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Symposium

Memories of War: Striving to Fill Voids in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Chie Shijo

On July 18, 2022, the symposium, “Memories of War: Striving to Fill Voids in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,” was co-organized by the Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) of Hiroshima City University (HCU), the Chugoku Shimbun, and the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA). The invasion of Ukraine, which Russia launched in February 2022, has so far shown no signs of resolution. Devastated by this news, citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who have experienced tremendous suffering due to the atomic bombings, have been protesting Russia’s attack. The atomic bombings of the two cities, where many people were living, inflicted one of the most distressing wartime disasters among various types of catastrophes in the 20th century, which is known as “the century of wars.” Whereas many survivors have described their experiences of atomic bombing, there still remain many facts that have not been revealed even though 77 years have passed since the incidents. Efforts have been made continuously to fill these voids, which is a difficult process. To seek the optimal way to pass on stories of the damage caused by the atomic bombings to future generations, the symposium shed light on the efforts to fill these voids, particularly the efforts taken on the frontline of press and scholarship in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



A family photo taken in Urakami district, Nagasaki, sometime between 1938 and 1939. Except for only one, all the girls in this photo were killed in the atomic bombing. <From Presentation II>

Presentation I

“The Chugoku Shimbun’s Reporting on the Atomic Bombing and Its Ongoing Series ‘Striving to Fill Voids in Hiroshima’” by Kyosuke Mizukawa, staff writer, Chugoku Shimbun

At the Chugoku Shimbun, many of whose staff members were killed in the atomic bombing, reporters have been working to record and report unknown damages of the atomic bombing. Based on this tradition, in 2019, a group of journalists, primarily of reporters in their 20s and 30s, began writing the series titled: “Striving to Fill Voids in Hiroshima.” One of the main themes of the series is to clarify the exact number of people killed in the atomic bombing in Hiroshima. While the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum indicates a death toll of around 140,000 based on the estimates that Hiroshima and Nagasaki reported to the United Nations in 1976, there is a significant gap between this value and 89,025 persons (as of the end of March 2019) identified in the demographic survey of atomic bomb victims conducted by Hiroshima City. In the demographic survey, it was particularly difficult to count the deaths in the following cases: when the whole family was killed; victims had moved to Hiroshima from the Korean Peninsula; and infants died before being registered in any societal group. Since it is difficult for the Hiroshima municipal government alone to investigate the records of victims kept outside Hiroshima Prefecture, including those in overseas countries, the investigation should involve the national government as a leading participant. Another major

theme of the series of articles concerns the return of remains to bereaved families. Around 70,000 remains of unidentified victims are buried in the Atomic Bomb Memorial Mound in Hiroshima Peace Park. Of those, only 814 have been identified. In the process of news gathering, the remains of two individuals were identified and returned to their bereaved families. Additionally, the Chugoku Shimbun collected photographs from its subscribers of Hiroshima taken before the atomic bombing since such old photographs had not been collected or preserved systematically. In the newspaper, past images of various ruined areas, including Hondori Street and Nakajima District, were introduced in the feature article titled, “Reproduction of Old Streets.” More than 1,200 photographs, whose locations were identified, have also been introduced on a related website.

It is important to search for what is missing in our memories by carefully studying the social situations lying behind individual lost memories – or voids. In addition to well-known stories, we should also pass on stories of what remains unknown to ensure that all damages of the atomic bombings will be remembered. In conclusion, it is essential that the civil society and governments combine efforts to identify atomic bomb impacts and legacies one by one and record them for future generations.

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Presentation II

“Photos Tell a Story” by Mitsuhiro Hayashida, Project Researcher, RECNA at Nagasaki University

Together with the Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims, the RECNA is currently involved in the digitization and building of an online project of materials related to the atomic bombing to convey the actual situation of the incident. This project has two major themes: first, producing aerial photo of Nagasaki before and after the atomic bombing by using aerial shots; and second, collecting photographs of scenes of citizens' daily lives before the bombing. Using these materials, we also plan to create textbooks for peace education. To produce archive, we are currently integrating 121 aerial photographs of Nagasaki City taken before and after the atomic bombing. On the public website, we will post them on a website so that viewers will be able to see the state of the city before the atomic bombing and how it transformed the city into burnt ruins. In the long term, we hope to present these maps together with testimonies of *hibakusha*.

