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A Private Letter that Transcends Time and Space:

An Untold Story Behind the Philippine War Crimes Trials

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Introduction

“I personally regret your leaving for Japan. I wish you success and Godspeed and I hope that we shall meet again in the near future.” This is the conclusion of a private letter dated January 20, 1948. The letter, typed in English, was written by a judge involved in the Philippine War Crimes Trials, held in the Philippines after the end of World War II, to the chief of the Japanese defense counsel. The letter is exceptional since it conveys gratitude and the regret of parting to a Japanese man against the strong anti-Japanese sentiments that dominated Filipino society at that time.

1. Major Montemayor’s War Experience

The writer of the letter, Major Mamerto R. Montemayor, was born May 11, 1907 in Alaminos, Province of Pangasinan, on Luzon Island. Graduating from the College of Law at the University of the Philippines in March 1933, he passed the bar examination and obtained a law license in November of the same year. He served at the Department of Justice until he joined the Philippine Army in December 1936. During the Pacific War, he fought against the Japanese Army with General Douglas MacArthur. When the war broke out in December 1941, he was a 34-year-old captain. In the 41st Infantry Division of the Philippine Army led by Brigadier General Vicente P. Lim, who held the post of Commanding General, Captain Montemayor was assigned to the G-1 section responsible for personnel affairs, and also served as a judge advocate.

In April 1942, following the defeat of the American and Filipino troops by the Japanese Army, Captain Montemayor experienced the Bataan “Death March,” and was interned at Camp O’Donnell, Capas, Tarlac as a prisoner of war. Since he was suffering from malaria, he was released from the camp on July 2, 1942, and returned to his hometown in Alaminos, but he remained ill for a long time. From April 1943 to August 1944, he served at the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the government in the Province of Pangasinan. While, at the same time he secretly supported guerrillas fighting against the Japanese Army, under the leadership of his former superior, Brigadier General Lim, and provided them with information about the Japanese Army. When Brigadier General Lim and other guerrilla leaders were arrested by the Japanese Army, Captain Montemayor quit the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in fear for his life, and joined the guerrillas, serving as an intelligence officer. When U.S. forces landed at Lingayen Gulf on Luzon Island on January 9, 1945, he joined the 40th Infantry Division of the U.S. Army and

helped in liberating western Pangasinan as an intelligent officer. Subsequently (in either February or March 1945), he was assigned to the Judge Advocate General’s Office of the Philippine Army. From July to September that year, he was dispatched to the United States to study law at the Judge Advocate General’s School at the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In May 1946, he was appointed as one of the law members of the military commission (judge) for war crimes trials run by the U.S. forces in Manila, and served in this position for 10 months. It was during this period (June 30, 1946) that he was promoted to Major.

2. Trials by the Newborn State

The Philippines became independent from the United States on July 4, 1946. The newborn country celebrated its independence immediately after the calamity of the war, which had utterly devastated the national land and killed many people. Meanwhile, during the war the U.S. forces had started an investigation into the atrocities by the Japanese soldiers through seeking cooperation from Filipinos. Shortly after the end of the war, the United States convened the U.S. War Crimes Trials in Manila, which completed in April 1947 after judging 215 defendants, including General Tomoyuki Yamashita. Subsequently, the jurisdiction was transferred from the U.S. forces to the Republic of the Philippines. The Philippine government appointed a young legal officer as the head of the war crimes tribunals (Senior Military Commissioner of the Philippine Military Commissions) held by the Philippines; this young officer was Major Montemayor.

The Philippine government commenced the war crimes trials as a national project, establishing the National War Crimes Office in accordance with the Executive Order of the President on 29 July 1947. The newly born state considered the judging of war criminals as an essential opportunity to exercise its sovereign rights and to demonstrate the capability and prestige of the new sovereign state. The trials spanned two and a half years, from August 1947 to December 1949. Of the 151 defendants, 91% were convicted, and half of them were sentenced to death. In other words, the trials resulted in harsh judgments against the Japanese defendants.

