

## The Realities on the Korean Peninsula: The Current Status of North Korea's Missile Program

Hyun Jin Son

North Korea's nuclear tests and missile launches remain a serious threat to the international community. Despite international society's efforts to urge the country to abandon its nuclear program, the DPRK carried out its fifth nuclear test on September 9, 2016. The five nuclear tests conducted during the past ten years have undoubtedly improved the sophistication of its nuclear capability, seemingly bringing the country to the last phase of nuclear arms development.

In general, the development of nuclear weapons involves the three phases of detonation test, nuclear warhead production development, and delivery systems (ballistic missiles) testing. North Korea currently seems to have been entering the final phase of its nuclear arms development. The 2016 Defense White Paper released by the Republic of Korea concludes that North Korea has made significant progress in highly enriched uranium (HEU) processing and nuclear weapon miniaturization.

The North Korean authorities issued a statement that under the plan of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) to develop strategic nuclear forces, scientists of the Nuclear Weapons Institute of the DPRK carried out a nuclear explosion test to judge the power of a newly produced nuclear warhead at the northern nuclear test site. (Statement issued by the Nuclear Weapons Institute of the DPRK on Sept. 9, 2016)

North Korea has recently reached the final stage of nuclear development: the successful production of smaller, lighter and diversified nuclear warheads, spurring missile tests as a means of delivery of nuclear warheads. Since the beginning of 2017, the country has conducted various types of tests, including a fuel engine test, by launching medium-range and long-range missiles more than ten times.

After its failure in launching test missiles from March to April 2017 four times in a row, the DPRK announced that the missile launch tests conducted since May had succeeded, and Kim Jong-Un, the Chairman of the Workers' Party, gave instructions on May 22, 2017 to accelerate efforts towards the development of more diversified and sophisticated nuclear weapons, as well as their mass production, in preparation for the full deployment of ballistic missiles. (North Korea's Workers' Party newspaper dated May 22, 2017) Most noteworthy was North Korea's announcement that the missile launched nearly vertically on July 4, which is called the Mars-14, flew 933 km in a planned orbit for 39 minutes, reaching a maximum altitude of 2,802 km. (North Korea's Workers' Party newspaper dated July 4, 2017)

South Korean and U.S. specialists judged the Mars-14 to be an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), analyzing that if it were fired at a normal angle, it could reach a target more than 8,000 km away.

Yonhap News Agency, South Korea's largest news agency, reported that if an ICBM with a range of 8,000 km were to be

launched from around Wonsan, a port city of North Korea, it could potentially hit Hawaii, which is home to the U.S. Pacific Command, the military's headquarters for the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the whole state of Alaska. It was also reported that an ICBM with a range of 8,200 km could hit Seattle, Washington, which means the possibility of a nuclear attack by ICBM on a major city on the U.S. mainland from North Korea.

The DPRK launched a missile program to develop a ballistic missile in the 1970s, and in the 1980s successfully deployed the Scud-B (KN-03) with a range of 300 km and Scud-C (KN-04) with a range of 500 km (estimated number of missiles: 200 to 800). In the late 1990s, North Korea deployed the No-Dong missile (KN-05) with a range of 1,300 km (estimated number of missiles: 90 to 200), which was followed by the deployment of the Scud-ER, which features a longer chassis and an extended range. In 2007, the Musudan with a range of more than 3,000 km was deployed (estimated number of missiles: fewer than 50) without a test firing, thereby giving the country the capability to directly hit neighboring nations, including the Korean Peninsula.

Then, in an attempt to develop a long-range missile that can pose a threat to the U.S. mainland, North Korea fired the Taep'o-Dong 1 in August 1998, and Taep'o-Dong 2 missiles were test-launched in 2006, April 2009, April and December 2012, and February 2016. Pyongyang has also unveiled two types of ICBMs, known as the KN-08 and KN-14 at military parades since 2012. Since March 2016, North Korea has made public video footage of the test for the reentry of a nuclear warhead into the Earth's atmosphere, a solid-fuel engine test, and the ground jet test of a new engine for an intercontinental ballistic rocket. (The 2016 Defense White Paper, the Republic of South Korea)

At present, North Korea seems to have operationally deployed Scud-B and Scud-C missiles, which can hit all of South Korea and No-Dong missiles with sufficient range to hit most of Japan. Furthermore, Pyongyang announced that the new medium-to-long-range ballistic missile "Mars-12" successfully launched on May 14 means the successful development of an intercontinental ballistic missile with sufficient range to hit the U.S. mainland.

On August 24, North Korea fired a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), which flew approx. 500 km before it fell about 80 km inside the Japanese Air Defense Identification Zone. North Korea launched the missile intentionally on a very steep trajectory. The missile may be capable of flying more than 1,000 km if fired at a normal trajectory. If North Korea should operationally deploy SLBMs, South Korea and most of Japan would come within range. The SLBM, which requires highly sophisticated technology to enable missiles to be fired unnoticed from a submarine, is a powerful weapon that can bring catastrophic harm to a target country.

The destructive power of the large number of missiles

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North Korea possesses depends on the explosive power of the warheads they carry. It is estimated that due to their successful miniaturization, the present North Korean warheads weigh about 1,000 kg, plus or minus 200 kg.

The nuclear warhead (15 to 20 kilotons) of a standardized nuclear weapon possesses enough power to kill approx. 50% of the people living within a two-kilometer radius of the epicenter of the bomb blast, although the extent of damage and casualty toll depend on where the explosion site is, how heavily populated the area is, and which way the wind is blowing. In short, the power of the ballistic missiles possessed by North Korea is determined by whether the ballistic missiles carry nuclear warheads and how powerful the nuclear warheads are, rather than by the type of ballistic missile.

What is important in assessing the performance of the ballistic missiles possessed by North Korea is how advanced their missile propulsion fuels and engines are. For ballistic missiles above the level of the Scud missile, liquid fuel had been used so far. Most noteworthy, however, is the fact that North Korea has successfully developed a solid-fuel ballistic missile and conducted test launches. Although a liquid fuel engine has the advantage of giving improved control, including trajectory alteration merely by adjusting the fuel injection valve, it also has the disadvantage of a long fueling time, which allows outsiders to detect a missile launch. On the other hand, a solid fuel engine missile is more effective in military operations than a liquid fuel one, due to its advantages of shorter fuel injection time, easier missile transportation, and immediate launching.