Along with the aging of *hibakusha*, many *hibakusha* organizations have been dissolved. When they pass away, valuable photographs can be discarded. To preserve photographs of scenes of daily life before the bombing, we began collecting

photographs in the end of July 2021. To date, 20 people have offered more than 6,000 photographs of family lives and streets in Nagasaki before the bombing. After digitizing these photographs, we plan to build an archive and make it available on a website. In addition, using these photographs, we are preparing videos and presentation slides for use in peace education. When we added colors to a few monochrome photos and showed them to students, they said that they felt closer affinity to the subjects since their expressions and clothing were more vivid. Since the colors were selected by AI, it is important to indicate that these photos are not faithful reproductions have been augmented, though viewers feel more empathetic to colored photos. To fill voids, we need to reproduce the vivid imagery of the daily lives that people were deprived of by the atomic bombing: stimulating viewers' sense of reality is an effective way to do so. To share the terror of nuclear weapons with many more people by evoking their empathy, I believe it is necessary to show images in which viewers can find common aspects between subjects in photos and their own daily lives.

Presentation III

“Voids in ‘Atomic Bomb Survivors’ Testimonies” by Chie Shijo, Associate Professor, HPI at Hiroshima City University

In the present situation where actual use of nuclear weapons has become more and more conceivable due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, many people have begun to listen to testimonies of atomic bomb survivors or *hibakusha* with greater seriousness than before. However, there are still many stories as yet untold about the impacts of the atomic bombings. Among the reasons why some stories have not yet been told is that marginal people among *hibakusha* find it particularly difficult to tell their experiences. For example, in the publication on the experiences of deaf *hibakusha*, issued 40 years after the atomic bombings, there is a passage: “The presence of deaf persons have been forgotten.” While considerable numbers of books on *hibakusha*'s experiences were published from the latter half of the 1960s to the 70s, publication on experiences of deaf *hibakusha* in Nagasaki did not begin until the mid-1980s. The time lag between the publication periods indicates the fact that deaf persons were obliged to remain silent for a long time. Since it is difficult to study the actual state of such people accurately, there are few official records on their experiences. For many years, only a few attempts have been made to detect

and share the damage they endured. Moreover, because of their disabilities, some deaf persons needed many years before they recognized structures of collective memory. For example, some had not known the term *kinoko-gumo* (mushroom cloud) until the 1980s. These facts indicate that primarily hearing people, who comprised the majority of *hibakusha*, described experiences of the atomic bombings and their impacts on them. This means the history has been compiled by hearing people. Even though the atomic bombings are past incidents, considering why some *hibakusha* did not talk about their own experiences reveals problems of our present society. By paying attention to what has not been said, we can broaden and deepen discussions on the catastrophe caused by the atomic bombing. At the same time, it helps us consider present social problems from multiple viewpoints. It is important to reconsider the conventional framework of testimonies and broaden discussions about the damages caused by the atomic bombings. I believe that efforts to pass on stories of *hibakusha*, including the stories that have not yet been told, will help build a more inclusive society, that is compassionate towards all people.

Following the presentations, a video was shown featuring three poems on atomic bombings read by an actress, Ms. Sayuri Yoshinaga. The video was prepared as one of the events to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the *Chugoku Shimbun*. A panel discussion was then held with Dr. Hibiki Yamaguchi (RECNA visiting fellow and program-specific associate professor) as a moderator. While Dr. Yamaguchi raised questions, audience members also asked questions of panelists. Dr. Yamaguchi questioned whether the term “void” was adequate to refer to something that existed but remained invisible. Concerning the capacity of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to offer information to the international community based on comprehensive surveys, he pointed out that their capacity is declining as compared to the one they had in the 1970s. He also provided various suggestions, including the need of considering historical contexts in the peace education that would use photographs.

Even though 77 years have passed since the atomic bombings, there still remains the damages of the bombings that are rarely discussed. An audience member asked, “how can we use the lessons of the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to help the reconstruction of Ukraine?” Considering the situation of Ukrainian people from the viewpoint of the “voids in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,” we suppose that some damages inflicted on Ukrainian people are rarely discussed. Based on the experiences of the tremendous damage caused by the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we can probably use our imagination to understand the pains of people in different societies, including Ukrainian people. The symposium showed the possibility of linking the past calamities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the present, ongoing ones in Ukraine.

The symposium was held in the following two forms: a Zoom webinar and a live event at Chugoku Shimbun Hall. A total of 300 people participated in the event. Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the speakers, audience, and all other related parties.

(Associate Professor at HPI)



Sengo Nihon no Heiwa Minshushugi Jichi no Ronten: KOBAYASHI Naoki Kenpogaku tono “Taiwa” ni Mukete (The Issues of Peace, Democracy, and Local Self-Government in Post-War Japan: Towards Dialogue with Naoki KOBAYASHI’s Constitutional Theory)



Author: Akihiro Kawakami
Publisher: Keibundo
Price: 4,950 yen

Akihiro Kawakami

“From the present time, humanity is likely to go on the path to decline... The presence of countries that continue to produce, test, stockpile, and plan to use weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, evokes such an awful suspicion in the minds of many people. This suspicion will surely become a reality if an incessant arms race continues, without being controlled.”