3. Invitation and Subsequent Ouster of the Japanese Defense Counsel

To facilitate fairness in the trials, the Philippine government asked for the participation of Japanese lawyers. In July 1947, nine Japanese lawyers were dispatched to Manila. As the chief of the Japanese

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defense counsel, Mr. Choshiro Kosaka, the oldest, was appointed. He was the recipient of the letter written by Major Montemayor. The Japanese defense counsel began defending in the first trial of a Japanese defendant, former Captain Chushiro Kudo, in which Major Montemayor served as the chief judge (President of the Military Commission) and Mr. Kosaka as the Chief Defense Counsel.

On November 6, 1947, the trial of former Captain Kudo was closed with the defendant having been sentenced to death. On November 21, an unexpected incident took place in the office for the Japanese lawyers. A dispute between one of the Japanese lawyers and the Filipino chief prosecutor broke out concerning the adjournment of a trial. Since their altercation had resulted in violence, local newspapers reported extensively on this unfortunate incident. Fuelled by those reports, the Filipino public's anti-Japanese sentiment reached a peak. President Manuel A. Roxas treated this matter very seriously and ordered a fact-finding investigation to be conducted. Based on the results of the investigation, the President decided to dismiss the Japanese defense counsel. In January 1948, the members of the counsel were dismissed, except for one who was fluent in English. After the ouster of the Japanese defense counsel, including Mr. Kosaka, Filipino legal officers of the Philippine Army began to act in their stead to defend the Japanese war criminals.

The defendant of the last war crimes trial in which Attorney Kosaka had been involved was of former Captain Masayasu Ito. He is known as the composer of the hit song, *Ah, Montenrupa no Yo wa Fukete* [Ah, the Night is Deep in Muntinlupa], which became very popular in Japan when it was released by the singer Hamako Watanabe in 1952. On January 21, 1948, Attorney Kosaka heard the death sentence adjudicated to the former Captain Ito, and left the Philippines the next day. Probably, the letter by Major Montemayor was delivered to the lawyer shortly before his departure from the Philippines.

4. A Letter Representing Deep Friendship

Mr. Choshiro Kosaka was born in Akita Prefecture in Japan on June 2, 1891. After graduating from the College of Law at Keio University in March 1918, he served as a judge at the Yokohama District Court. After resigning as a judge in 1926, he started his own practice as a lawyer, and continued practicing in Tokyo even after the onset of World War II. On February 25, 1945, his house in Azabu Kogaicho (present-day Minato Ward, Tokyo) was destroyed by air raids by the U.S. Army Air Forces, so he rented a house in Shitaya Shimonegishi (present-day Taito Ward, Tokyo) and moved there with his family. Shortly after the end of the war, he was appointed as a lawyer in the Philippine War Crimes Trials. After returning to Japan, he was reinstated to the post of judge in December 1948, serving on district courts and high courts in such places as Hakodate, Kushiro, and Sapporo.

The letter he received from Major Montemayor has been carefully kept in the Kosaka family. The letter reads: "Your conduct during and outside trials, together with the zealotry with which you have protected the rights of your clients, has merited the respect and admiration of the members of this commission." This passage indicates that Filipino judges evaluated Attorney Kosaka's service highly. In the letter, Major Montemayor expresses his gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Kosaka, along with his deep compassion for the Japanese lawyer who was dismissed and compelled to leave the Philippines. Attorney Kosaka, on the other hand, also sent a letter to Major Montemayor before his departure from the Philippines, in which he expressed that he was impressed "most deeply" with the treatment he received during his tour of duty as Japanese defense counsel for his countrymen on the docket (*Philippine Armed Forces Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4, Feb. 1948). At the time of Mr. Kosaka's departure for Japan, the Major was 40 years old, and the lawyer was 56 years old.

Currently in Japan, war crimes trials are often discussed in association with such terms as "victor's justice" and "revenge," since many Japanese people embraced those impressions of the tribunals. However, it is little known that behind the scenes, a Filipino judge and a Japanese lawyer fostered such a deep friendship. Since anti-Japanese sentiment was then extremely strong in the Philippines, it was definitely rare for a Filipino to

foster such a friendship with a Japanese person.