An important element for the evaluation of missile performance is the technology that enables a ballistic missile launched into outer space to re-enter the atmosphere.<sup>1)</sup> North Korea reportedly conducted a ground test of a new high-powered engine in 2016, and claimed that the medium- and long-range ballistic missile “Mars-12” launched on May 14, 2017 successfully re-entered the Earth’s atmosphere.

Another important element in evaluating the performance of the ballistic missiles possessed by North Korea is the number of Transporter Erector Launchers (TEL) the country has. According to the “Military and Security Developments Involving the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea 2015” compiled by the

U.S. Defense Department, North Korea possesses more than 200 TELs. Specifically, the report estimates that DPRK has approx. 100 launchers for Scud B and C short-range missiles; 100 launchers for Scud ER, No-Dong, and Musudan medium-range missiles; six launchers for ICBMs; and one launcher for SLBMs. The report’s analysis also shows that the ballistic missiles launched from a TEL, which is hard for military satellites to detect in a timely manner, would have significant impacts on the effects of the Kill Chain pre-emptive strike system South Korea is currently working to establish.

As shown in the table below, North Korea’s increasingly advanced ballistic missile forces pose a serious threat to the security of South Korea and Japan, as well as an increasing threat to the U.S. mainland.

Considering all the missile capabilities North Korea has shown since 2016, it seems that the country has entered the stabilization stage in terms of the performance of Scud-type missiles with a range of 500 to 1,200 km and No-Dong missiles. At the same time, it can be said that there are a number of technical flaws in the performance of Musudan-type missiles, SLBMs and long-range missiles, with a low success rate in their test launches. Although Pyongyang claims that the ballistic missile it test-launched successfully re-entered the Earth’s atmosphere, which is a key criterion by which to judge whether it is an ICBM, comprehensive analyses by South Korea and the US have not confirmed that North Korea has successfully developed the technology required for ICBMs.

It is expected that it will take North Korea at least three or four years to correct technical defects by checking the missiles’ design values against their experimentally found values. However, there is no doubt that North Korea will enhance its missile technology as time advances, thereby posing a growing nuclear threat.

1) What is crucial to the technology that allows a missile warhead to re-enter the Earth’s atmosphere is to protect the warhead from burning up due to the extreme heat and pressure generated while descending through the atmosphere toward its target. For a long-range missile with a range of more than 10,000 km, it needs to be able to withstand temperatures of 7,000 degrees Celsius or more on re-entry at a speed of Mach 24.

(Associate Professor at HPI)

## List of North Korean Missile Tests in 2017

Date	Launch Site	Flying Distance (Altitude)	Falling Point	Type of Missile	Notes
Feb. 12	Kusong	500 km	Sea of Japan	New type of ballistic missile “Pukguksong-2” (KN-15)	Solid fuel used Launched from TEL
Mar. 6	Tongchang-ri	1,000 km	Inside Japan’s EEZ	Scud ER	Four missiles launched simultaneously (Three of the four missiles landed inside Japan’s EEZ)
Mar. 22	Wonsan	-	-	Ballistic missile (Musudan)	Failure
Apr. 5	Sinpo	60 km	-	New type of Scud-type missile (KN-15)	Failure
Apr. 16	Sinpo	-	-	Ballistic missile (KN-17)	Failure (liquid fuel) Anti-ship missile
Apr. 29	Pukchang	50 km	Inside North Korea	“Pukguksong-2” (KN-17)	Exploded immediately after launch
May 14	Kusong	800 km (2,000 km)	Outside Japan’s EEZ	New type of medium- and long-range missile “Mars-12”	Made successful atmospheric re-entry
May 21	Pukchang	500 km	Outside Japan’s EEZ	Ballistic missile “Pukguksong-2”	Launched from TEL Operationally deployed Solid fuel used
May 29	Wonsan	450 km (120 km)	Inside Japan’s EEZ	Scud-type ballistic missile	
Jun. 8	Wonsan	200 km		Anti-ship cruise missile	
Jul. 4	Kusong	933 km (2,802 km)	Inside Japan’s EEZ	New type of ballistic missile (ICBM) “Mars-14”	Improved version of KN-17 missile capable of carrying a large and heavy nuclear warhead

(As of July 31, 2017)

## 2017 Hiroshima Symposium on Korea-Japan Relations

# “Renewed Korea-Japan Relations and the Future”

Hyun Jin Son

The 2017 Hiroshima Symposium on Korea-Japan Relations was held under the theme of “Renewed Korea-Japan Relations and the Future” at the International Conference Center Hiroshima on March 24, 2017. (The event was hosted by the Sejong Institute and the Korea Foundation, with the sponsorship of the Hiroshima Peace Institute of Hiroshima City University and the ROK Consulate General in Hiroshima.)

The symposium opened with greetings from Chang Soo Jin, President of the Sejong Institute, and Sihyung Lee, President of the Korea Foundation, which was followed by academic presentations on the “Establishment of a New Order in East Asia and Korea-Japan Relations” [Part 1] and a round-table discussion involving all the event participants [Part 2].

This symposium, held under the theme “Renewed Korea-Japan Relations and the Future,” aimed to help both Japan and South Korea promote the awareness and understanding to establish a forward-looking relationship between the two countries by overcoming the conflicts of the past, and believing it is of the utmost importance to build a foundation for promoting mutual understanding and confidence-building at the government-to-government level as well as at the grass-roots level. From this perspective, participants had lively discussions on pending issues between the two countries and the roles to be played by each to establish a Northeast Asian order, including joint efforts against North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs, and the security of the East Asian region.

