

SUMMARY

A Comprehensive Review and Evaluation of Assistance
to the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) Implementation Process in the Kingdom of Cambodia

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The Cambodia Veterans Assistance Program (CVAP) is one of the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) programs aimed at financial reform by reducing military budget spending and encouraging the reintegration of former combatants into productive civilian life in post-conflict countries. The full-scale implementation of this program, in which it was the first time for the Government of Japan to provide financial and technical assistance to a DDR process using Official Development Assistance, was launched in 2001 and led by the World Bank in collaboration with other international donors. This paper will attempt to review the process of the CVAP in the sphere of socio-economic development. Then, this paper will comprehensively analyze and evaluate the effects of the DDR on Cambodian society, revealing some critical features and challenges throughout the DDR implementation process in the CVAP experienced by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the donors, focusing on three aspects which affect each other; the macro-economic aspect of national budget allocation between military and social welfare sectors, the micro-level aspect of social issues related to individual demobilized soldiers and the sectoral aspect of national security policy on military reform.

SUMMARY

変化の時代における平和の概念と平和教育の目的

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本論文は、非平和的諸課題を解決するためのより実践的な平和教育の必要性について検討することを目的とし、問題解決のために必要な平和教育の意義とその重要性を強調する。

まず、先行研究における平和の概念と平和教育の定義、目的について論じ、それらを踏まえて筆者が考える「あるべき平和教育」について論じた。その内容は、教育の定義、目的、教授法、評価基準にわたり、とりわけ、平和教育における理論と実践のバランスの重要性について述べた。

平和教育は社会と文化の構造に影響を受ける。現在、平和教育は、試験中心の競争的学習環境の中に置かれている。教科書に基づいた平和教育は、「知識注入型教育」に偏重する危険がある。一方、「あるべき平和教育」においては、学習者の生き方に影響をもたらすことが期待され、教える側の意識と反省の姿勢を要求する。また、平和教育は、理論と実践の相互作用によってなされるべきであり、それは、実践的な平和教育の構築にとって不可欠の要素である。そのため、社会との関わりや文化的な思考、実践的行動をも評価対象とする必要があり、自らの持続的な評価と反省が要求される。

実践を伴わない理論だけの平和教育は有効性が小さい。本論文は最後に、実践的な平和教育プログラムを開発して現状に対する批判力や問題解決の能力を育むことが重要であることを指摘し、今後の研究課題を提起した。

キーワード：暴力（構造的・文化的）、平和（消極的・積極的）、実践的平和教育、対話の教育、批判的思考、意識化、教授法と評価、平和の文化

SUMMARY

パキスタンにおける平和創造：課題と展望

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パキスタンは危険な地域に位置している。イラクは戦火の中にあり、アフガニスタンの多くはタリバンの手中にあり、イランは核の閾を踏み越えようとしている。なお悪いことに、増強しつつある好戦的な宗教勢力がテロリストに訓練と避難所を提供し、カシミールなどに送り込んでいる。国民の3分の1が絶対的貧困者で、収入は1日1ドルに満たない。市民社会は弱く、議会や司法は脆弱で力がない。加えて、パキスタンは数次にわたって軍部に牛耳られ、インドと3回戦い（1948年、1965年、1971年）、カシミール・シアチェン氷河などをめぐる紛争は膠着状態にある。パキスタンは軍事国家であり、核保有国でもある。国際的なメディアはパキスタンを世界で最も危険な国の一つと見ている。パキスタンの政府やシンクタンクやメディアは、概して、内部問題をすべて外部要因のせいにする。

本論文では、パキスタン内部の力関係が現在社会の紛争を生み出し、暴力を募らせる重要な役割を果たしていることを論じる。また、平和創造の重要性を強調し、平和的な社会への変革を促進する多くのイニシアチブに言及する。

SUMMARY

A Testimony for the A-bomb Survivors' Lawsuit at Hiroshima High Court

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This paper introduces the testimony given by the author as a scientist specializing in radiological health science at the Hiroshima High Court on the 16th of February for the A-bomb survivors who brought lawsuit against Japanese Government regarding the causation of their diseases. Approximately 300 A-bomb survivors have brought similar lawsuits throughout the nation. Major points of the testimony cover the following; (1) Regarding the fundamental nature of science, (2) About the concept of “threshold radiation dose,” (3) Interpretation of acute radiation disease-like syndromes observed in distant area, (4) Problems concerning scientific evaluation of radiation doses (①radioactive fallout, ②beta radiations, ③alpha particles, ④internal radiations), and (5) Questions about the concept of causation probability.

