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HPI Public Lecture Series AY2022

Hitoshi Nagai

Introduction

The Public Lecture Series AY2022, organized by the Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI), was held from November 18 to December 20, 2022. The common theme of the five lectures was “Enhancing Cultures of Peace.” In consideration of the impact of COVID-19 and in order to welcome more participants, the lectures were offered online (on-demand delivery with advance recording), as in the previous series.

The purpose of this academic year’s lecture series was “to explore the cultures that build peace from the perspectives of peace theory, the history of war and reconciliation, thoughts on peace, peace education for the next generation, and various policy initiatives related to peace” (excerpt from the lecture guide).

Summaries of each lecture are as follows. The titles of the lecturers are indicated as at the time of the presentations.

1st lecture: Nov. 18-22

“Peace Research and the Culture of Peace”

Ryo Oshiba (Director and Specially Appointed Professor at HPI)

Examining the meaning and implications of the “culture of peace” that is often mentioned in Hiroshima City.

In Peace Declaration 2022, Mayor Kazumi Matsui of Hiroshima referred to “a ‘culture of peace’ that rejects all forms of violence,” while Mayor Tomihisa Taue of Nagasaki talked about “a ‘culture of peace’ that spreads trust, respects others and seeks resolutions through dialogue.”

Since the concept of peace can be polysemic, we are referring to discussions in peace studies here. Johan Galtung counterposes peace with violence and presents three forms of violence: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Only when these forms of violence are denied and removed will there be peace. When we remove the mindset that affirms direct and structural violence, then cultural peace without cultural violence is attained. When a situation that can be called cultural peace spreads throughout a society, it leads to a state that can be called a “culture of peace.”

What did the A-bombed cities try to incorporate into their “culture of peace”? In lecturer’s opinion, what Tadashi Ishida referred to as the anti-A-bomb thought is one such thing. The A-bombs thoroughly destroyed human dignity. Nevertheless, to ensure that the deaths of those who lost their lives in the atomic bombing were not in vain, A-bomb survivors have conveyed their experiences and memories and called for the abolition of nuclear weapons. They have also referred to Japan’s responsibility for the war. Each of these efforts will lead to the development of a “culture of peace.”

There have been discrepancies between the self-image of the people in the A-bombed cities and the way people in other regions perceive them. It is also important to consider why this is the case.

Many people are still exposed to violence, such as the war in Ukraine and the Great East Japan Earthquake. Efforts in the A-bombed cities can encourage these people.

2nd lecture: Nov. 25-29

“Hatred and Forgiveness: After Warfare in Hiroshima and Manila”

Hitoshi Nagai (Professor at HPI)

World War II scorched many parts of the world, resulting in enormous loss of life. One example is the Battle of Manila, which began in February 1945 and saw fierce fighting between Japanese and U.S. forces, as well as the massacre of local residents by Japanese troops. On the other hand, Hiroshima City was devastated by the atomic bomb dropped by U.S. forces in August of the same year and many citizens met an untimely death from the blast, heat rays, and radiation.

When someone is injured by an enemy and the life of his/her family members or friends is taken, it is not uncommon for the victim to feel anger towards the enemy. As such, much anger was expressed in Manila and Hiroshima. In Manila, citizens repeatedly cursed and threw stones at Japanese soldiers who surrendered. In the hypocenter area of Hiroshima, words of “taking revenge on the U.S.” were heard, and some people threw stones at American prisoners of war who had also experienced the atomic bombing to vent their anger at them.

While anger and hatred generated by war can be an impediment to peace, it is not easy to keep such negative emotions at bay. Many war survivors probably lived through the postwar period with physical and mental pain and anger in their hearts and minds.

After an overview of the Battle of Manila and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, the lecture traced the emotional journeys of Elpidio Quirino and Juan Rocha, whose families were killed by Japanese troops in the Battle of Manila, and Shinji Mikamo, Toshiko Tanaka, and Masahiro Sasaki, who were hurt and lost their families in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, as examples of war survivors who demonstrated an attitude of confronting hatred. Through them, it was observed that the opening of the circuit of empathy for others (former enemies) and the consciousness of trying to break the “chain of hatred” that hinders the creation of peace in the next generation acted as a shift in their value system.

Contents

HPI Public Lecture Series AY2022	Hitoshi Nagai	1-2
The 2021 Myanmar Military Coup and Its Domestic and Regional Impact	Narayanan Ganesan	3
Climate Change Issues and Conference of the Parties	Tadashi Okimura	4
The 6 th HPI Public Lecture Series in English Held	Robert Jacobs	5
Japan, I, and Peace Studies Research	Eonyong Lee	6
HPI Research Forum		
Sebastien Philippe Reconstructing the Radiological Impact of Nuclear Weapon Testing March 7, 2023		7
The First Online Briefing Session on Admission to the Graduate School of Peace Studies 2023	Makiko Takemoto	7
Diary		8

3rd lecture: Dec. 2-6

“Peace and Culture in Germany”

Looking back at German history from the end of the 19th century to the second half of the 20th century, this lecture reviewed the history of the peace movement and then discussed peace and culture.