In the first part of the symposium, Yuji Fukuhara, Professor at the University of Shimane, delivered a presentation titled “The Takeshima Issue Viewed from the Perspective of Border Studies.” Since the issue of the Takeshima (Japan)/Dokdo (Korea) islands involves particular strategic and emotional value, it is quite difficult for the two countries to devise a solution. Also, it is almost impossible to solve the territorial dispute through diplomatic negotiations, with each country having its own approach to the issue. Prof. Fukuhara emphasized the need for both the Japanese and Korean governments to begin by sharing recognition on the importance of this issue and nurturing public opinion more favorable to the other country to establish forward-looking Japan-Korea relations.

Next, Jae-jung Chung, Professor at the University of Seoul, gave a presentation titled “Unstable International Situation in East Asia and ROK-Japan Relations: Toward Overcoming Hypersensitive Reaction to Historic Issues.” He argued that amidst the unstable situation in East Asia, South Korea, Japan and the US should work together to forge a “quasi-alliance” to deal with provocations by China and North Korea.

To avoid the escalation of conflicts over the issue of historical perceptions between South Korea and Japan, Prof. Chung also stressed the importance of efforts by both governments to appropriately restrain their citizens’ nationalistic feelings, find compromises, seek cooperative measures, and maintain a friendly relationship between the two countries. As a first step towards resolving the history issues confronting the two, in particular, he emphasized the need for the two countries to have a sympathetic understanding of each other’s situations and show a willingness to provide each other with a face-saving way to move ahead toward shared goals.

In the second part of the symposium, a round-table discussion was held involving all the participating experts. Yoon Oh Cao, Professor at Chung-ang University (South Korea), said that China’s military and political emergence will have significant impacts on

South Korea and Japan. He also argued that now that North Korea is very close to completing nuclear development, South Korea and Japan should work closely together to tackle nuclear developments by China and North Korea.

Katsuhiro Kuroda, former Editorial Writer for the Sankei Shimbun, said that it was a favorable development that discussions have been made among people in South Korea about “the idea of both sides being equally at fault,” or the idea that efforts toward better Japan-Korea relations should be made by Japan as well as South Korea.

In this respect, Chang Soo Jin, President of the Sejong Institute, added the remark that the “idea of both sides being equally at fault” is based on the recognition that Japan and South Korea, compared to the past, are now in an equal relationship, and that there are backgrounds that require an objective view. He also pointed out the fact that many people in South Korea take a critical view of the installation of “comfort woman” statues and other measures related to this issue.

Moreover, Boemchul Shin, Research Fellow at the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA), argued that considering the fact that South Korea and Japan need each other from a geopolitical perspective, it is desirable for the two countries to expand the areas of cooperation and, in particular, further strengthen collaboration in security terms.

Seong-hyon Lee, Research Fellow at the Sejong Institute, said that it is necessary to face the fact that there is a US Marine base in Iwakuni – an area only 40 km away from Hiroshima, well known to Korean people as a city of peace – from which troops would be sent first in case of an emergency in Korea. He also added that amidst a mounting crisis over North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs, security cooperation between Japan and South Korea is further increasing in importance. He claimed that Hiroshima, the City of Peace, should play a more active role in preventing conflict from arising on the Korean Peninsula.

Tetsuya Hakoda, Editorial Writer of the Asahi Shimbun, said that the Takeshima/Dokdo issue could be resolved if Korea and Japan looked at the issue in relative (objective) terms and in a non-emotional manner. He argued that the two countries should take a different turn for better mutual relations by approaching the issue in a relativistic manner, saying that although it would be difficult to bring Korea and Japan closer together without facing the basic facts, common ground could be found by relativizing the issue.

Katsumi Sawada, Editorial Writer of the Mainichi Shimbun, claimed that it was time for Korea and Japan to rethink mutual value in bilateral relations, referring to the importance of weighing what is necessary and important for both countries.

Lastly, Chang Soo Jin, President of the Sejong Institute, said that to build a new Japan-Korea relationship, it was necessary for the two countries to launch the idea of a “New Normal,” or an idea that the two give acknowledgement to each other when it is due and correct what is wrong. He claimed that Korea and Japan should make more efforts to reduce their hypersensitive reactions to historic issues and promote mutual understanding and cooperation toward renewed Korea-Japan relations, indicating that although Japan-Korea relations are of crucial importance, this has not been fully recognized.

The symposium drew an audience of about 200 people (including local residents, municipal and prefectural government officials, and students), who eagerly listened to the presentations and discussions.

*(Associate Professor at HPI)*

# “Nuclear Weapon & Disarmament Project”, “Human Security Project” and “Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) Project”

Kazumi Mizumoto, Vice Director at HPI

Since 2013, HPI has been implementing regular research meetings, joint research meetings and workshops with foreign research organizations in the three research projects, namely, Nuclear Weapon & Disarmament Project, Human Security Project, Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) Project.

In the fiscal year 2016, a total of 5 research meetings of the Nuclear Weapon & Disarmament Project were held, a total of 7 research meetings of the Human Security Project were held, and a total of 5 joint research events of the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs) Project were held.

The dates, presenters and topics of the meetings held in 2016FY are shown in the tables below.

## HPI Research Project on Nuclear Weapon and Disarmament

Date	Presenter	Topic
2016.5.12(Thu)	Yasuhito Fukui, Associate Professor at HPI	Possible Control of the “Killer Robot Weapon”(Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems)
7.21(Thu)	Hirotaaka Matsushima, Director at the International Peace Promotion Department, the City of Hiroshima	For the Realization of the “Town where the People Share the Passion for Peace”
9.1(Thu)	Yasuhito Fukui, Associate Professor at HPI	Recent Trend and Prospect of Disarmament Issues
9.15(Thu)	Hirofumi Umebayashi, Special Advisor at Peace Depot/Formal Director at the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University	Trend of Research on the Risk of Nuclear Weapons
	Kazuhiko Tamaki, President, Peace Depot	Cases of Accidental Launch of Nuclear Weapons: from the Report of the Royal Institute of International Affairs
2017.3.10(Fri)	Yasuyoshi Komizo, the Chairperson of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation	Prospects of the Negotiation for the Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty

## HPI Research Project on Human Security 2016FY

(\* means seminars funded by the HPI Project Research on Regionalism and Governance in Eurasia.)