The anti-Japanese sentiment prevailing in Filipino society is well noted in a weekly magazine issued at the time of Attorney Kosaka's departure. It reads: "The Japanese invasion, and the subsequent occupation, was too horrible. After three years of the Japs, after the mass tortures and executions, the looting, burning, raping — Filipinos had ceased to think of the Japanese as human beings, only as something to be killed, to rid the earth of" (*Philippines Free Press*, January 17, 1948). According to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, issued on January 15, 1948, a great many letters of protest were delivered to the Filipino lawyers who were obliged to defend Japanese war criminals after the departure of the Japanese lawyers. The Filipino lawyers were seen as targets of the rage and hostility embraced by Filipino people against the Japanese.

Against this backdrop highlighted by the swelling anti-Japanese sentiments in Filipino society two years after the end of the war, Major Montemayor wrote his letter of gratitude to Attorney Kosaka. In that letter, there are no words or expressions connoting negative sentiments toward Japan or the Japanese people. While the letter does imply Major Montemayor's intension to overcome a barrier existing between the two countries.

As indicated earlier in this article, Major Montemayor and Attorney Kosaka were responsible for the first war crimes trial run by the Philippine government (the case of former Captain Kudo). Since public attention was focused on this initial trial, both the Major and the attorney should have felt considerable stress. Major Montemayor probably regarded the Japanese lawyer, who was much older than he, as his "teammate" with whom he accomplished a great task in a joint effort. While working together, the Major might have developed a deep respect and sense of affinity for the lawyer. The Major's third son, Dr. Paul Jesus S. Montemayor, reading the letter 66 years after it was written, commented that his father probably expected to build humanistic relations with former enemies, overcoming his rage and temptation to harbor revenge toward them, although the battles with them brought such intolerable misery and calamity to himself and his country.

Conclusion

At the end of January 1948, only a week after writing the letter, Major Montemayor visited Japan on business and stayed there for 10 days, until February 8. The purpose of his visit to Japan was to observe the war crimes trials being held there then, including the Tokyo War Crimes Trial and the U.S. War Crimes Trials in Yokohama (*The Evening News*, Feb. 11, 1948). However, both of the bereaved families said that they had never heard any news of any reunion in Japan of the two men. As far as the author knows, there is no data suggesting such a reunion occurred. On November 21, 1974, 26 years after his visit to Japan (and after delivering his letter to Mr. Kosaka), Major Montemayor, who was a colonel at the time of his retirement, suffered a heart attack while playing golf and passed away. He was 67 years old. Attorney Kosaka passed away on April 20, 1980, five years after the Major's death. He was 88 years old.

Thirty-four years after Mr. Kosaka's death, the author was informed about the presence of the Major's letter from a member of the Kosaka family. Subsequently, the author planned to arrange a meeting of the bereaved families. Helped by pure coincidence, a meeting was held between the Major's son Dr. Paul Jesus S. Montemayor (who lived in Manila) and Dr. Eiko Yaoita, the second daughter of Attorney Kosaka (who lived in Tochigi Prefecture, Japan) at a hotel in Osaka on November 2, 2014. After half a century, the letter of friendship, revealing a hidden, human dimension to the Philippine War Crimes Trials, helped unite the two families in a way totally unexpected by its writer.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my deep appreciation to Dr. Eiko Yaoita, her son Mr. Masashi Yaoita, Dr. Paul Jesus S. Montemayor and Mr. Michael S. Montemayor (the eldest son of Major Montemayor) for offering priceless materials along with valuable information concerning their respective fathers.

Associate Professor at HPI

Peace-Building in East Asia: Challenges and Prospect of Confidence- Building, Nuclear Abolishment and Peaceful Coexistence

Akihiro Kawakami

The Hiroshima Peace Institute has published *Peace-Building in East Asia: Challenges and Prospect of Confidence-Building, Nuclear Abolishment and Peaceful Coexistence* as the first issue of the Hiroshima Peace Institute Booklet Series. The booklet compiled written contributions to the institute's two public lectures held during the first semester of the 2014 academic year, the public lecture series titled "Tensions in East Asian International Relations and Reestablishment of Peace," and the international symposium "Confidence-Building as a Step Toward Abolishing Nuclear Weapons: Pursuing Measures to Energize the 2015 NPT Review Conference." The institute hopes that the publication will promote discussions of peace-building in the contemporary world.