This is a quote from the first passage of *The Constitution of Japan, Article 9*, which became a bestseller in 1982. The book was written by Naoki Kobayashi (October 3, 1921–February 8, 2020), who was a constitutional scholar. Kobayashi consistently supported the peace policy based on demilitarization, which is stipulated in the Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan. Rather than considering that this policy reflected a merely humanistic and idealistic view or the antipathy to war embraced by the Japanese people who experienced defeat in World War II, Kobayashi regarded it as a *realistic* policy that had relative advantage over a national security policy based on military systems, in protecting the lives of people and preventing the annihilation of humanity in this age of globalization and nuclear proliferation. Based on this view, Kobayashi advocated strategies to realize his vision.

At the present day, 40 years after the publication of the book, the world is under the threat of a nuclear war. On February 24, 2022, the Putin administration of Russia attacked Ukraine with its military. President Putin implied the possible use of nuclear weapons, announcing: “Russia remains one of the most powerful nuclear states... There should be no doubt for anyone that any potential aggressor will face defeat and ominous consequences should it directly attack our country.” In this environment, increasing numbers of people in the world have begun to consider the need of improving deterrent and offensive capacities by possessing nuclear weapons to protect the people of their own states. Utilizing this momentum, some Japanese people have begun to demand the doubling of Japan’s defense budget, building the capacity to attack enemy bases (counterattack ability, including command and control functions in addition to missile bases), sharing nuclear weapons, and amending Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan. On the other hand, there are also many Japanese people who are concerned not only for the loss of many precious lives in the war in Ukraine but also for the rise of militarism that permits the possession of nuclear weapons.

It might be beneficial to build up arms, possess nuclear weapons, and reinforce alliances, only if these policies enhance the security of people in Japan and help build a peaceful world. In actuality, however, opposition to potential enemies can make those very enemies fear for their own security and undertake measures to expand their military forces. Consequently, security-increasing measures can lead to tensions, diminishing the security of both parties. We should look squarely at this paradox, which is known as the security dilemma.

Amid this age of crisis, I had an opportunity to publish a new book titled *Sengo Nihon no Heiwa Minshushugi Jichi no Ronten: KOBAYASHI Naoki Kenpogaku tono Taiwa ni Mukete (The Issues of Peace, Democracy, and Local Self-Government in Post-War Japan: Towards Dialogue with Naoki KOBAYASHI’s Constitutional Theory)* (hereinafter referred to as “the book”) from Keibundo in Tokyo on June 20, 2022.

Kobayashi, one of the leading constitutional scholars of post-war Japan, provided lectures on constitutional law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Tokyo (called Tokyo Imperial University until 1947). He succeeded the classes given by Prof. Tatsukichi Minobe and Toshiyoshi Miyazawa. Kobayashi is known for his leadership in providing theoretical background for the movement in support of the current Constitution. As a researcher, in addition to the hermeneutics of the Constitution, he engaged in extensive studies concerning the principle theory of the Constitution (jurisprudence of the Constitution), dynamic analysis of the Constitution (constitutional sociology and constitutional politics) and constitutional policies.

Despite his achievements, there have been no academic publications that present a complete picture of his research and publications. It would be a great pleasure and honor for me if the book will trigger extensive research on Kobayashi’s studies of constitutional law.

The book (412 pages) comprises an introduction and the following eight chapters: Chapter 1 - Kobayashi Naoki’s wartime and military experience; Chapter 2 - August 15, 1945, and the formulation of the new Constitution; Chapter 3 - previous works of Naoki Kobayashi and their views of peace and democracy; Chapter 4 - challenges for the post-war democracy; Chapter 5 - upheavals in the 1970s, constitutional pacifism, and lawsuits regarding the Constitution; Chapter 6 - the situation of the Constitution in the 1980s and peace issues as part of constitutional policies; Chapter 7 - local self-government and the democracy featuring citizens’ autonomy; and Chapter 8 - the situation of the Constitution in the post-Cold War period and challenges in the 21st century.

To write the book, I conducted a hearing survey, meeting with Naoki Kobayashi 13 times (2010–13) as part of the research project of Hiroshima City University, to which I am affiliated. Based on the research outcome, I have written the entire content and the book was published as one of a series of books of the Japan Research Institute for Local Government.

In the book, I have discussed a wide variety of topics including the nature of military forces based on wartime and military experiences; the processes of the post-war democratization and formulation of the new Constitution; the issues of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960 and the case of the Sunagawa lawsuit; the theory of popular sovereignty; the issues of the emperor is the symbol of the state; lawsuits concerning the Self-Defense Forces, and right to live in peace; a vision of education as a human right; peace theory as a constitutional policy; theory on the Self-Defense Forces as unconstitutional but not illegal; theory on local self-government; issues of amending the Constitution, and global issues, including nuclear weapons, environmental destruction, and food and energy problems; and the concept of a World Federal Government.