Date	Presenter and Discussant	Topic
14* 2016.7.19(Tue)	Presenter: Masataka Nakauchi (Associate Professor at Osaka School of International Public Policy [OSIPP], Osaka University)	Influence of Cooperative Security Organization: A Case Study of OSCE Missions
15* 11.24(Thu)	Presenter: Gen Kikkawa (Director, Professor at HPI) Discussant: Masataka Nakauchi (Osaka University)	State-Building in Post-Communist Countries: Lustration, Security Sector Reform (SSR), and the Role of International Organizations
16* 12.22(Thu)	Presenter: Takeshi Yuasa (Professor at HPI) Discussant: Aeka Inoue (Professor at Shujitsu University)	Regionalism in Post-Soviet Space: Expanding Terrorism and Major Powers' Changing Relations
17 2017.1.23 (Mon)	Presenters: Dossym Satpayev (Risk Assessment Group, Kazakhstan), Margulan Ospanov (European Business Association of Kazakhstan [EUROBAK]), Akif Abdullayev (Profile Analytical Unit, Azerbaijan), Toghrul Juvarli (Turan News Agency, Azerbaijan)	Contemporary Central Asia and the Caucasus: Discussion with Experts from Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan
18* 1.26(Thu)	Presenter: Tatsuo Yamane (Associate Professor at Graduate School of International Development and Cooperation [IDEC], Hiroshima University) Discussant: Yoshiaki Furuzawa (Lecturer at Hiroshima City University)	Security beyond “Region”: UN Security Council’s Reactions towards Conflicts in “Eurasia” (2007-2016)
19* 2.23(Thu)	Presenter: Yoshiaki Furuzawa (Hiroshima City University) Discussant: Shukuko Koyama (Researcher at the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan)	Police Reform (Assistance) in Post-Conflict Society: A Case Study of Afghanistan
20* 3.28(Thu)	Presenter: Aeka Inoue (Shujitsu University) Discussant: Takeshi Yuasa (HPI)	Politics in Pakistan and Its Relations with Regional Powers

## HPI Research Project on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs)

Date and Venue	Topics
2016.6.20(Mon) Sejong Institute, South Korea	Joint Research Meeting of HPI and Sejong Institute on Confidence and Security Building Measures Participants: (Sejong Institute) Jin Chang Soo, President, Lee Moyun Woo Director, Kim Sungchul, Researcher, Lee Sanghyun, Senior Researcher (HPI) Kikkawa, Director, Yuasa, Professor, Son, Associate Professor, Fukui, Associate Professor
9.13(Tue) Rihga Royal Hotel Hiroshima	2016 Hiroshima International Conference on Northeast Asian Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) Coorganizers: HPI, Sejong Institute • Session I. The Experience of OSCE and Improvement Strategies for NAPCI Report “Comparison of CSCE and NAPCI” by Gen Kikkawa, HPI Director • Session II. Status and Tasks of Track 1.5 Network Building by Cooperation Area “Nuclear Safety” Presentation by Park Youn Won, Former President of KAIST “Disaster Management” Presentation by Jee Yong Keun, Korea Disaster Prevention Association “Environment” Presentation by Chu Jang Min, Korea Environment Institute • Session III. Strategies for Track 1.5 Network Building and Implementation Report “Future Prospects of NAPCI” by Jin Chang Soo, President of Sejong Institute
11.18(Fri) Sejong Institute, South Korea	Joint workshop of Sejong Institute and HPI on Nuclear Issues and Peace in Asia Participants: (Sejong Institute) Jin Chang Soo, Chairman, Lee Myon Woo, Former Vice President, Choi Eunmi, Visiting Research Fellow, and others (HPI) Kikkawa, Director, Mizumoto, Vice Director, Yuasa, Professor, Son, Associate Professor, Fukui, Associate Professor
12.12(Mon)—13(Tue) Incheon Songdo, South Korea	Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) Network Symposium, organized by Sejong Institute. Participants from HPI: Kikkawa and Son
2017.3.14(Tue) Institute of Japan Studies, Liaoning University Shenyang, China	A joint meeting to pursue the possibility of future joint research by the Institute of Japan Studies, Liaoning University and HPI. Participants: Mizumoto and Son from HPI. Li Yanxue, Acting Director, Wang Tiejun, Vice Director and other researchers from the Institute of Japan Studies.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> HPI English Language Lecture Series

Robert Jacobs, Professor at HPI

The Hiroshima Peace Institute held its second series of English language lecture series at the HCU Satellite Campus during January and February of 2017. The series had a strong attendance of community members who showed great interest in the topics, and great enthusiasm for hearing lectures on a diverse range of topics in English. This year's lectures presented three HPI professors, and also a lecture by a third-year doctoral student who is completing her studies with one of the participating HPI faculty members.

We have asked each lecturer to give a brief outline of the content of their talk below:

**Lecture 1**  
January 27,  
2017

### Domesticating Hiroshima in America in the Early Cold War

Lecturer:  
Robert Jacobs, Professor at HPI

My talk was based on a recently published book chapter in a book I co-edited that was published in 2016. The talk was titled "Domesticating Hiroshima in America in early Cold War." In this talk I examined various meanings of the word "Hiroshima" in American Cold War history. Beginning with a short discussion about the immediate reports of Hiroshima in the American media, I also then presented numerous examples of images and film showing hibakusha that were in mass market magazines and newsreel films in 1946, countering the argument by many historians that such images were not available in the United States for several more decades. I then outlined two ways that Americans co-opted the word "Hiroshima" as a way to talk about American vulnerabilities to a nuclear attack, and the idea that in the future America might become the "real" Hiroshima. The first place that this was examined was in the response in American popular culture to the development of nuclear weapons by the former Soviet Union in 1949. The acquisition of such weapons by America's enemy led to the publication of many articles such as the cover story titled "Hiroshima, U.S.A." in *Collier's* magazine in 1950. The talk concluded with a discussion of the use of the term "American Hiroshima" to describe the concept of a terrorist attack on the United States with nuclear weapons common in the US after 9/11.