The inaugural issue includes most of the lectures that took place in the public lecture series "Tensions in East Asian International Relations and Reestablishment of Peace," held on five consecutive Fridays from June 6 to July 4, and speeches and discussions that took place at an international symposium "Confidence-Building as a Step Toward Abolishing Nuclear Weapons: Pursuing Measures to Energize the 2015 NPT Review Conference" held on August 2. The symposium was jointly hosted by Hiroshima City University, the Chugoku Shimbun and the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University, and supported by the Hiroshima City government, Hiroshima Prefecture government, the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation and the Hiroshima Peace Creation Fund.

East Asia is said to be one of the areas where tensions are growing between nations, while Europe, or at least Western Europe, enjoys relative stability with the promotion of international integration in the mechanisms of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). It is now difficult to imagine that the area had been a battlefield for two world wars. In East Asia, intergovernmental relations between the major countries have come to a standstill. Especially in the case of South Korea and Japan, regarding the issues of contested history, we can see no hope for improvement in the prospect of their diplomatic relations even as economic interdependence has expanded in the private sphere. China-Japan relations have also worsened to the point where the possibility of armed conflicts is feared, with the military expansion of China and the movement to strengthen the US-Japan alliance.

In Part I of the booklet, "Public Lecture Series," Yeongho Kim, Professor of the Faculty of International Studies at the Hiroshima City University, discusses challenges in Japan-Korea Relations and Peace in East Asia (Chapter 1), and Daesong Hyun, Research Professor at Kookmin University in Seoul, South Korea, analyzes the status quo and mechanism of nationalism in East Asia (Chapter 2). In Chapter 3, I explore the effects of the policy of the current Japanese cabinet, including visits to Yasukuni Shrine, calls for constitutional amendments

and changes in constitutional interpretation to approve the use of the right to collective self-defense. And in Chapter 4, Hyun Jin Son, Associate Professor at the Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University, examines the background and prospect for solutions in the cases of nuclear development and abduction in North Korea.

Part II of the booklet consists of the contributions to the international symposium "Confidence-Building as a Step Toward Abolishing Nuclear Weapons: Pursuing Measures to Energize the 2015 NPT Review Conference." In April of this year, which marks the 70th anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference will be held in New York. There the inhumanity and illegality of the use of nuclear weapons will be discussed, and the issue of concrete steps and measures for the abolition of nuclear weapons will be raised.

In order to make a world without nuclear weapons and world peace come true, however, it is important to analyze why nations want to nuclearize themselves and why tensions increase to the point where this strategy is embraced. It is also indispensable to examine how to build an international society where countries do not have to nuclearize themselves and expand military alliances, and how to develop national or international conditions for such a society.

In Part II, you will read Ian Mitchell, Austrian Head of OSCE's External Co-operation Section, discussing the experiences of Europe for the development of conditions for international integration (Chapter 2). Three authors — Jong Won Lee, Professor of Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University (Chapter 1), Chang Soo Jin, Director of Japan Center of Sejong Institute in South Korea (Chapter 3), and Shingo Yamagami, Deputy Director-General (Ambassador), Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Chapter 4) — explore challenges and ways to promote confidence among East Asian countries. From the viewpoints of people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who have persistently been making efforts for nuclear abolition, two contributors — Tatsujiro Suzuki, Vice-Director/Professor of the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition at Nagasaki University, and Yumi Kanazaki, staff writer at the Hiroshima Peace Media Center of the *Chugoku Shimbun* — examine the roles Japan and cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should play, respectively, for a world without nuclear weapons, and also the role of civil society.

Each author contributes from the perspective of their expertise — academic, professional and journalistic. I hope the booklet will be a useful source for people from every walk of life. Please call or email the Hiroshima Peace Institute for a copy.

Associate Professor at HPI



Austrian Pledge Promotes the Way Towards Banning Nuclear Weapons

Akira Kawasaki

The third international conference on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons was held on Dec. 8-9, 2014, in Vienna under the auspice of the Government of Austria. In addition to the representatives from 158 countries, some 300 representatives of civil society organizations and academics attended. The conference received attention primarily for the first-time participation of two nuclear-weapon states, namely the United States and the United Kingdom, while it built upon the discussions at the first and second conferences held in Norway and Mexico, respectively. Prior to its opening about 600 people gathered in the city to participate in a civil society forum organized by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN).