Amid the political tensions in Europe during the age of imperialism, the peace movement in Germany began at the end of the 19th century with the establishment of a peace organization. In this period, “peace” meant “absence of war,” and international cooperation was the main issue. During the period of the Weimar Republic after World War I, the peace movement was more active than before, partly due to the experience of all-out war. “Peace” was also linked to the internal affairs of the Republic and came to be perceived as a relationship between the individual and the state. After World War II, in West Germany, the experience of the Nazi regime and the Holocaust led to a strong awareness of “peace” as a human rights

Makiko Takemoto (Associate Professor at HPI)

issue. At the same time, anxiety over nuclear war turned the peace movement into a grassroots movement seeking safety and security.

The lecture presented examples of literary works, as well as activities by writers, journalists, and others, that sought peace from a cultural perspective in the midst of these historical changes in the peace movement. It also referred to the Japanese peace movement of the same period, explaining the differences between the Japanese and German peace movements and discussions on peace, the collaboration and interactions between the movements in the two countries, and how Hiroshima was perceived in West Germany. In light of these points, the lecture concluded with the need for a common understanding of “peace,” since what is meant by the word “peace” varies from culture to culture, era to era, and region to region.

4th lecture: Dec. 9-13

“Peace and Disarmament Education in the ‘Era of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons’”

Keiko Nakamura (Associate Professor at Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University)

In July 2017, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) was adopted at the UN Headquarters in New York with the approval of 122 countries. Entering into force in January 2021, it is the first disarmament treaty to stipulate the importance of education. This lecture reviewed the current situation of peace and disarmament education in the era of the TPNW and discussed future challenges.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, small and medium-sized countries and civil society have spearheaded a movement to find a path to nuclear abolition on the basis of the “inhumanity of nuclear weapons.” Whether or not to move toward a world without nuclear weapons—the TPNW is a legal norm that has provided a way forward on this difficult question. The preamble to the TPNW notes “the importance of peace and disarmament education in all its aspects.” This was also the result of the international community’s longstanding discussions on disarmament education and its emphasis on the “empowerment of each individual” for transformation and

change toward a world that does not depend on military power.

Meanwhile, it is difficult to say that sufficient education on peace and disarmament is currently being provided both in Japan and abroad. For example, looking at Japan’s national university corporations (62 universities), there are very few opportunities to learn about disarmament, nuclear weapons, and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in lectures offered in AY2020. Today, with the TPNW in force, it will be important for national governments, international organizations, educational and media organizations, local governments including the A-bombed cities, and NGOs to work together to spread and expand peace and disarmament education to all layers of society in all its forms. What is required for this purpose is the development of programs and educational materials that focus on the “inhumanity of nuclear weapons” and that are tailored to the characteristics and realities of each region, based on a security perspective that is people-centered, not state-centered.

5th lecture: Dec. 16-20

“Mayors for Peace and the Culture of Peace”

Takashi Koizumi (Chairperson of Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, Secretary General of Mayors for Peace)

Mayors for Peace was established in 1982 when the Mayor of Hiroshima called for cities throughout the world to transcend national borders and join in solidarity to work together to press for the abolition of nuclear weapons at the 2nd UN Special Session on Disarmament. As of November 2022, 8,222 cities in 166 countries/regions [at the time of the lecture; 8,265 cities as of July 2023 - Nagai note] are members. The President City, Hiroshima, and the Executive Cities, including Nagasaki, play a central role. As a course of action to attain lasting world peace, in 2021 Mayors for Peace adopted the Vision for Peaceful Transformation to a Sustainable World (PX Vision), which outlines the three objectives of “Realize a world without nuclear weapons,” “Realize safe and resilient cities,” and “Promote the culture of peace.” In partnership with member cities, efforts are being undertaken in a multi-layered manner at the national, city, and citizen levels.

In 1999, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on a Culture of Peace thanks to the efforts of its chair, former UN Under-Secretary-General Anwarul Chowdhury, which led to the widespread recognition of the concept of a “culture of peace” in the international

community. The Declaration provides guidelines for transforming a culture of war and violence into a culture of peace and nonviolence. It is comprehensive in its content, including women’s empowerment, and also resonates with the philosophy and goals of Mayors for Peace.

There are still many nuclear warheads in the world and the theory of nuclear deterrence, which relies on the threat of force, is gaining momentum. Mayors for Peace believes that, in order to overcome the current situation where the “logic of force” dominates, it is essential to deeply cultivate the “culture of peace” to take root in civil society, where each citizen thinks and acts about peace in their daily life to foster peace awareness. The City of Hiroshima designates November of each year as the Month for the Culture of Peace and undertakes initiatives that lead to the sharing of thoughts of peace through the arts, sports, and other cultural activities.