Without pandering to authorities or social trends, Kobayashi consistently pursued accurate analysis of the present situation and sought the optimal ways to realize his visions. I firmly believe that his studies of the Constitution provide us with clues to overcome the present critical situation. I hope the book will be read by many people.

(Associate Professor at HPI)

Research on the Diplomatic History over Nuclear Weapons

Yasuhiro Yamada

I became a faculty member of the Hiroshima Peace Institute in April 2022. I specialize in the contemporary history of U.S. foreign relations, focusing on the history of U.S. foreign relations concerning nuclear weapons.

Studies of history related to nuclear weapons have implications for policy planning. One example is a historical study concerning the impact of the threat of using a nuclear weapon on the cease-fire negotiations of the Korean War. Regarding the background of the negotiations, Eisenhower, who was then the president of the United States, announced that even though armistice talks once had been deadlocked, both parties reached an agreement in July 1953 because the United States threatened China by suggesting the possible use of nuclear weapons. Historical studies, particularly one by Rosemary Foot, however, revealed that the comment by the former president did not correspond to the facts. (Rosemary Foot, *A Substitute for Victory: The Politics of Peacemaking at the Korean Armistice Talks*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990). As indicated in this case, historical studies of the armistice talks of the Korean War do not prove the effectiveness of threatening a negotiation partner with the possible use of nuclear weapons as a means of diplomatic policies.

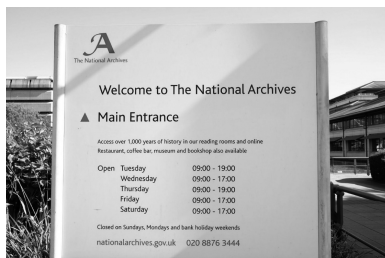


Photo 1: The UK National Archives (photo by the author, September 21, 2019)

In historical studies of nuclear weapons, primary sources are of great significance. I have a few experiences of being surprised while observing primary sources. To show a recent case, when I was looking at the *Hyde Park aide-mémoire*, September 18, 1944 at the UK National Archives (Photo 1) in 2019, I was astonished to find two hand-written notes (Photo 2. PREM 3/139/11A, the UK National Archives in Kew, London). The *Hyde Park aide-mémoire* is the agreement of September 1944 between then the U.S. President Roosevelt and the then British Prime Minister Churchill on the development of an atomic bomb and nuclear power and use of an atomic bomb against Japan. By that time, I had already read the *Foreign Relations of the United States*, issued by the U.S. Department of State, which indicated the presence of writing in the margin on the original hard copy. Additionally, I had also observed the photocopy of the *Hyde Park aide-mémoire* without the writings, which was in the custody of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Despite these facts, I was utterly astonished to see the hand-written notes at the UK National Archives. Paradoxically, it was a breathtaking experience for me probably because I had already known of the presence of the writings. I was even more surprised when I found a glass copy of the *aide-mémoire* (Photo 3. ditto) in another file. The glass copy featured a negative image with black and white reversed, but the written notes remained there without being erased. Such surprising experiences made me feel the real thrill of research activities.

There are a few challenges in the studies of history related to nuclear weapons. One of the challenges concerns the limited access to related materials due to security concerns. In 2012, when I was studying the process by which Japan became involved in the U.S. nuclear strategies, I found the papers of Curtis LeMay (Photo 4).

When I was looking for a certain document in a folder at the Library of Congress, instead of the item, I found a sheet of paper indicating that the item I was looking for remained classified (Photo 4: B30775 Folder, Box 204, *the Papers of Curtis E. LeMay*,

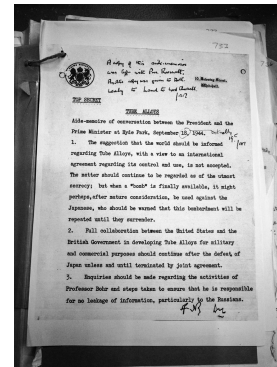


Photo 2: The *Hyde Park aide-mémoire*, in the custody of the UK National Archives (photo by the author, September 26, 2019)



Photo 3: The glass copy of the *Hyde Park aide-mémoire*, in the custody of the UK National Archives (photo by the author, September 26, 2019)

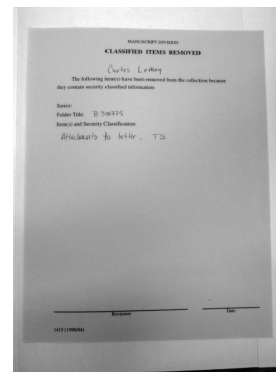


Photo 4: *The Papers of Curtis E. LeMay*, indicating that the item remained classified (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.) (photo by the author, September 22, 2012)

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.). The material that I was unable to see probably contained information that would help me clarify my research question. If so, the non-disclosure of the material interfered with my studies.