The international conference, hosted by 28-year-old Austrian Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz, opened with strong messages from Pope Francis and Setsuko Thurlow, a Hiroshima survivor. Building on the work of the two previous conferences, the substantive sessions discussed the short and long-term consequences of nuclear weapons explosions; risk drivers for deliberate or inadvertent nuclear weapons use; and also scenarios, challenges and capabilities regarding nuclear weapons use and other events. The major focus of the Vienna conference included the effects of nuclear tests, with testimonies of survivors of nuclear testing in Marshall Islands, the United States and Australia.

Also, a session on “a ‘bird’s-eye view’ of international norms and the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons” was held for the first time. In the session, presentations were given on how international environmental laws and international health laws could be made applicable in the event of nuclear conflicts and nuclear detonations, and what their relationship with international humanitarian laws should be, and on the ethical basis of these laws. In the general debate, which took up the whole afternoon of the second day, many delegates called for action on treaty banning nuclear weapons.

The conference closed with two documents: the four-page Chair’s Summary and two-page Austrian Pledge. The Chair’s Summary listed key findings regarding the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and presented the measures that were discussed to be taken. While many countries expressed support for the negotiation of a new legal instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons, a number of delegations preferred a step-by-step approach as the most effective and practical way to achieve nuclear disarmament.

The Austrian Pledge is an action-oriented statement that demands a commitment to “identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.” The Austrian government pledged to cooperate with all relevant stakeholders, states, international organizations, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and civil society to “stigmatize, prohibit and eliminate” nuclear weapons.

Because of the participations of the United States and the United Kingdom, some media reports in Japan described a setback in the momentum for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons. But these reports were not accurate. Rather, the two nuclear-weapon states had been forced to the point where they could not resist participating in the conference. The representative from the United States, in the question-and-answer session on the first day,

surprised the floor when he suddenly gave a statement that the United States “does not support efforts to move to a nuclear weapons convention, a ban, or a fixed timetable for elimination of all nuclear weapons.” The remark, I would say, revealed the country’s degree of impatience.

How the Austrian Pledge is going to be promoted is key to the next step. In the middle of January, the Austrian government formally requested all the member states of the United Nations to endorse this Pledge. This marks the beginning of an organizing process for a group of countries that associate themselves with the Pledge. The request was sent to the Japanese government as well, whose response should be keenly watched.

The upcoming Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, which starts in the end of April, will build on the discussion in the Chair’s Summary of the Vienna conference. The New Agenda Coalition, the group of six countries, including New Zealand, Ireland and Mexico, has proposed for Review Conference discussions on options for legal instruments prohibiting nuclear weapons as “effective measures” for nuclear disarmament, which is stipulated in the NPT’s Article VI. If the Review Conference should fail to produce tangible results, the countries that associate themselves with the Austrian Pledge might initiate their own diplomatic process for a treaty banning nuclear weapons.

In such a circumstance, what should Japan do? What role can it play? During the Vienna conference, Toshio Sano, Ambassador of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, stunned the floor when he made a remark that the view by experts that there is no adequate response capacity to a nuclear detonation seemed “a little too pessimistic.” We have to work hard to make up for this blunder. In Vienna it was repeatedly pointed out that the 70th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki would mark an important milestone. It will be indispensable for Japan to take such opportunities as the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Hiroshima to be held this August to deepen discussions and take action to “fill the legal gap” pertinent to nuclear weapons.

Kawasaki is an Executive Committee Member of the Tokyo-based NGO Peace Boat, and an International Steering Group Member of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN).



Vienna Conference at Hofburg Palace

The Goal of the Global Hibakusha Movement

Seiichiro Takemine

The notion that Japan is the only country to have suffered atomic bombings is a cliché often used in discussions about nuclear issues. It is true that nuclear weapons have not been used in a direct attack after the first ones were used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is an important achievement of the international community in its effort for peace. However, calling for “no more Hibakusha” based only on that perspective ignores the reality of the nuclear disasters that spread worldwide.