Promoting the culture of peace is not a quick way to nuclear disarmament; it will require ongoing efforts to be effective. Mayors for Peace will continue to work closely with its member cities and citizens to promote the culture of peace with persistence.

Approximately 350 people applied to listen to the lecture series this year. All lectures were successfully delivered, thanks to the support of the enthusiastic participants. Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the lecturers and participants.

(Professor at HPI)

The 2021 Myanmar Military Coup and Its Domestic and Regional Impact

Narayanan Ganesan

The Myanmar military staged a coup on 1 February 2021 and usurped power from the National League for Democracy (NLD)-led elected government helmed by Aung San Suu Kyi. Shortly after the coup, the military cited the military drafted 2008 Constitution to impose a 2-year long state of emergency to stabilize the domestic political situation. It then appointed a State Administration Council (SAC) that was led by the army chief General Min Aung Hlaing and his deputy. When the emergency expired in February 2023, the military extended it by another 6 months.

Domestic developments related to the coup

Domestic resistance to the coup was indeed swift and widespread. The civilian population immediately embarked on a Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) that was notably strong in the education and health sectors leading to a collapse of both the sectors. Banging of pots and the three fingers salute reminiscent of the Thai opposition to the military coup of May 2014 by General Prayuth Chan-ocha were also popular forms of resistance. Over time, and with encouragement from the elected civilian government-in-exile, the CDM morphed into armed resistance against the military called People's Defence Forces (PDFs) in May 2021. Shortly afterwards, the SAC labelled the PDFs terrorist organizations.

There is a shadow government-in-exile helmed by members of the NLD who have gone into hiding and calls itself the National Unity Government (NUG). The NUG is active in collaborating with like-minded organizations and individuals that oppose the military coup. It has won the support of a number of Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) that have fought the military for a long time. Such groups draw on the country's ethnic minorities and include the Karen National Union (KNU) and its armed affiliates, Kachin Independence Organization/Army (KIO/KIA), Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and its armed affiliates, Chin National Front (CNF) and armed affiliates. These ethnic armies collaborate with the NUG and offer training and weapons to the PDFs.

The political violence between the military and the PDFs and EAOs is widespread and especially intense in Chin, Kachin, Kayah, northern Shan states and the Magwe and Sagaing regions. The army has conceded that the security situation is challenging while the NUG claims to control more than half the country's territory. The military regularly uses random and indiscriminate violence to try and suppress the armed resistance. As a result of the ongoing situation, over 4,000 civilians have lost their lives with some 1.8 million internally displaced persons. EAO and PDF-led ambushes and attacks have been rising and the military has responded with aerial attacks using aircraft and helicopters.

The SAC is determined to stage an election and seek victory for the party that represents the military's corporate interests – the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP). To facilitate this development, it has appointed a new Union Election Commission (UEC) and required political parties to register again to compete in the planned elections. The NLD and many other parties have neither the intention nor the interest in participating in this staged election to legitimize the coup and ongoing military rule. The NUG has raised its international profile and draws funding from the Myanmar diaspora abroad. In 2023 it has raised \$100 million and hopes to eventually raise a total of \$250 million.

Both the SAC and the NUG/PDFs/EAOs regard each other as terrorist organizations and are unwilling to compromise. Additionally, there are no ongoing attempts to negotiate a truce. Hence, the death and destruction has continued unabated and in fact worsened over time. The consensus is that the conflict will be long and drawn out.

Regional impact and reactions to the conflict

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of which Myanmar has been a member since 1997 convened a meeting in April

2021 to deal with the coup. General Min Aung Hlaing who attended this meeting agreed to a Five Points Consensus (5PC) plan that involves dialogue with all stakeholders in the country, cessation of violence and political reconciliation. ASEAN is also attempting through its current chair Indonesia to assist Myanmar achieve the goals of the 5PC through humanitarian assistance and the appointment of a Special Envoy to facilitate dialogue.

ASEAN member countries have been unhappy with the ongoing situation and since late 2021 have barred members of the Myanmar military government from attending Ministerial level meetings. Instead, they have requested the presence of senior bureaucratic representatives. The SAC has simply responded by not sending any representatives to the meetings to express its displeasure in turn.

Within the ASEAN member countries there appear to be a split position on how to deal with the Myanmar crisis. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore from maritime Southeast Asia have been more critical of the SAC and refused to deal with it. Malaysia is the harshest critic that has begun dealing with the NUG government publicly.

Countries neighbouring Myanmar in mainland Southeast Asia appear more willing to deal with the SAC government suggesting that de facto power may confer political legitimacy. Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and until more recently, Vietnam fall into this category. Thailand has traditionally borne the brunt of political violence in Myanmar in the form of refugees and undocumented migrants. The country also relies on Myanmar for workers in the agriculture, construction, marine, plantation, and service sectors and has typically been home to some 2 million Myanmar workers. Over and above this dependency, up to 20 percent of Thai energy needs is provided by fossil fuels from Myanmar, especially gas from the Yadana field.