**Lecture 2**  
February 3,  
2017

### The Marshall Islands ICJ Judgement: Preliminary Objections as Litigation Tactics

Lecturer:  
Yasuhito Fukui, Associate Professor, HPI

The purpose of this lecture was two-fold to describe the International Court of Justice and to enhance the participants' understanding of nuclear disarmament. First of all, this lecture focused on the explanation of basic elements of ICJ such as "applicant and respondent," "preliminary objection," "merit phase," "absence of dispute" and so on, in order to understand basic function of the ICJ. Then, using the authentic text of judgement "Obligations concerning negotiations relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament (Marshall Islands vs. United Kingdom)," we proceeded to an analytical reading of this judgement focusing on important parts.

**Lecture 3**  
February 10,  
2017

### Japanese Civilian-based Support of the Korean Atomic Bomb Survivors

Lecturer:  
Ágota Duró, a doctoral candidate at Hiroshima City University presented the outcomes of her dissertation research

When two atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, ten percent of the victims were Koreans. After Japan's defeat, most returned to their liberated homeland where they were deprived of the same medical benefits and legal rights afforded to the Japanese *hibakusha*. In the 1970s, a few Japanese became conscious

of the abandonment of the Korean *hibakusha* and started to organize support movements locally. Son Jin-doo, the first Korean *hibakusha* to assert his rights at Japanese courts, had many Japanese supporters in Fukuoka, Hiroshima, and Tokyo, whose assistance contributed to the 1978 Supreme Court decision that ruled in his favor. There were other Japanese who helped individually, such as Masaharu Oka, who conducted surveys in the 1980s about the situation of the Korean *hibakusha* in Nagasaki and who raised consciousness of their problem nationwide; Torataro Kawamura, who was a pioneer in providing the Korean *hibakusha* with medical assistance, and Munetoshi Fukagawa, who launched his own investigation in the 1970s into the disappearance of 241 Korean *hibakusha* Mitsubishi forced laborers who had vanished at sea in September 1945, appealing for the return of their bodies to their homeland as well as connecting the *hibakusha* problem and Mitsubishi's maltreatment of the Korean workers. Changes in the status of Korean *hibakusha* at the political level could be accomplished due to Japanese civil society actors, whose devotion and assistance is a great example for their inclination for reconciliation between the two nations.

**Lecture 4**  
February 17,  
2017

### Myanmar's Democratic Transition under the New NLD Government

Lecturer:  
Narayanan Ganesan, Professor at HPI

This lecture examined the outcome of the 2015 parliamentary elections in Myanmar and the policies of the National League for Democracy (NLD) Government that won an overwhelming victory in the election.

The talk began with an examination of key appointees to government and the structural political changes that have obtained since then. These included the reduction in the number of Ministries, the creation of a Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, and the appointment of Aung San Suu Kyi's confidants to the key portfolios of President and chief ceasefire negotiator for the peace process. Subsequently the talk proceeded to identify major developments associated with the new government's approach to dealing with the ethnic armed groups. These included the convening of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Panglong Conference in August 2015 and the formation of the Northern Alliance by five of the groups in November 2016.

The talk also examined developments related to the Buddhist-Muslim violence in Rakhine state and the government's approach in dealing with the issue. This included the escalation of the violence following an insurgent attack on border policemen in October 2015 and the resulting military operation that resulted in widespread international condemnation and the displacement of 70,000 Muslim refugees into Bangladesh.

The final part of the talk dealt with the socio-economic policies of the new government. Special emphasis was paid to the new 12 Point Plan announced by the government that included rationalization of State Owned Enterprises, supporting small and medium sized firms and encouraging foreign direct investments. The talk ended with mention of the administrative areas where the military continues to retain power and influence like Defense, Interior and Border Affairs.

# Adjudication of the Inhumanity of War

The Hiroshima Peace Institute held a public lecture series entitled, "Adjudication of the Inhumanity of War" consisting of five lectures at the GOJINSHA Wendy Hito-Machi Plaza on Wednesdays (18:30-20:30) from October 12 to November 9, 2016.

Many people participated in all five lectures, with about 100 participants attending each talk. They featured a lively question-and-answer session with the audience. In the questionnaires administered after the last lecture, many views and opinions were expressed. We will make efforts to take into account this feedback in our future activities.

	Date	Lectures	Theme
1	October 12	Gen Kikkawa Director and Professor, the Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University	The Real Picture of Drafting Process of the Genocide Convention: The Limits of Trials of 'Crimes against Humanity'
2	October 19	Yasuhito Fukui Associate Professor, the Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University	The Evolution of International Criminal Law
3	October 26	Masayuki Koike Professor, The Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing/Tokyo	The Inhumanity of Conventional Weapons and Limits of International Humanitarian Law
4	November 2	Akira Mayama Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University	The International Criminal Court (ICC) and War Crimes: Can the ICC Exercise Jurisdiction over the Crime of Employing Nuclear Weapons?
5	November 9	Kazumi Mizumoto Vice-President and Professor, the Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University	The Inhumanity of the Atomic Bomb Experience and Inhumanity of War: Depth of Comprehension of War Crimes

## Hello from HPI

### Xianfen XU

#### Associate Professor

Xianfen Xu was born in Longquan city, Zhejiang province, China. She received a B.A. in History from Zhejiang Normal University in 1993, and received a Ph.D. in History from Japan Institute of Nankai University in 1999 and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Graduate School of Political Science of Waseda University in 2009. She was previously a Research Associate at the School of Political Science and Economics (2006-2008), a Lecturer at the Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies at Waseda University (2008-2012), and a Professor at East China Normal University in Shanghai. She joined the Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) in



April 2017. Her research interests include: contemporary Sino-Japanese relations, Asian international relations and theory of international cooperation. Her major publications are: *Nihon No Taichu ODA Gaikou* [Japan's ODA Diplomacy to China: The Dynamism of Interest, Power and Value] (Keiso Shobo, 2011), and *Higashi Ajia Ni Okeru Futatsu No Sengo* [Regional Order in East Asia after World War II and the Cold War] (Coedited, Kokusai Shoin, 2012). "It is a great honor to join HPI and to become a citizen of Hiroshima. I will bear in mind that my mission in HPI is to advance the studies of relations between Japan and China. It would be very helpful if I could have your support and cooperation. Thank you!"