“How much do we really know about the effects of radiation exposure? Have we thought of the risks and damages of radiation exposure well enough in different perspectives from those of the people who promoted the developments of nuclear weapons and atomic energy?” asked Yasuo Nakagawa, doctor of engineering and engineering history, in his book, *The History of Nuclear Exposure* (Tokyo: Gijyutsu-to-Ningen, 1991).

In the hope of promoting research that deals with various nuclear disasters that have occurred in various parts of the world, Dr. Hiroko Takahashi, lecturer of the Hiroshima Peace Institute, and I started to organize a research project, Global Hibakusha, in 2004. We share a common understanding that a new approach should be adopted that is radically different from that adopted thus far by those who promoted the development of nuclear weapons and atomic energy. In the same year, a sectional committee on Global Hibakusha was established in the Peace Studies Association of Japan.

Yoshihiko Uchida, who questioned the way social science was studied, discusses the importance of building our own instrument of conceptualization in his *Dokusho-to-Shakai-Kagaku* (“Reading and Social Science”) (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1985). Uchida argues that social science is a field of study that identifies the essence of the matter deep inside phenomenon through an instrument called concept, as in a way people see the world, invisible to the naked eye, through an electron microscope.

Global Hibakusha is a new instrument of conceptualization that was created to bring the whole picture of nuclear disaster into view, along with the issues of atomic bomb damage in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and to face the facts of environmental pollutions that have occurred in global scale.

Global Hibakusha sets in the horizontal axis various aspects of nuclear disasters which are connected with the common denominator of radiation exposure, and copes with them transversally. That does not mean they are of the same nature. On the contrary, connecting them with the common denominator of radiation exposure, and bringing them into one forum of discussion, makes the differences and characteristics of each issue more obvious. We should remember the landmark proposal made by Heiichi Fujii, first secretary general of Nihon Hidankyo (Japan Confederation

of A- and H- Bomb Sufferers Organizations), to establish Global Hidankyo by connecting all the sufferers of nuclear disasters worldwide.

Global Hibakusha excavates the victims — both communities and people who live there — and problems from the course of history, and connects them with the current and future societies setting them in the vertical axis, which is the goal of the project.

The warning Ivan Illich, an Austrian philosopher, has left for the field of peace studies — that people’s peace has been left deep in the dark while monopoly of elite peace prevails (“Heiwa-to-wa, Seikatsu-no-Arikata” (peace is the way of life), *Kan*, No. 19, 2004) — should not have only intended to question the issue of economic development. Where should we place the issue of nuclear energy and weapons? Have we not left “people’s peace” of the people in communities who live with the risks and dangers of nuclear energy deep in the dark, while we pay much more attention to the actions and attitudes of the leaders of nuclear countries and would-be nuclear countries?

There is no doubt that the issues of nuclear weapons have been a central agenda of peace studies. Issues of nuclear disasters, which explore “people’s peace” of the people who live with the risks and dangers of nuclear energy, however, has not been pursued in peace studies as they deserved, except by such researchers as the late Sadao Kamata and Noriyuki Kawano. “There are many people who addressed the issue of nuclear weapons, while not many did so for hibakusha,” Masaharu Hamatani, a sociologist, says in his presentation of Nihon Heiwa Gakkai (Peace Studies Association of Japan, Jun 20, 2010).

When we look at the trend of peace studies, what was dominant in 1950s and early 60s was issues of peace without a nuclear war between the US and Russia, against a backdrop of East and West tensions. From the middle of 1960s, with the increased attention to developing countries, peace studies started to address North-South issues, expanding the concept of peace, as we can see in Johan Galtung’s *structural violence*.

If we identify Global Hibakusha in light of the history of peace studies, it is an instrument of conceptualization, which attempts to reconstruct the issue of nuclear energy by expanding our imagination to “people’s peace” of the people in the Pacific who suffer from nuclear disasters. It also aims at developing existing characteristics of peace studies, with the mission in the charter of the Peace Studies Association of Japan—to institutionalize universal peace studies from the standpoint of war victims based on the experience of atomic bombing—in mind.

Takemine is an associate professor at Meisei University and a co-chair of Global Hibakusha.