In the broader region India has borne some brunt from a refugee influx from Chin state in western Myanmar into the northeastern states of Assam and Manipur. China, that has a long and porous border with Myanmar, maintains ties with the SAC and some of the EAOs from the northern Shan and Kachin states. China and Russia have shielded Myanmar from negative diplomatic fallout internationally. Russia has also been a major arms supplier of fighter aircraft and helicopters to Myanmar more recently.

Japan's special relationship and position

Japan has always claimed a special relationship with Myanmar that dates back to the struggle for the country's independence against the British. The 30 Comrades that led the independence movement and included Aung San were trained by the Japanese army. Hence, even after the onset of a lengthy military authoritarian government under General Ne Win that lasted till 1988, Japan always maintained bilateral relations with Myanmar. This relationship was impervious to Myanmar's isolationist foreign policy of passive neutrality adopted then as well. During the semi-democratic period that spanned the 10 years before the 2021 coup, Japan's bilateral relations with Myanmar grew considerably.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe provided very generous financial assistance following the lifting of sanctions against Myanmar from 2011 and appointed Yohei Sasakawa as Special Envoy of the Government of Japan to the country. He was responsible for reaffirming the truce between the Arakan Army in Rakhine state and the Myanmar military. Japan has allowed Myanmar nationals to stay on in the country since the coup on humanitarian grounds. Many Myanmar nationals in exile think that Japan is the only country trusted by both the NUG and the SAC and uniquely placed to broker a truce.

(Professor at HPI)

Climate Change Issues and Conference of the Parties

Tadashi Okimura

Many people probably share the feeling that the impacts of climate change have recently become more familiar in Japan, with stronger typhoons, heat waves, and heavy rains. Starting in 2019, in addition to weather warnings, Alert Level information for disaster prevention is now provided. In addition, quick update systems by various media outlets have also been developed. These have made the risk of weather and natural disasters both more common and more apparent. Furthermore, news of heat waves exceeding 40°C, wildfires, typhoons, heavy rains, and floods are coming from all over the world. The entire planet is now facing extreme weather and the risks associated with it on a daily basis.

To mitigate climate change, the international system under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has long worked to curb and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthened global efforts such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. However, the results so far have not been sufficient. The increase in the global average temperature is already assessed to be 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels; it will not be easy to achieve the 1.5°C target that the international community has committed to in the Paris Agreement and the 2021 Glasgow Climate Pact. Under such circumstances, the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27) was held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022. Along with the strengthening of decarbonization efforts, the two topics that received most attention were adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, which will become more severe in the near future, and the loss and damage associated with climate change. With regard to the latter, in recent years, mainly developing countries, such as Small Island Developing States and African countries, have positioned the adverse effects of climate change that cannot be avoided even with adaptation efforts as “loss and damage” and have sought funding. At COP27, the parties agreed to establish a fund to respond to loss and damage, taking into consideration the claims of countries vulnerable to climate change.

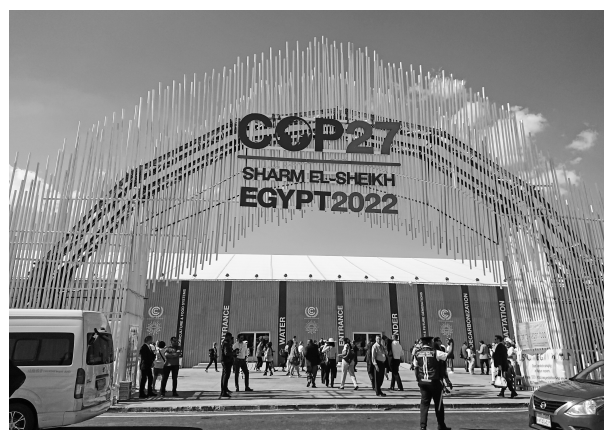
In the past, climate change negotiations have had a confrontational structure, between developed and developing countries; but in recent years, the situation has become more complex. Among developing countries, oil-producing countries and Small Island Developing States take diametrically opposed positions in their decarbonization efforts. Also, with regard to the limited amount of funding provided by developed countries, there is a kind of rivalry between emerging countries that seek funding for decarbonization and Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries that seek funding for climate change adaptation and for loss and damage. In the climate

change negotiations, there are a variety of subgroups among the developing countries, including regional subgroups such as African and Arab countries, and subgroups consisting of countries in the same situation such as Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries, as well as a subgroup called the Like-Minded Developing Countries. In the past, when the main theme was the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, developing countries often took a unified stance in challenging developed countries with high emissions. However, as emissions from China and other emerging countries have been increasing recently, some developing countries are calling to take actions from emerging countries in addition to developed countries. Furthermore, for new topics such as adaptation and loss and damage, each subgroup maintains a different position and negotiations are slow. At COP27, the negotiations were further complicated by a combination of international political factors, including the U.S.-China conflict and Russia’s aggression against Ukraine.