## Publication list 2016FY

### Gen KIKKAWA (Director)

Book (Co-edited book)

Gen Kikkawa, "Buki no Shinka to Kokusaiheiwa," in Gen Kikkawa, Kazumi Mizumoto (eds.) *Naze Kaku wa Nakunaranainoka II*, (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha, 2016): 15-32

Text (Booklet)

Gen Kikkawa, "Buki no Shinka to Kokusaiheiwa," in Hiroshima Peace Institute of Hiroshima City University (ed.), *Kakukaihatsu to Kokusaishakai* (HPI Booklet No.4, 2017): 65-90

Essay

Gen Kikkawa, "Puraha kara Hiroshima e" *Gaiko*, Vol.38 (Jul.

2016): 89-93

### Kazumi MIZUMOTO (Vice-Director)

Book (Co-edited book)

Kazumi Mizumoto, "Konnichino Kakuheiki to Kokusaishakai," and "Hibakukoku Nihon no Yakuwari," in Gen Kikkawa, Kazumi Mizumoto (eds.) *Naze Kaku wa Nakunaranainoka II*, (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha, 2016): 1-12, 203-221

Articles

Kazumi Mizumoto, "Teitai Suru Kakugunshuku to Nihon no Kadai," *Intelligence Report*, (No.96, September 2016): 4-21

Kazumi Mizumoto, "Aratana Kyoui no Shutsugen to Moriagaru

'Kakuheiki no Hijindousei' no Giron," *Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Research Report* (No. 12, March 2017): 17-31

### Yasuhito FUKUI (Associate Professor)

Articles

Yasuhito Fukui, "Gunshuku Bunya no Kihan Keisei," in Gen Kikkawa, Kazumi Mizumoto (eds.), *Naze Kaku wa Nakunaranainoka II*, (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha, 2016): 47-63

Yasuhito Fukui, "Jyoyaku Jisshi Taisei no Kouchiku: Buki Boeki Jyoyaku wo Jirei toshite," *Hiroshima Kokusai Kenkyu* Vol.22, Hiroshima Shiritsu Daigaku Kokusai Gakubu (November 2016): 1-15

Yasuhito Fukui, "Aratana Gijyutsu to Kokusaiho no Tekiyo Kanosei – Jiritsu Chishi Heiki system (LAWS) wo Jirei toshite," *Sekaihonpenpo* (Sekaiho Gakkai) Vol.36 (March 2017): 154-185

### Narayanan GANESAN (Professor)

Articles

Narayanan Ganesan, "Appraising Myanmar's Democratic Transition and Evolving Challenges," *Japanese Journal of Political Science* (Cambridge University Press), Vol.18, No.1 (March 2017): 197-216

Narayanan Ganesan, "Assessing Civil Conflicts in Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand," *Hiroshima Peace Research Journal* (Hiroshima City University), Vol.4 (March 2017): 57-77

### Robert JACOBS (Professor)

Book (Co-edited book)

Robert Jacobs, "Domesticating Hiroshima: American Depictions of the Victims of the Hiroshima Bombings in the Early Cold War," in, Urs Heftrich, Bettina Kaibach, Robert Jacobs and Karoline Thaidigsmann, eds., *Images of Rupture in Civilization Between East and West: The Perception of Auschwitz and Hiroshima in Eastern European Arts and Media* (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter, 2016): 83-98

Articles

Robert Jacobs, "American Fantasies About Nuclear Weapons Remain Trapped in a Fictional Hiroshima," in Gen Kikkawa and Kazumi Mizumoto, eds., *Naze Kaku wa Nakunaranainoka II*, (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha, 2016): 151-167

Robert Jacobs, "Military Nationalism and Nuclear Internationalism in Asia," in Jeff Kingston, ed., *Asian Nationalisms* (New York: Routledge Press, 2016): 58-69

### Akihiro KAWAKAMI (Associate Professor)

Articles

Akihiro Kawakami, "Kenpo 9jo no Seiritsu (I-II)," *Jichisoken*, Vol.43 No.2 (February 2017)-Vol.43 no.3 (March 2017): 1-28; 18-44

Akihiro Kawakami, "Kenpo to Chiho Jichi," *Hokkaido Jichiken*, No.576 (January 15, 2017): 2-13

Akihiro Kawakami, "Chihojichi kara kangaeru Nihonkokukenpo," *Gekkan Jichiken* (December 2016): 16-23

Akihiro Kawakami, "Kenpo Seiritsu no Genten to Anpohousei seiritsu toiu Genten kara kangaeru Heiwa," *Sougou Ningengaku* (Sougou Nigen Gakkai) Vol.10 (July 31 2016): 102-124

Text (Booklet)

Akihiro Kawakami, "Sengo Nihon ni okeru 'Heiwa' no Keisei to Tenkan," *Sengo 70nen wo koete* (HPI Booklet Vol. 3 2017): 119-147

### Hitoshi NAGAI (Professor)

Articles

Hitoshi Nagai, "Senso wo meguru 'Sabaki' to 'Yurushi'" in Takushi Ohno, Nobutaka Suzuki and Wataru Kusaka eds., *Firipin wo Shirutameno 64sho* (Tokyo: Akashi Shoten, 2016): 141-143

Hitoshi Nagai, "'Haisha no Sabaki' Saiko: Dainiji Sekaitaisengo no Senpan Mondai wo meguru Nihongawa Taiō," in, *Nenpō Nihon Gendaishi* Vol. 21 (September 2016): 33-67

Hitoshi Nagai, "Nihon ni okeru Tokyo Saiban Kenkyu no Dōkō" in *Hiroshima Peace Research Journal* Vol. 4 (March 2016): 99-111

### Akiko NAONO (Professor)

Articles

Akiko Naono, "Gembaku higaisha no ikari wo hiraku" in Kikuye Takao ed., *Hibaku 70nen Jenda Foramu in Hiroshima Zen Kiroku* (Hiroshima: Hiroshima Jyoseigaku Kenkyusho, 2016): 256-312

Akiko Naono, "Senso Higai Jyuninron," *Chikyū Shakai Togo Kagaku* (23-1, 2016): 11-29