HPI Research Forum

The Hiroshima Peace Institute held HPI Research Forums at the Satellite Campus, Hiroshima City University

June 18,
2014 (Wed)

Topic: "OSCE and Human Security in Europe"

Lecturer: Philip McDonagh, Irish Ambassador to the OSCE in Vienna

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) contributed to the end of the Cold War, and thereafter has been working on building a security community from Vancouver to Vladivostok. The OSCE's unique approach to security building is based on the original concept of common and comprehensive security. The merits and demerits of this security concept, and also the problems that the OSCE faces today were discussed.



October 30,
2014 (Thu)

Topic: "Counter-Monuments: Memory Culture in Contemporary Germany"

Lecturer: Kathrin Maurer (Associate Professor at University of Southern Denmark)

For the last 20 years the concept of "Counter-Monument" has greatly impacted the discussion on memories of war and exhibitions in museums. Unlike traditional exhibitions, which show a fixed national narrative and focus on the interpretation of history and historical heroes, counter-

monumental exhibitions do not show any linear narrative facts for interpretation. Instead, the viewers are stimulated to think and feel based on their own experiences. Using this strategy curators aimed at achieving decentralized memories of war. Kathrin Maurer, who is an expert of German literature and representations of history in literature, memory studies, visual culture, and discourses of war, examined the counter-monumental exhibitions in the case of the Military History Museum of Dresden in Germany. The museum, which belongs to the Federal Army, is regarded as a pioneer in its methods of interpreting the experience of war. After the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War, the museum changed its traditional military themed and political (ideological) exhibitions into a more universal representation of violence, which asks the viewers to rethink the meaning of violence as well as war and peace. The museum building itself, is also regarded as challenging traditional ideas of military museums. Its unique design is supposed to foster openness and a more democratic interpretation of military history. After the lecture by Maurer, there was a lively discussion such as on the presentations of war memories and the differences between Japan and Germany.



December 2,
2014 (Tue)

Topic: "The Atomic Bombs, Soviet Entry into the War, and Japan's Decision to Surrender"

Lecturer: Tsuyoshi Hasegawa, Professor, Department of History, University of California at Santa Barbara

In the last phase of WWII, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan were the three major players, and each of them faced a serious dilemma; how to terminate the war. The atomic bombings provided the crucial factor determining the dynamics of the tripartite relations. However, the first bombing on Hiroshima was not decisive for Japan's surrender decision. Rather, the Soviet entry into the war in the early hours of August 9 prompted Japan to terminate the war, but still the government was hopelessly divided. Only the Emperor's interventions, not once, but twice, were the decisive factor for Japan's decision to accept surrender.

In this forum, based on Professor Hasegawa's critical analysis, he multilaterally discussed the controversial issue of whether the U.S. atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were decisive in Japan's decision to surrender, and examines this issue in an international context.



January 23,
2015 (Fri)

Topic: "A Prospect on the Future Relationship between Japan and North Korea: Seeking Ways to Solve the Abduction Issue"

Lecturer: Um Jong-Sik, Chairman, Institute for Korean Integration of Society



In negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea, one of the major issues today is to solve the abduction problem. So far, setting a Special Investigation Committee on the alleged abductees, North Korea has demonstrated their sincerity for a solution. However, it is extremely difficult for us to ascertain the credibility of the survey content including the results, and grasp their ulterior motive. The speaker has long been dealing with North Korean issues, and has had experiences in direct negotiations with North Korea. Based on his expertise, in this forum, he examined the future prospects for the Japan-North Korea relationship.

The 20th Anniversary
of Hiroshima City
University

Exhibition on Anne Frank "Hopeful Future" Exhibition on Bertha von Suttner "Life for Peace"

The 1st term: October 27–November 2 at Conference Room 409 of the Annex Building of the Faculty of Information, Hiroshima City University

The 2nd term: November 4–10 at Satellite Campus of the Hiroshima City University

As one of the events marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of Hiroshima City University, HPI held exhibitions on two women, Anne Frank who is world known for her diary and Bertha von Suttner who was a pacifist and the first female winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace. The exhibition on Anne Frank is also one of the touring exhibitions around Japan made by the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Fukuyama City and the Bertha von Suttner exhibition was organized for commemoration of the 100th anniversary of her death. The year 2014 marked the centenary of the outbreak of WWI and the year 2015 is the 70th anniversary of the end of WWII. On this occasion, it may be possible to learn about peace from the lives of Anne Frank and Bertha von Suttner. A stage performance "Soul of Fire: Fight for Peace", concerning the life of Bertha von Suttner, was held

on October 29 at Aster Plaza. We would like to give special thanks to the Austrian Embassy in Tokyo, the Holocaust Museum, Hiroshima-Austria Society and everyone who was concerned with these exhibitions.