While there has been slow progress in climate change negotiations, private sector efforts toward decarbonization are progressing, and as such, the *raison d’être* of the UN climate change negotiations may be questioned. This idea also overlaps with the dysfunction of the UN Security Council in response to the aggression against Ukraine as well as the decline in trust in the global community and the international system due to the rise of unilateralism. However, the actual negotiations show a high level of enthusiasm with numerous participants from the private sector in addition to governments from around the world, and very few participants doubt the importance of the UN climate change negotiations. The reasons for this enthusiasm include that fact that the COP is functioning as a forum for the exchange of information on various ongoing initiatives in many fields by both the public and private sectors, which will no longer move backward in their decarbonization efforts. The issue of climate change is firmly established as a theme that requires international cooperation and one that will foster international cooperation even when interstate relations are strained by other issues.

Unfortunately, the adverse effects of climate change are likely to continue to spread and threaten human security. This is even more so in regions vulnerable to climate change and in areas of conflict. In order to ensure human security from a long-term perspective, discussions will be held at the upcoming COPs. It is important to keep a close eye on the outcome of these discussions and to proceed with actions accordingly.

(Professor at HPI)



The 6th HPI Public Lecture Series in English Held

Robert Jacobs

After a two-year hiatus based on safety concerns related to the COVID pandemic, the HPI 6th Public Lecture Series in English was held in person earlier this year at the Satellite Campus of Hiroshima City University in downtown Hiroshima. During those two years, English language lectures were included in the online Public Lecture Series presented annually by HPI. However, this year, a full program of English language lectures was delivered and open for public attendance. While it was good to still be able to have our lectures reach people in their homes during the pandemic, it was especially warm to be able to gather together in “real life” as a community to hear researchers present their work and engage in dialogue with Hiroshima community members in person once again. It was engaging and comforting.

The series began on Friday January 20 and continued weekly, concluding on February 10. I presented the first lecture, titled, “Radioactive Fallout and Dirty Bombs.” The idea for the lecture was based on recent events in the Russian war on Ukraine that have raised global anxieties over the possible use of “dirty bombs.” The lecture included discussions on what exactly dirty bombs are and then explored the nature of dirty bombs, how they are different than regular bombs and nuclear bombs, and what kinds of hazards they present. It began with a discussion of radioactive fallout clouds and particles, to help understand why dirty bombs present radiological risks.

The second lecture featured Professor Narayanan Ganesan of HPI. Professor Ganesan spoke about recent political developments in Southeast Asia with a lecture titled, “ASEAN Policy Responses to the Military Coup in Myanmar.” The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) recently has had to deal with the fallout from the military coup against the civilian elected government of Myanmar in February 2021. A collective response called the Five-Point Consensus was agreed together with the Myanmar military regime in April 2021, followed by Cambodian attempts to broker the dispute as the ASEAN Chair in 2022 together with a United Nations Special Envoy. Professor Ganesan described how all these attempts have failed thus far and that there is growing evidence of disagreements among member countries on how to deal with the situation. The situation has remained tense since the talk and resolutions still seem distant.

Our third lecture was presented by Lecturer Mihoko Kato of HPI. Kato’s lecture was titled, “Russia-Ukraine War and the non-Western Countries,” and examined a broad range of national responses to the war. Lecturer Kato considered the policies of several countries, and their relationships with Russia. These included many nations that were formerly in the Soviet Union, whose history, culture and trade have a profound effect on their political positioning during this conflict. Even more compelling was her discussion of the positions of large, non-Western nations such as China and India, both of which have abstained from any criticism of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and ongoing war. She painted a rich picture of the dynamics and tensions that lay behind these relationships, and addressed prospects regarding the

restoration of international order and the restoration of relations between Russia and various of its former Soviet states.

The lecture series concluded with a fascinating talk by Professor Kyoko Matsunaga, an associate professor at Hiroshima University, and a former Fulbright fellow at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. She specializes in Indigenous American literature, nuclear/atomic literature, and environmental literature. Her recent publications include essays in *Reading Aridity in Western American Literature* (2020), *Journal of Transnational American Studies* (2020), *Ecocriticism in Japan* (2017), and her Japanese book *American Indigenous Writers and Nuclear Literature: From Apocalypse to Survivance* (2019).

Professor Matsunaga spoke on “Indigenous Nuclear Literature in North America: from Uranium Mining to Nuclear Waste.” She described how much of the uranium mining and milling, nuclear testing, and radioactive waste disposal takes place on or near lands belonging to Indigenous nations. Indigenous (and non-Indigenous) writers and artists in North America have responded to this reality in a variety of genres including novels, poetry, drama, graphic novels, painting, and film. She gave a detailed and fascinating journey through how writers/artists living in Canada and the United States deal with nuclear colonialism on Indigenous lands.

Each lecture saw a full and diverse audience of members of the Hiroshima community and was followed by a lively question and answer session and spirited dialogue on the issues at hand. Discussions even spilled out into the hallway and sidewalk after the lecture was concluded.

