained a B.A. from Hosei University in 2003, an M.A. from Hiroshima City University in 2005, and a Ph.D. in Intercultural Communication from Hosei University in 2009. She served as a research fellow at the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (April 2007–March 2009), a part-time lecturer at Hosei University (April 2009–March 2010), and a staff member at the Institute for Sustainability Research and Education, Hosei University (October 2009–March 2010). Dr. Kiriya specializes in intercultural communication, with the topic of the reconstruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as her current research theme. Among her works are the following thesis and the chapter in a book: *Reconstruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Hibakushas' Views 1945-1950*, Doctoral Dissertation, Hosei University, March, 2009, and "Hiroshima and Nagasaki as a Contemporary Question — Atomic Bombs Issues Reexamined". In: Yoshinori Kumata, ed. *Intercultural Communication — In Search of Living Together and Cooperation* (Tokyo: Sairyu-sha, 2013).

Akihiro Kawakami is an Associate Professor at HPI. Born in Toyama City, Japan. He studied at the Faculty of Law, Chuo University (B.A.), Graduate School of Law, Chuo University (M.A.), and Graduate School of Law, Senshu University (Ph.D. in Law). He worked as a visiting researcher at the Institute of Cultural Science of Chuo University, Part-time Lecturer at the Faculty of Humanities, Meisei University, before becoming an assistant professor at HPI in April 2008. He assumed his present position in April 2014. He specializes in constitutional law. His books are *Heiwa to Shimin Jichi no Kenpo Riron* [Constitutional theory of peace and citizen autonomy] (Tokyo: Keibundo, 2012); and *Nihonkoku Kenpo Dai 9 Jo Seiritsu no Shisotekiengen no Kenkyu* [A Study of Ideological Origin in the Formation of the Constitution of Japan, Article 9] (Tokyo: Senshu University Press, 2006).

Hiroko Takahashi is an Assistant Professor at HPI, Hiroshima City University. Born in Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture. She studied at the Faculty of Letters, Doshisha University Graduate School (Ph. D. in History). She serves as a member of the Research Committee for Historical Materials at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, the Expert Panel for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Daigo Fukuryu Maru Exhibition Hall, the Board of Directors of Peace Studies Association of Japan and is jointly representing Subcommittee for Global Hibakusha. She is the sole author of *Classified Hiroshima-Nagasaki: U.S. Nuclear Test and Civil Defense Program*, Gaifusha, 2008. (Awarded the 2<sup>nd</sup> Peace Study Encouragement Award of the Peace Studies Association of Japan; revised edition published in February 2012). She has published numerous articles, including, "One Minute after the Detonation of the Atomic Bomb: the Erased Effect of Residual Radiation," *The American Review* No. 42, The Japanese Association for American Studies (March 2008)

Toshiyuki Tanaka is a Professor at HPI. Born in Fukui Prefecture, Japan. He studied in the Department of Asian Studies, University of Western Australia (Ph.D.). He specializes in war history and war crimes. His books include *Sora no Senso-Shi* [A History of Aerial Warfare], (Kodansha: Tokyo, 2008); *Japan's Comfort Women: Sexual Slavery and Prostitution during World War II and the US Occupation* (London: Routledge, 2002); *Hidden Horrors: Japanese War Crimes in World War II* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1996); *Rape and War: The Japanese Experience* (Melbourne: Japanese Studies Centre, 1995); *Shirarezaru senso hanzai* [Unknown war crimes: What the Japanese imperial forces did to the Australians] (Tokyo: Otsuki Shoten, 1993).

## Hello from HPI

### Hyun Jin Son

#### Associate Professor



Dr. Hyun Jin Son was born in Pusan, Korea in 1971. He received a B.A. in Law from Pukyong National University in 1997, and received an M.A. and Ph.D in Law from the Graduate School of Law at Kobe University in 2006. He served as a North Korean Human Rights expert at the Ministry of Unification of the Republic of Korea (July 2006-February 2011), and a Research Fellow at the Korea Legislation Research Institute (March 2011-March 2014). He joined HPI in April 2014. Dr. Son specializes in International Law, North Korean Law, and the situation on the Korean Peninsula. His main research achievements are a Review of the issue of South Korean Abductees and POWs (Prisoners of Wars) in the *Korean Journal of International Law* (2013) and "Study on a way to improve human rights for North Koreans after regime change in North Korea," (KINU, 2013).

"I have started working at Hiroshima Peace Institute at Hiroshima City University about three months ago. Prior to that I worked as a researcher at a public institute and a public officer at one of the Ministries of the Korean government. My research themes are: North Korean nuclear weapons, the abduction issue, and the Korean peninsula issue. In that sense, living and working in Hiroshima, one of the two cities to have suffered a direct nuclear attack — and which has rebuilt as a city of peace — is very significant to me. The ultimate goal of my research is to contribute to building world peace amidst complicated and perilous international relationships. North Korea and the reality of the Korean Peninsula, one of the most deeply divided regions in the world, poses a threat to the world and especially to the Asian region. North Korea has been threatening regional security by developing nuclear weapons and missiles and abducting citizens of neighboring countries. The ultimate task for all of us may be to come up with a peaceful solution to resolve the threat and thus making Northeast Asia a peaceful and safe region. Hiroshima can be at the center of such an effort."

## International Symposium on August 2, 2014

The Hiroshima Peace Institute will hold an international symposium on the theme "Confidence building as a step toward abolishing nuclear weapons: Pursuing measures to energize the 2015 NPT Review Conference" co-hosted by the Chugoku Shimbun and the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University.

Date & Time: August 2, 2014 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Venue: Himawari Room, second basement (B2)  
The International Conference Center Hiroshima  
Hosts: Hiroshima City University  
The Chugoku Shimbun  
The Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition,  
Nagasaki University  
Seating is offered up to 450 people on a first-come, first-served basis.

## DIARY

Nov. 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014

### [Events organized by HPI]

- ◆ Dec. 7, 2013 International Symposium, "Transmitting the Experiences of Hiroshima & Nagasaki to Future Generations"
- ◆ Dec. 13, 2013 Research Forum "North Korean Nuclear Development and the UN Response" by Masahiko Asada (Professor of International Law, School of Government, Kyoto University)
- ◆ January 22, 2014 Research Forum "Conflict Mitigation and Democratization in the Middle East: Special Focus on Syria's Crisis and the Progress in Iran's Nuclear Negotiations" by Hisae Nakanishi (Professor of Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University) Rethinking the Syria's War by Masaki Uno (Professor of International Studies, Hiroshima City University)
- ◆ Feb14-March14, 2014 Public Lecture Series FY2013 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester "Reconsideration of Bikini H-Bomb Test in 1954"
- ◆ June6-July4, 2014 Public Lecture Series FY2014 1<sup>st</sup> Semester, "Tention in East Asian International Relations and

### Reestablishment of Peace"

- ◆ June 18, 2014 Research Forum "OSCE and Human Security in Europe" by Philip McDonagh (Irish Ambassador to the OSCE in Vienna)

### [Visitors to HPI]

- ◆ November 8, 2013 Twenty-seven students from South Korea
- ◆ November 14, 2013 Sixteen Junior high school students from Nagoya
- ◆ January 17, 2014 Thirty-three young scholars from the US
- ◆ February 3, 2014 Seven young public sector officials from Asian countries
- ◆ April 8, 2014 Ten Rotary Peace Fellows from International Christian University
- ◆ May 23, 2014 Thirty-four young scholars from the US visit HPI
- ◆ June 13, 2014 Eight students from Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo

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