Another challenge in historical studies concerning nuclear weapons is related to methodology. An important question in the related history is why nuclear weapons have not been used since August 1945, except for their explosions in testing programs. It is never easy to clarify why something did not happen. While it is relatively easy to show reasons why some event happened, it is difficult to offer persuasive explanations for something that did not happen since there are few appropriate methods to be used for this purpose.

Although there are various challenges in studying the history related to nuclear weapons, the moment I encounter new ideas and findings, I feel an overwhelming enjoyment just as researchers in other fields do.

(Professor at HPI)

On the 50th Anniversary of the Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

Xu Xianfen

Introduction

On September 29, 1972, the Japan-China Joint Communiqué was signed by Japan's then-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and then-Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who had assumed their posts shortly before (July 7), as well as by China's then-Premier Zhou Enlai and then-Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei. The year 2022 marks the 50th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

On this occasion of the 50th anniversary, I would like to review the consensus reached by both parties through negotiations on the normalization of diplomatic relations. This consensus resulted in the 1972 regime, which formed the basis for current Japan-China relations. The 1972 regime was formed on the consensus of the two parties regarding the Taiwan issues and historical issues.

Taiwan issues

Before Prime Minister Tanaka's visit, the Chinese side insisted that it would normalize the diplomatic relations on the condition that the Japanese side accept "the three principles for the restoration of relations" regarding the Taiwan issues. Accordingly, both sides discussed "the three principles for the restoration of relations" at official bilateral talks. While the Chinese side demanded that a Joint Communiqué include "the three principles for the restoration of relations" with its content unchanged, the Japanese side refused this, and suggested that the following passage be included in the preamble: "The Japanese side reaffirms its position that it intends to realize the normalization of relations between the two countries from the stand of fully understanding 'the three principles for the restoration of relations' put forward by the Government of the People's Republic of China." The consensus on the Taiwan issues can be summarized in the following four items:

[1] Concerning the first principle, it was stipulated that "The Government of Japan recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China" (Article 2). This led to the severing of diplomatic relations between Japan and the government of the Republic of China in Taiwan.

[2] Concerning the second principle, it was stipulated that "The Government of the People's Republic of China reiterates that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China," and that "The Government of Japan fully understands and respects this stand of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and it firmly maintains its stand under Article 8 of the Potsdam Proclamation (Article 3). The phrase "its stand under Article 8 of the Potsdam Proclamation" refers to the fulfillment of the Cairo Declaration, which stipulates "Taiwan and the Pescadores shall be returned to the Republic of China." In case Japan recognizes that "Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China," the phrase in question means Japan's approval of the return of Taiwan to China, which in this case shall be the People's Republic of China.

[3] Concerning the third principle "The Japan-ROC Peace Treaty is illegal and invalid, and it should therefore be abolished," the Japanese side did not approve the terms "illegal and invalid," but at the press conference, Foreign Minister Ohira stated that as a result of the normalization of Japan-China diplomatic relations, the treaty lost its significance and was recognized as having been terminated. In line with this statement, the Japan-ROC Peace Treaty was abolished.

[4] Concerning Taiwan, the Japanese side suggested that Japan was not in a position to comment the Taiwan issue since it abandoned all rights and title to Taiwan under the San Francisco Peace Treaty. This was what the Japanese side emphasized to the Chinese side.

Historical issues

Concerning historical issues, studies of the negotiations preceding

Prime Minister Tanaka's visit revealed the following three facts: [1] there were disputes between the two parties concerning the termination of the state of wars, [2] concerning war reparations from Japan, the Chinese side suggested that it would abandon its right and expected that the Japanese side would express gratitude, and [3] concerning the recognition of war responsibility, although there is no evidence of discussions held by the Chinese side, a draft prepared by the Japanese side contained the following line: "Japan expresses its deep regret on the past war."

The two countries reached agreement on the following three points: [1] Concerning the recognition of war responsibility, at the banquet held on the evening of September 25, Prime Minister Tanaka said, "Our country gave great *troubles* to the Chinese people." This remark evoked strong opposition by the Chinese people. After painful consideration, Foreign Minister Ohira came up with the following line, which is included in the preamble: "The Japanese side is keenly conscious of the responsibility for the serious damage that Japan caused in the past to the Chinese people through war, and deeply reproaches itself."