Plans are already underway for next year’s 7th Public Lecture Series in English. As always it will feature lectures by myself and Professor Ganesan, as the series’ organizers. We will invite two additional lecturers from among the HPI staff and local academic communities to continue to present stimulating and challenging discussions of cutting-edge research by Hiroshima based scholars.

(Professor at HPI)

2023 Hiroshima Peace Institute
6th Lecture Series in English

- Jan. 20: “Radioactive Fallout and Dirty Bombs”
by Robert Jacobs (HPI)
- Jan. 27: “ASEAN Policy Response to the Military Coup in Myanmar”
by Narayanan Ganesan (HPI)
- Feb. 3: “Russia-Ukraine War and the non-Western Countries”
by Mihoko Kato (HPI)
- Feb. 10: “Indigenous Nuclear Literature in North America: from
Uranium Mining to Nuclear Waste”
by Kyoko Matsunaga (Hiroshima University)

Venue: HCU, Satellite Campus (No Person Only)
Time: 18:00 - 20:00
Capacity: 40 people (first-come first-serve basis)
Email registration required in advance. Please check our website below!
<https://www.peace.hiroshima-cu.ac.jp/>

I majored in political diplomacy at a Korean university and earned a Master's Degree in Political Science with "Research on the decision-making process of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy." The objective of my master's thesis was to analyze the policy-making process of the ministries at the center of Japan's ODA policy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) and to propose a governance structure to overcome the opacity of the policy-making system. To this end, I analyzed cases of the Japanese government's provision of ODA to China to understand the non-application of the aid philosophy and principles of the ODA policy and the interests among policy-making groups that emerge in the ODA policy-making process. In particular, I focused on investigating how political and security factors, such as the Tiananmen Square protests and nuclear testing in China, influenced Japan's ODA policy decisions.

When I was a graduate student, I was selected for a training program for graduate students by the Japan Foundation (JF) and received four months of intensive Japanese language training with graduate students from 20 countries around the world. Through this program, I also had the opportunity to visit the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and interview relevant personnel. I dreamed of studying in Japan while preparing my master's thesis, and after obtaining a Master's Degree in Political Science, I studied at the Graduate School of International Public Policy, Osaka University. However, the economic crisis in East Asia made it impossible for me to continue my studies as an international student, so I worked for three years as a Coordinator for International Relations at the International Relations Division of the Kagoshima Prefectural Government, which had a sister-state agreement with my hometown. There, I served as an interpreter and translator at various meetings, including the Japan-Korea Governors' Conference and the Japan-Korea Tourism Federation Conference, guided groups visiting Japan, gave Korean language lectures to prefectural residents, and served as an interpreter and translator for Kagoshima Prefecture's public relations activities.

After returning to Korea, I worked for the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST), which handles the government's cultural and arts policies, and the Presidential Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (PCFIR), which advises the President on advanced technology and digital policies. While at MCST, I planned and organized cooperative projects for the preservation of Asian cultural diversity and mutual coexistence, as well as Secretary-level meetings with other Asian countries. At PCFIR, I was responsible for organizing global conferences, meetings with high-level (Secretary-level) officials, and international cooperation with relevant ministries in the U.S., China, the U.K., Sweden, and Denmark.

While performing these duties, I became interested in studies that would contribute to peace in East Asia through cooperation in culture, art, science, and technology. In 2019, the so-called "Huawei issue" came into full swing and the U.S. asked its allies to join in sanctioning Huawei. Thus, U.S. allies, including Japan, Korea, and Australia, had to respond appropriately to the case. In this process, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan announced "export control" measures for some semiconductor-related components to Korea, which plunged Japan-Korea relations into a crisis. I was interested in researching ways in which Korea and Japan could reduce security risks and cooperate with each other through scientific and technological innovations.

I have long had the dream of becoming a scholar who researches and educates as a transmitter of living knowledge combining theory and practice. After looking into various universities in Korea and abroad, I came across the Graduate School of Peace Studies at Hiroshima City University. The

graduate school, which conducts various academic research activities on themes such as "peace and security" and "peace and nuclear weapons in Asia," has a network of domestic and international universities and research institutions, and provides scholarships for Korean students. The City of Hiroshima promotes itself as an International Peace Culture City and hosts many international events such as the G7 Summit, making it an ideal city for researching Northeast Asian peace cooperation plans.

My research theme at the Graduate School of Peace Studies, Hiroshima City University is "Japan's advanced technology strategy in the competition for technological supremacy between the United States and China." The objective is to analyze, based on international political theory, the response strategy presented by the Japanese government in the structure of the race for technological supremacy between the U.S. and China. In particular, I am focusing on the Huawei case, one of the most prominent examples showcasing the cross-section of U.S.-China competition for technological supremacy in 5G (5th generation mobile communication system) technology and platforms.