Akiko Naono, "Hibakusha toiu Shutaisei to Beikoku ni Shazai wo Motomenai toiu kotono aida," *Gendai Shiso* (44-15, August 2016): 74-85

Akiko Naono, "Kakoikomareru koto to Shutaika wo meguru Seiji to Kotoba ni tsuite," *Riron to Dotai* (9, 2016): 118-128

Akiko Naono, "Gembaku Taikenki no Kanko to Gembaku Taiken no Keisei," *Hiroshima Heiwa Kinen Siryokan Siryō Chosa Kenkyukai Hokoku* (12, 2017): 1-32

### Hyun Jin SON (Associate Professor)

Articles

Son Hyun Jin, "Kitachosen no Kakukaihatsu," Gen Kikkawa, Kazumi Mizumoto (eds.) *Naze Kaku wa Nakunaranainoka II*, (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha, 2016): 130-147

Son Hyun Jin, "Nihon no Suisaniyakuhin no Kanrigenkyo to houritsu," *Kagakugijutsu to Hou*, (Kankoku tsyunnandaigaku Hougaku Kenkyusyo, Vol.12, 2016. 3)

Son Hyun Jin, "Touitsuikou no Kitachosen no Seizihanshuyouzyou no shori ni kansuru Housei seibi" (Houken, Kankoku Houseikenkyusyo, 2017. 3)

Text (Booklet)

Son Hyun Jin, "Kitachosen no dappokusha no Houteki Chii: Kokusaihou no Kanten kara," *Hiroshima Peace Research Journal* Vol.4 (March, 2017)

### Makiko TAKEMOTO (Associate Professor)

Book

Makiko Takemoto, *Doitsu no Heiwashugi to Heiwaundo* (Kyoto: Horitsu Bunka Sha, 2017)

Articles

Makiko Takemoto, "Heiwaundo – Touzai Tairitsu wo Koete," in Yuji Ishida, Miwako Fukunaga (eds.), *Gendai Doitsu eno Shiza*, (Tokyo: Bensei Shuppan, 2016): 337-356

Makiko Takemoto, "Hiroshima and Auschwitz: Analyzing from the Perspective of Peace Movements and Pacifism," in: Urs Heftrich, Robert Jacobs, Bettina Kaibach and Karoline Thaidigsmann eds., *Images of Rupture in Civilization between East and West: The Perception of Auschwitz and Hiroshima in Eastern European Arts and Media* (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter, 2016): 65-81

Text (Booklet)

Makiko Takemoto, "Sengo 70 nen no Ayumi to Renten – Doitsu no Rei kara," in Hiroshima Peace Institute of Hiroshima City University (ed.), *Sengo 70 nen wo koete* (HPI Booklet No.3, 2017): 149-169

### Xianfen XU (Associate Professor)

Articles

Xianfen Xu, "1970 Nendai no Tai Vietnam Enjo o meguru Nichibeichu no Taiou," in, Hideki Kan (ed.) *Reisen Henyo to Rekishi Ninshiki* (2017): 111-138

Xianfen Xu, "Nicchu Ryokoku no Taigai Enjo Kihan no Hikaku," in, Minhao Yu and Shigemitsu Konno (ed.) *Higashi Asia no Naka no Nihon to Chugoku: Kihan, Gaiko, Chiikichitsujo* (December 2016): 97-121

Xianfen Xu, "Rizhong Heping Youhao Tiaoyue Tanpan Riben Dangan (shang): Yuantianzhi Riben Waiwudachen Fanghua Xiangguan Huitan Jilu," *Lishi Jiaoxue*, Vol. 1 (2017): 130-136 (in Chinese)

Xianfen Xu, "Rizhong Heping Youhao Tiaoyue Tanpan Riben Dangan (xia): Yuantianzhi Riben Waiwudachen Fanghua Xiangguan Huitan Jilu," *Lishi Jiaoxue* Vol. 2 (2017): 129-136 (in Chinese)