[2] Concerning the war reparations, the Chinese side suggested the following sentence: "The government of the People's Republic of China abandons its right to demand war reparations from Japan." The Japanese side, however, insisted that this sentence did not need to be included in the communiqué and that China no longer had the right to demand reparations. Although the Chinese side resented this, the term "right" was not included in the final document. In the end, Article 5 was made as follows: "The Government of the People's Republic of China declares that... it renounces its demand for war reparation from Japan."

[3] Concerning the termination of the state of war, the Chinese side insisted that the state of war would end "on the date of this Joint Communiqué," whereas the Japanese side suggested that the war had already ended. After the negotiation went through difficulties, both sides agreed that the phrase "put an end to the abnormal state of affairs" included in the preamble, which would be followed by "the realization of the aspiration of the two peoples for the termination of the state of war and the normalization of relations between Japan and China." After noting the "termination of the state of war" in these phrases in the preamble, Article 1 stipulates: "The abnormal state of affairs that has hitherto existed between Japan and the People's Republic of China is terminated on the date on which this Joint Communiqué is issued." In this way, a complex structure was adopted in the communiqué to express the termination of the state of war.

Conclusion

The pillars of the 1972 regime comprise the consensus achieved concerning the Taiwan issues and historical issues. However, there are several other issues agreed upon by the two parties that are not explicitly stated. They include keeping silent about the Japan-US security system and maintaining economic and cultural relations between Japan and Taiwan. These issues continue to have deep implications for Japan-China relations. Although many people seem to have forgotten, there is also the following passage in the preamble: "In spite of the differences in their social systems existing between the two countries, the two countries should, and can, establish relations of peace and friendship."

The 1972 regime enabled the both parties to build diplomatic relations. At the moment when I am writing this article (on the night of November 17, 2022), a summit meeting between Japan and China is being held. It is my sincere hope that without being excessively restricted by existing problems, both leaders will work to build a consensus to open the future, and develop bilateral relations for the new age or the "2022 regime."

(Associate Professor at HPI)

Hello from GSPS: Feature Article on Scholarships

Nearly five years have passed since the Master's Degree Program opened at the Graduate School of Peace Studies (GSPS) in April 2019. In March 2023, GSPS has 19 students, including those in the Doctoral Program launched in April 2021. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, students have fewer options of side jobs, which makes it difficult for most students to concentrate on their studies without also worrying about tuition fees and living expenses. For such students, this issue of "Hello from GSPS" introduces GSPS's originating scholarships for international students from two Asian countries (South Korea and China).

* The application period has already closed for students to enter GSPS in April 2023. Please understand that the information given below is the outline of scholarships, rather than application guidelines. To file out an application, please download the Application Guidelines from the website of Hiroshima Peace Institute to confirm the latest information.



< Kang In Soo Scholarship >

A grant-type scholarship funded by the donation from Mr. Kang In Soo, the director of the medical corporation Yachiyokai, which operates various facilities, including Merry House (a facility for the elderly)

*Applicant eligibility: applicants should meet all the following conditions:

- [1] students who will enroll in GSPS in April 2024
- [2] students who have South Korean nationality, or who have "Korea" inscribed in the "nationality/region" section on their residence cards, or who are Koreans living in the People's Republic of China, and
- [3] students who demonstrate excellent academic performance and character.

*The number to be granted: to one student

Details and application procedures for Kang In Soo Scholarship and Matsuo Takashi Memorial Foundation Scholarship

< Amounts and Periods of Scholarships >

- [1] 100,000 yen is granted monthly, which does not need to be repaid.
- [2] The scholarships are provided for two years, regardless of the type of program (master's or doctoral).
- [3] In principle, scholarships are paid monthly into the recipients' bank account after their ongoing enrollment in the graduate school is confirmed by monthly meetings with them.

*Recipients must open accounts at a Japanese bank designated by the university.

< Period for Application >

The same as the period for application for entrance examinations

< Others >

- [1] The result of screening will be notified by post or other means by the end of April.
- [2] Application documents should be sent only by post, such as EMS (Express Mail Service).
- [3] In addition to the application form, applicants should submit documents that certify their eligibility as detailed above. Please confirm necessary documents specified in the Guidelines for Applicants as early as possible.
- [4] Contact: (No inquiries will be accepted regarding the result of screening).
Student Support Group, Student Support Office, Hiroshima City University
gakusei@m.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp

< Matsuo Takashi Memorial Foundation Scholarship >

A grant-type scholarship funded by the donation from the Matsuo Takashi Memorial Foundation. Mr. Matsuo, who was born in Hiroshima, is known as the founder of Calbee, Inc.