Huawei had the top market share for global telecommunications equipment in 2018 and was recognized as being ahead of the U.S. in some areas of 5G technology. The U.S. cannot afford to miss out on the new technology of 5G in order to dominate in the battle for technological supremacy, and perceives Huawei as the greatest threat to U.S. hegemony. 5G is a core technology that enables the fourth industrial revolution, including AI and automated driving, based on its ultra-high speed and transmission capabilities. Preemption of the 5G standardization brings tremendous economic benefits and has a significant meaning in international politics in terms of gaining control of the global telecommunications network. My research is characterized by a focus on the strategy of Japan, a middle power that has tended to be overlooked in the accelerating struggle for technological supremacy between the two major powers, the U.S. and China.

The competition for advanced technology has significant meaning as a threat to peace, and the race for technological supremacy between the U.S. and China will have a strong impact on peace in Northeast Asia. What strategy is Japan, as part of Northeast Asia, forming and developing in this international environment? How is Japan, as a middle power, approaching the U.S.-China competition for technological supremacy? Examining Japan's strategy is important not only for the study of Japanese diplomacy but also for the study of peace in Northeast Asia. In addition, theoretically, I would like to extend the existing discussions by examining what impact middle powers can have, as most discussions on technological supremacy focus on major countries.

(Ph.D. Student at Graduate School of Peace Studies)



At the Japan-Korea Next Generation Forum in June 2023. The author is fourth from the right.



HPI Research Forum

March 7,
2023

Reconstructing the Radiological Impact of Nuclear Weapon Testing

Sebastien Philippe



On March 7, 2023, the Hiroshima Peace Institute held a Joint Research Forum, co-hosted with the research project of Nagasaki University, STAR Research Platform for Collective Survival in the Anthropocene (NURECSA), at the main campus of Hiroshima City University. The lecturer, Dr. Sebastien Philippe, is an Associate Research Scholar on Science and Global Security at Princeton University. He has been conducting intersectional research on science, technology, and policy, focusing on nuclear non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament issues. He is especially well-known for joint research on French nuclear tests in

the South Pacific and their various effects on people living in this area.

In his lecture, he reexamined the radiological consequences of past nuclear tests as well as potentially significant implications for compensation and remediation combining current understandings of nuclear weapon explosions, the simulation of radioactive fallout using modern computational tools, and archival research. As an example, he showed a case study on the radiological consequences of French atmospheric nuclear testing in the Pacific which involves extensive simulations of radioactive fallout. According to Philippe, the study found that 90% of the French Polynesian population living near the test site at the time of the atmospheric testing could have received doses greater than current compensation thresholds under French law. These results led French President Emmanuel Macron to acknowledge that France owed a debt to the Polynesian population, to call for the improvement of compensation for the victims, and for the opening of “all” related government archives. Regarding this point, in the Q&A session, he also indicated that the recent improvements in the compensation process in France is related to the struggle for influence on the Pacific islands among the superpowers.

(Newsletter Committee of HPI)

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

Makiko Takemoto

The Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI) held the first online briefing session of AY 2023 on the admission to the Graduate School of Peace Studies (GSPS) via Zoom on June 2, 2023.

After the introduction on the entrance examination system, the possible career paths of graduates, scholarship possibilities, and the status of the acceptance of international students were explained. As with the online session in the last year, two current graduate students in the master’s program and doctoral program at GSPS shared their personal experiences in the university and in the city of Hiroshima. In the breakout room section, faculty members, administrative staffs and graduate students answered questions from ten participants.

(Associate Professor/Admission Committee at HPI)

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

The second online briefing session on admission to the GSPS for AY 2024 will be held on October 6, 2023. Everyone is welcome, not only those who would like to study at the GSPS but also those who would like to get information about the entrance exam for the future enrollment. Please feel free to ask questions. We will be better able to answer your questions if you could send them when applying to participate. English explanations are also available.

Date and Time: October 6, 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: October 3, 2023, 5 p.m.

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

For further information, please visit the HPI website.