- ◆ **Nov. 4** Kazumi Mizumoto gives lecture, “Hiroshima & Peace” at Hijiya University, Faculty of Contemporary Culture, in Hiroshima City.
- ◆ **Nov. 7** Mizumoto gives lecture, “Hiroshima & Peace” at Hijiya University, Faculty of Contemporary Culture and Faculty of Health and Nutrition, in Hiroshima City.
- ◆ **Nov. 10** Mizumoto gives lecture on “Atomic Bomb and the War” for students of Nagoya University Affiliated Lower Secondary School at the HCU Satellite Campus.
- ◆ **Nov. 12** Mizumoto gives lecture, “Trends of Nuclear Weapons in the World” at the training program of “Hiroshima Peace Volunteers” organized by and held at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Nov. 13** Mizumoto gives presentation entitled “the Meaning of US President Obama’s Visit to Hiroshima and His Speech” at the Fall Conference of the Toastmasters International, District 76, held at JMS Aster Plaza.
- ◆ **Nov. 16** Robert Jacobs presents an invited lecture on “Nuclear Conquistadors: Military Colonialism in Nuclear Test Site Selection During the Cold War” at the University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus.
- ◆ **Nov. 17** Jacobs presents an invited lecture on “Global Hibakusha: Understanding the Victims of Nuclear Testing as a Scattered, Global Community,” at Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, North Cyprus, Turkey.
- ◆ **Nov. 18** Gen Kikkawa, Takeshi Yuasa, Hyun Jin Son, Yasuhito Fukui and Mizumoto participate in a joint workshop of the Sejong Institute and HPI on Nuclear Issues and Peace in Asia, held at the Sejong Institute in South Korea.
- ◆ **Nov. 19** Mizumoto gives report, “An Analysis of Recent Trends and Debates on Nuclear Weapons” at a public lecture meeting organized by the Advisory Research Committee of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, held at the museum. ▽Akiko Naono gives lecture on the collective memory of the atomic bombing in the early postwar period at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Nov. 22** Jacobs presents invited lecture on “Radiation and the Decay of the Community Body” at Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.
- ◆ **Nov. 25** Mizumoto gives lecture, “Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation” for the trainees of Iran’s diplomats at the training program of Iran’s School of International Relations (SIR), sponsored by the Sasakawa Middle East Islam Fund, held at UNITAR Hiroshima Office. ▽Akihiro Kawakami delivers presentation on “The Constitution of Japan and Principle of Local Autonomy” in the symposium “Issues Surrounding Constitutions and Local Governance” held in Kita-ku, Sapporo by the Hokkaido Research Institute for Local Autonomy and Local Government.
- ◆ **Dec. 3** Mizumoto gives lecture, “The Atomic Bomb Experience and the Danger of Nuclear Weapon seen in Hiroshima” at the Public Lecture Series “For the World Free of Nuclear Weapons” organized by the Nagasaki Council for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (PCU-NC), held at Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims.
- ◆ **Dec. 10** Naono gives lecture on how to “inherit” the memories of the atomic bombings and carry on hibakushas’ mission for peace at the annual lecture organized by the Association of Social Workers for the Atomic Bomb Victims.
- ◆ **Dec. 13** Son attends a NAPCI (Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative) meeting held in Incheon.
- ◆ **Jan. 4–15** Ganesan undertakes a field research trip to Bangkok, Thailand and Yangon, Myanmar to research Myanmar-China relations and issues.
- ◆ **Jan. 5** Hitoshi Nagai gives lecture on “World War II in the Japan-Philippine Relations” to the “Future Leaders’ Program for Global Peace” organized by Hiroshima Prefecture, held in Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines.
- ◆ **Jan. 6–20** Jacobs conducts interviews with hibakusha from UK and US nuclear weapon testing in Fiji, and Christmas Island, Kiribati.
- ◆ **Jan. 19** Mizumoto gives lecture, “Hiroshima & Peace: The Danger of Nuclear Weapons and the Experience of Atomic Bombing” for the students of Kyungpook National University in Taegu, South Korea, at HCU. ▽Naono gives lecture on traumatic memories of the atomic bomb survivors for visiting graduate students from the Kyungpook National University.
- ◆ **Jan. 25** Nagai gives lecture on “‘Justice’ and ‘Forgiveness’: The Untold Story of the Philippines War Crimes Trials,” to The Philippines: Past & Present organized by Museum Volunteers of the Philippines (MVP) held at the Rockwell campus, Ateneo Law School, Makati City.
- ◆ **Jan. 30–Feb. 1** Ganesan trains the Myanmar Civil Service on public administration and public policy formulation in Naypyitaw, Myanmar.
- ◆ **Feb. 10** Son participats in an Advisory Committee of North Korea, Unification Law meeting held in Seoul by the Korea Legislation Research Institute.
- ◆ **Feb. 11–20** Jacobs conducts interviews with hibakusha from French nuclear weapon testing in French Polynesia.
- ◆ **Feb. 17** Ganesan gives a public lecture entitled “Myanmar’s Democratic Transition under the New NLD Government”, HCU satellite Campus.
- ◆ **Feb. 27** Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima & Peace: The Inhumanity of the War and the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons” at the “Hiroshima Peace Study Program” for the Trainees of JICA Tokyo from Asian and African Nations, organized by and held at the Hiroshima International Center.
- ◆ **Mar. 1** Son gives a lecture “Situation regarding North Korea and Unification of the Korean Peninsula” at a special lecture meeting held by the Overseas Koreans Foundation (OKF) in Kita-ku, Okayama.
- ◆ **Mar. 6** Mizumoto gives lecture, “Hiroshima & Peace: The Inhumanity of the War and the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons” at the “Hiroshima Peace Study Program” for the trainees of JICA Tokyo from Asian and African Nations, organized by and held at the Hiroshima International Center.
- ◆ **Mar. 6–8** Ganesan trains the Myanmar civil service in public administration and public policy formulation in Bago, Myanmar.
- ◆ **Mar. 10** Son delivers presentation on “Legal Issue of Detention Facility Liquidation in North Korea after Reunification of the Korean Peninsula” at a workshop held in Seoul by RAIK (Research-Action Institute for the Koreans in Japan).
- ◆ **Mar. 12–15** Mizumoto and Son visit the Historical Sites of Former Manchuria in Chang Chun, Ji Lin Province, Institute of Japan Studies in Liaoning University and the “9.18<sup>th</sup>” Historical Museum in Shenyang, Liaoning Province in China and exchange views with Chinese Scholars.
- ◆ **Mar. 13** Nagai gives lecture on “A Challenge for a Newborn Nation: The Forgotten Story of the Philippines War Crimes Trials” held at the Ateneo Center for Asian Studies (ACAS) of Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Metro Manila.
- ◆ **Mar. 17** Mizumoto gives lecture, “Hiroshima & Peace: The Inhumanity of the War and the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons” at the “Hiroshima Peace Study Program” for the trainees of JICA Yokohama from Afghanistan, organized by and held at the Hiroshima International Center. ▽Jacobs presents paper on “Nuclear Technologies and the Discourse of Disaster,” to the Legacies of the Manhattan Project conference in Richland, WA, USA.
- ◆ **Mar. 18** Jacobs presents keynote speech on “Hanford Reaching,” to the Columbia River Forum of the Washington-Oregon Association of City Planners in Hood River, OR, USA.
- ◆ **Mar. 21** Mizumoto attends as Chair the annual meeting of the Advisory Research Group of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, held at the Museum.
- ◆ **Mar. 28** Mizumoto gives lecture “Hiroshima & Peace: the Inhumanity of the War and the Inhumanity of Nuclear Weapons” at the “Hiroshima Peace Study Program” for the Trainees of JICA Tokyo from Myanmar, organized by and held at the Hiroshima International Center.
- ◆ **Apr. 5** Mizumoto attends the inaugural meeting and the first meeting of the Executive Committee of International Youth Conference for Peace in the Future (IYCPR), Hiroshima 2017, held at International Conference Center Hiroshima.
- ◆ **Apr. 22** Kawakami gives lecture, “The Constitution of Japan and Right to Education” at a lecture meeting held at the Hiroshima City Gender Equality Promotion Center by the Citizens’ Network for Considering the Issue of History Textbooks, Hiroshima.

## HIROSHIMA RESEARCH NEWS

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