*Applicant eligibility: applicants should meet all the following conditions:

- [1] students who will enroll in GSPS in April 2024
- [2] students of either the Master's Program or the Doctoral Program of GSPS who have graduated from Liaoning University in the People's Republic of China
- [3] students who demonstrate excellent academic performance and character, and
- [4] students who are eager to engage in international exchange activities.

*The number to be granted: to one student

< Other Scholarship Programs >

In addition to the programs mentioned above, students of GSPS have received various other scholarship programs, including the Kumahira Scholarship & Cultural Foundation, JEES-MUFG Emergency Support Scholarship (a lump-sum payment), and JASSO Scholarships for Study in Japan.

For details of the scholarships of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), local governments, and private organizations, please visit the following website:



Tell Me about the Graduate School of Peace Studies (GSPS) — Frequently Asked Questions —

The Graduate School of Peace Studies (GSPS) holds its online briefing sessions on admission annually in June and October. This page introduces questions concerning the Master's Program that were frequently asked at previous briefing sessions. We hope this page will help you understand the entrance examinations and educational program of the GSPS.

Q1: I am concerned about whether my study theme corresponds to the education provided at GSPS. Also, I want to know in what way a supervisor will be determined.

You can check GSPS's curricula on the website of Hiroshima Peace Institute (hereafter referred to as "the website"). Visit the page "Education" > "Master's Program." If you desire to know more about the content of courses provided by individual faculty members, visit "Education" > "For Current Students" > "C: About Courses" and click "3: Syllabus." You will find the syllabus for the year concerned (in Japanese only). If you desire to consult with a supervisor before taking the entrance examination, please contact the Admissions Office of Hiroshima City University (nyushi@m.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp).

Q2: What should I study to prepare for the entrance examination?

Examinations for the Master's Program comprise short essays and oral tests. You can check questions in previous examinations. If you want to obtain them, contact the Admissions Office.

Q3: Is it possible to gain credits necessary for completing the program by attending only English courses?

Yes. The Master's Program offers various courses in English. You can also write a thesis for a master's degree in English.

Q4: I am concerned about whether I can obtain the mandatory number of credits for a master's degree while continuing my business career?

The Master's Program has a Long-Term Study System for students who enter the graduate school by taking a special examination for adult learners. While the term of the Master's Program is basically two years, you can extend the term to three or four years if your application for this system is accepted and you are approved as a long-term study student. In such cases, you can take courses systematically over the extended term. Moreover, tuition fees for two years can be paid over three or four years. That is, you will not have to pay additional fees for extending your course term.

Q5: Please tell me about the career paths for graduates.

Although the number of graduates is not great at this moment, a few have joined the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, while a few others joined private companies. Some graduates have enrolled in graduate schools outside Japan.

(Admission Committee at HPI)

The Second Online Briefing Session on Admission to the Graduate School of Peace Studies 2022

Makiko Takemoto

The Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) held the second online briefing session of AY 2022 on the admission to the Graduate School of Peace Studies (GSPS) via Zoom on October 7, 2022.

As in the online briefing session held in June, an outline of the GSPS, and the entrance examination system were introduced in the beginning. Then, the possible career paths of graduates, scholarship possibilities, and the status of the acceptance of international students were explained. Three current graduate students in the master's program at GSPS shared their personal experiences about student life in Hiroshima. In the second half, eight participants talked individually with faculty members and graduate students in the master's and doctoral programs using Zoom's breakout room function.

(Associate Professor/Admission Committee at HPI)

The Forthcoming Online Briefing Session on Admission to the Graduate School of Peace Studies in 2023

The first online briefing session on admission to the GSPS for AY 2023 will be held on June 2, 2023. Everyone is welcome, not only those who would like to study at the GSPS from October 2023 but also those who would like to get information about the entrance exam for the April 2024 enrollment. We will be better able to answer your questions if you could send them when applying to participate. You can talk personally with the professors in the breakout room session. English explanations are also available.

Date and Time: June 2, 2023, 6:30–8:00 p.m. (Japan Standard Time)

How to hold the event: Online (Zoom meeting)

Fee for the participation: Free

Deadline of the application: May 26, 2023, 5 p.m.

Contact: office-peace@m.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp

For further information, please visit the HPI website.