2023

- ◆ **Jan. 5** Narayanan Ganesan conducts a field research trip to Singapore and Thailand to interview academics, policy makers and members of the Myanmar diaspora for a research project on ASEAN responses to the military coup in Myanmar.
- ◆ **Jan. 6** Gen Kikkawa presents a lecture entitled, “The OSCE Common Security and the Issues of Transitional Justice,” at the Speakers Series of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo.
- ◆ **Jan. 7** Akihiro Kawakami participates as a discussant in the public lecture series, “A Looming Crisis of Nuclear War and Us: A Quest for Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and Spreading Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan to all Countries of the World,” co-hosted by the Pugwash Japan, World Conference Religions for Peace Japan and International Peace Research Institute, Meiji Gakuin University, via Zoom.
- ◆ **Jan. 18** Mihoko Kato contributes commentary entitled, “Emerging Informal Alliance? – Japan’s Responsibility to Avoid Conflict in East Asia,” to the website of Nippon Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). [in Japanese]
- ◆ **Jan. 23** Makiko Takemoto gives a lecture on “German and Japanese Peace Movement” at a seminar for students from Kyungpook National University, held at Hiroshima City University.
- ◆ **Jan. 27** Ganesan delivers a lecture in English entitled “ASEAN policy responses to the military coup in Myanmar,” as part of the HPI English lecture series at the HCU satellite campus.
- ◆ **Feb. 3** Kato gives an English public lecture entitled “Russia-Ukraine War and the non-Western Countries,” at the HCU satellite campus.
- ◆ **Feb. 17** Kikkawa welcomes Francisco de Santibanes, Vice President of the Council of International Relations of Argentina, and Global Fellow of Wilson Center, to HPI, and exchanged opinions on the international security environment of East Asia.
- ◆ **Feb. 20** Robert Jacobs presents a Higher Seminar on his book, *Nuclear Bodies: The Global Hibakusha* at the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) in Stockholm, Sweden.
- ◆ **Feb. 26** Hitoshi Nagai gives a lecture entitled, “The Battle of Manila: Focusing on its Historical Facts and the Memories,” at an online meeting organized by Philippines-Hiroshima Exchange through History and Peace Education Projects (PHETHAPEP).
- ◆ **Mar. 1** Chie Shijo contributes an article entitled, “Document research at the Hiroshima Prefectural Archives using databases,” in *Hiroshima Kenritsu Monjokan Dayori*, Vol.47 (March 2023): pp. 2–3.
- ◆ **Mar. 15** Jacobs presents a lecture entitled, “Learning to see the global hibakusha hidden in the Cold War’s shadows,” at Sciences Po in Paris, France.
- ◆ **Mar. 26** Tetsuo Sato attends the Board of Councilors of the Japanese Society of International Law, held online.
- ◆ **Mar. 27–30** Jacobs and Tadashi Okimura appointed as facilitators for Hiroshima G7 Summit Junior Conference.
- ◆ **Mar. 30** Ryo Oshiba contributes an article entitled, “International Theory and Contemporary International Relations: Economic Interdependence and US-China Relations,” in *Kokusai Keizai Rodo Kenkyu (International Economy and Work Monthly)*, Vol. 78, No. 3, pp. 5–11.
- ◆ **Apr. 1** Oshiba co-edited a book entitled, *Studies of International Relations* (3rd edition, complementary) published by Yushindo Publishing Co., with Prof. Kenji Takita and Prof. Yasuko Tsuru.
- ◆ **Apr. 17** Hyun Jin Son presents a lecture entitled, “North Korean Human Rights Issue: Focusing on the issue of NK defectors,” at Kinki University, Japan.
- ◆ **Apr. 26** Jacobs moderates a public session of the Hiroshima G7 Youth Summit, sponsored by ICAN, held at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **May 16** Nagai attends the 702nd NHK International Broadcast Programs Council meeting, held at the NHK Broadcasting Center (Tokyo).
- ◆ **May 17** Son contributes an article based on an interview, “Japan to lead the abolition discussion at G7 Summit,” to the *Chugoku Shimbun*.
- ◆ **May 20** Kato contributes an article on the G7 Hiroshima Summit, “Fear of nuclear use if wrong decisions are made,” to the *Chugoku Shimbun*.
- ◆ **May 27** Shijo gives a lecture entitled, “Atomic Bomb Damage of Deaf Persons: Unnarrated Atomic Bomb Experiences,” as part of the Hiroshima Peace Forum Lecture Series 2023, at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.
- ◆ **Jun. 1** Son presents a lecture entitled, “Politics, Military Issue,” at the 2023 Korea-Japan symposium of Korea-Japan Cooperation Plan for Promoting Freedom, Peace and Prosperity, in Kobe, Japan.
- ◆ **Jun. 12–16** Ganesan teaches a module on Public Policy Formulation for 28 academics from Myanmar as part of the Social Science Summer School coordinated from the U.S. and funded by the German Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, via Zoom.
- ◆ **Jun. 18** Oshiba serves as a discussant for a panel on Disarmament and Security Issues at the Spring Convention of the Peace Studies Association of Japan, held at Nara University, via Zoom.
- ◆ **Jun. 18** Sato attends a meeting of the Board of Councilors of the Japanese Society of International Law, via zoom.
- ◆ **Jun. 20** Nagai attends the 703rd NHK International Broadcast Programs Council meeting and Japan International Broadcasting (JIB) Council meeting, held online.
- ◆ **Jun. 20** Takemoto contributes an article entitled, “Peace Studies in Japan: Co-evolution of Knowledge and Practice,” in the Special Issue of *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding* (Seoul National University) “Development of Peace Studies in the Asian Context: Trajectories and Complexity in the Post-Cold War” Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 59–74.
- ◆ **Jun. 20** Takemoto and Yamada contribute the articles, “Anti-nuclear Movement” (Takemoto), “A Myth of the Atomic Bombings of Japan” (Yasuhiro Yamada) to Japan Peace Association (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Peace* (Tokyo: Maruzen Publishing, 2023).

※For other entries of the DIARY,
please visit our website.



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