Makiko Takemoto, Assistant Professor at HPI

Second issue of *Hiroshima Peace Research Journal* released

The *Hiroshima Peace Research Journal*, flagship journal of the Hiroshima Peace Institute launched in November 2013, had released its second issue in March 2015. The issue contains nine articles, including a new serial article “A Window into Peace Studies,” articles in a special theme section, regular articles and an activity report of the institute. We are grateful to all the contributors, ranging from junior through senior level, who have strived to achieve the high standard in their writing.

“A Window into Peace Studies” is a new series of articles that are written in turn by scholars within and outside of Hiroshima who are interested in peace issues. The contributors are solicited by the editors of the *Hiroshima Peace Research Journal* to write on topics such as the steps, conditions and challenges of peace-building, based on their experiences and opinions. We hope this series will play the part of a gateway for peace studies and inspire readers towards further thoughts on peace. The first contributor to this series is Dr. Hiromi Hasai, nuclear physicist and professor emeritus of Hiroshima University. Dr. Hasai was exposed to the atomic bomb in Hiroshima

when he was just 14 years old. His essay, exploring the turbulent era of Japan’s surrender and occupation, carries the power of his experiences into our modern world.

In the special theme section, we have focused on the U. S. hydrogen bomb test, the *Bravo* test conducted on Bikini Atoll, which marked its 60th anniversary in March 2014. Four articles discuss facts about the American experiment, the global affects it inflicted and its implications on our current society. Three regular articles that explore vital problems facing modern Japan — the issue of North Korea, the Japanese Constitution and the role of ASEAN in today’s world, follow. In the activity report, a research note examines the ways the phenomena of “peace” and “hibaku” (exposure to the atomic bomb and to radiation) are being treated in peace museums in Japan.

On the last page of the issue, readers will find information on the “Submission Guidelines.” The submission rules, the special theme for the next issue and other information will also be posted on our web page. We look forward to receiving contributions for upcoming issues.

DIARY

Jul. 1, 2014 – Feb. 28, 2015

[Events organized by HPI]

- ◆ **Aug. 2, 2014** International Symposium, “Confidence-building as a Step toward Abolishing Nuclear Weapons: Pursuing Measures to Energize the 2015 NPT Review Conference”
- ◆ **Oct. 27–Nov. 2, Nov. 4–10, 2014** Exhibitions on Anne Frank “Hopful Futuer” Exhibition on Bertha von Suttner “Life for Peace”
- ◆ **Oct. 29, 2014** Stage Performance “Soul of Fire: Fight for Peace”
- ◆ **Oct. 30, 2014** Research Forum “Counter-Monuments: Memory Culture in Contemporary Germany” by Kathrin Maurer (Associate Professor of German Studies, University of Southern Denmark)
- ◆ **Nov. 21–Dec. 19, 2014** Public Lecture Series FY2014 2nd Semester “The Centenary of the First World War: Its Legacy for Peace Today”

- ◆ **Dec. 2, 2014** Research Forum “The Atomic Bombs, Soviet Entry into the War, and Japan’s Decision to Surrender” by Tsuyoshi Hasegawa (Professor, Department of History, University of California at Santa Barbara)
- ◆ **Jan. 23, 2015** Research Forum “A Prospect on Future Relationship between Japan and North Korea: Seeking Ways to Solve the Abduction Issue” by Um Jong-Sik (Chairman, Institute for Korean Integration of Society)

[Visitors to HPI]

- ◆ **Jul. 25, 2014** Ten researchers from the Korea Peace Institute, South Korea
- ◆ **Aug. 7, 2014** Fifty-one scholars from the King Prajadhipok’s Institute, Kingdom of Thailand
- ◆ **Nov. 12, 2014** Eight students from Junior High School of Nagoya University

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