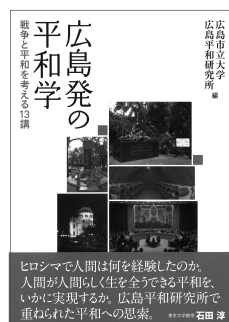
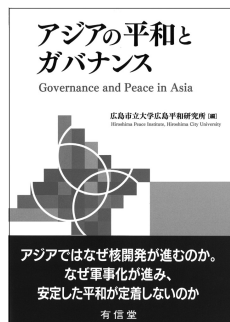
2022

- ◆ Jul. 2 Yasuhiro Yamada gives a lecture titled, “Myths and Interpretations on the Use of the Atomic Bombs on Japan,” as part of Hiroshima Peace Forum Lecture Series 2022 at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ Jul. 8 Mihoko Kato contributes an article titled, “Russian Invasion of Ukraine and Asia – Russia’s Military and Foreign Policy and the Future of International Order,” in Kazuko Kawamoto ed., *Russian Invasion of Ukraine* (Nippon Institute for Research Advancement).
- ◆ Jul. 16 Narayanan Ganesan serves as the discussant for a panel on Southeast Asia at the international workshop “Peace Studies in Asia: Seeking Sustainable Peace in Democracy,” held at Seoul National University, via Zoom. ▽Makiko Takemoto gives a paper titled, “Peace Studies in Japan: Coevolution of Knowledge and Practice,” at the same international workshop, via Zoom.
- ◆ Aug. 28 Ryo Oshiba contributes an article based on an interview, “Japan’s Action Needed for Nuclear Disarmament,” to the *Chugoku Shimbun*.
- ◆ Sep. 4 Tadashi Okimura participates as a discussant, at the first regular research meeting of the Japan Association of International Relations (JAIR) Graduate Students and Young Researchers Section, via Zoom.
- ◆ Sep. 16 Robert Jacobs presents a talk on his book, *Nuclear Bodies: The Global Hibakusha* to the School of Public Policies and Global Affairs and the History Department at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.
- ◆ Sep. 17 Chie Shijo participates as a discussant, in the first symposium of the Interdisciplinary Symposium on the World War II and its Long-term Effects in Japan 2022, Considering a Safe Space for Vulnerable People to Share their Experiences of the War, via Zoom.
- ◆ Oct. 7 Xu Xianfen presents a lecture titled, “On the 50th Anniversary of the Normalization of Japan China Diplomatic Relations,” to the students of School of Global Humanities and Social Sciences of Nagasaki University, via Zoom.
- ◆ Oct. 19 Jacobs presents a talk on his book, *Nuclear Bodies: The Global Hibakusha*, to the Center of East Asian Studies at the University of Chicago, via Zoom.
- ◆ Oct. 27 Akihiro Kawakami gives a lecture titled, “The Pacifism Provision of the Constitution of Japan and HIROSHIMA,” for students of Meito Senior High School visiting Hiroshima on a school excursion at the HCU.
- ◆ Oct. 28 Shijo presents an online lecture titled, “Narratives of A-bomb Damage in Yukaku,” at the Study Group for Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B): “Reconstruction Discourse of A-bombed Cities and Women,” via Zoom.
- ◆ Oct. 29 Kato presents a paper titled, “Europe’s Fault Lines Growing in the Post-Cold War Era: From the Perspective of Russia’s Multilateral Diplomacy,” at the Russia and Eastern European studies section I of the 2022 annual convention of the Japan Association of International Relations.
- ◆ Nov. 5 Ganesan publishes an article titled, “Russian Arms and Influence in Myanmar,” at the East Asia Forum, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University.
- ◆ Nov. 9 Oshiba, Gen Kikkawa, Jacobs, Hitoshi Nagai, and Takemoto, participate in interviews by students of Nagoya University Affiliated Lower Secondary Schools on the International Understanding and Peace Study Tour, at Hiroshima City University. ▽Tetsuo Sato presents a brief lecture on the United Nations and peace as part of an interview by a student of the same Junior High School, held online.
- ◆ Nov. 11 Jacobs presents a paper titled, “When is a ‘Test’ Actually an ‘Attack’? Cold War Nuclear Testing and Downwind Fallout Clouds,” to the Society for the History of Technology annual conference in New Orleans, USA, via Zoom.
- ◆ Dec. 9 Kikkawa presents a paper titled, “The Road to Annexation of Crimea – The formation of Logic of Irredentism,” at the Meeting for the Study of International Relations, at Sophia University, Tokyo.
- ◆ Dec. 16 Kikkawa presents a keynote lecture titled, “World Affairs and Peace in 2022,” at the Hiroshima Korea Forum 2022, co-hosted by Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Hiroshima and the Hiroshima Peace Institute. ▽Okimura presents a paper titled, “Energy Issues in Japan and Korea in the Face of the War in Ukraine,” at the same Forum, held in Hiroshima.
- ◆ Dec. 19 Kato participates as a discussant for a report presented by Minister-Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Dr. Rangsimaporn Paradorn, at the seminar “Central Asia and Southeast Asia Exploring the Dynamics of Greater Engagement,” organized by UBRJ, Slavic-Eurasian Research Center, Hokkaido University, via zoom.

※For other entries of the DIARY,
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