SUMMARY

Present Situations of Children Living around Futenma Military Base

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The present paper describes present situations of children living around the Futenma Military Base based on the results of investigation of 6th grade pupils of Futenma Second Primary School and the health survey report issued by Okinawa Prefecture. In general, children living around the base are anxious about the danger of airplane crash and noise pollution, but there were not a few children who adapted themselves to such everyday life. In addition, the regional community around the base is economically depending upon the base, and so-called “Good Neighborhood Policy” of the US forces and the opening of bases to the public after the case of outrage upon a girl by a US soldier in 1995 seem to have brought about children's feeling that US soldiers are not always evil and the sense that they feel close to the US bases. On the other hand, there are children who feel that the Futenma Base has been causing inconvenience to daily life because it obstructs traffic of Ginowan City.

SUMMARY

Estimating the Date of a Document Written by Kakuzo Maeshiba
in the Process of Legislation of the Atomic Energy Act

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In this paper, the author tries to estimate when the “Tentative Proposal for Atomic Energy Act” by Kakuzo Maeshiba was written. This investigation will clarify the position of the tentative proposal in the context of all the discussions made by scientists gathered in the Science Council of Japan in the process of legislation of the “Three Principles for Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy,” the core of the Atomic Energy Act. In conclusion, we will refer to some present-day implications of the legislative process of the “Three Principles” in the light of the existence of Maeshiba proposal.

SUMMARY

The History of Himeyuri Peace Museum

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In 2009, Himeyuri Peace Museum is celebrating its 20th anniversary. The establishment and the history of this museum was the history of peace movement led by Himeyuri alumni association. The paper traces these footsteps and introduces recent challenges on handing down memory at Himeyuri Peace Museum. Also, it aims to open discussions and provoke thoughts on ways to hand down war memory and the memory of Himeyuri, to the next generation.

SUMMARY

立命館とリーヴォー（北ヨークシャー最大の修道院跡）の平和創造パラダイム：
平和のための博物館国際ネットワーク第6回国際会議を顧みて

クライヴ・バレット

ブラッドフォード平和博物館（イギリス）およびリーズ・メトロポリタン大学

本報告は、2008年10月6日～10日に京都・広島で開催された第6回国際平和博物館会議に参加したクライヴ・バレット博士が、国際会議の特徴を紹介しながら、イギリスのブラッドフォード大学がリーズ・メトロポリタン大学（やがて「リーズ・カーネギー大学」に改称予定）と共同で準備中の平和博物館構想についても紹介したものである。筆者は会期中に開催された「平和のための博物館国際ネットワークの総会の共同議長を務めた立場にあるが、以下の諸点についてコメントしている。すなわち、（1）平和博物館の国際的なネットワークが恒久的なネットワークとして形成されつつあること、（2）国際会議にはかつて敵対関係にあった国々や冷戦時代の東西の国々などから、宗教や性別や平和博物館についての経験の有無の違いをこえて参加し、討議したこと、（3）会議では、物資料や写真や解説などの展示に加えて、音楽、美術、演劇、さらには、難民に笑いや驚きを通じて教育効果をもたらしている奇術まで紹介されたこと、（4）平和博物館の場合、何を、どのような理由で、何のために展示するのかが問われること、（5）第6回国際会議では『平和のための博物館：過去・現在・未来』が組織委員会の手で刊行されたが、こうした査読つきの刊行物は毎年発行する価値があること、（6）同時に発行された『世界の平和のための博物館』によれば、日本以外の国で140館中100館、日本でも65館中60館が最近30年に開設されたこと、ネットワークは総会で定款やロゴを定め、新執行委員・諮問委員を選出して、平和博物館運動のいっそうの発展のための強固な枠組みを築いたこと。

SUMMARY

Report of the Sixth International Conference of Museums for Peace

ANZAI, Ikuro

Chairperson, The Organizing Committee,
Report of the Sixth International Conference of Museums for Peace

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The 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace was held successfully with fertile results during 6-10 October 2008 at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto University of Art and Design, and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

The Conference received peace messages from Mr. Sergio Duarte (High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations), Mr. Desmond Tutu (Archbishop Emeritus, The Anglican Church of Southern Africa), Ms. Yoko Ono (Imagine Peace Center), and Mr. Daisaku Kadokawa (Mayor of Kyoto City).

In addition to 70 overseas participants from 24 countries on 5 continents, the Conference was attended by several thousands participants in total including many directors and staff of domestic peace-related museums, students and citizens. Not only the Conference was the greatest in the number of participants in the history, but also it was remarkable in its contents including 7 commemorative speeches, 19 interest group sessions on varieties of themes, 5 symposia and panel discussions, a meeting of an A-bomb survivor's testimony, and post-conference panels in Tokyo and Matsue.

As to the Conference theme "peace literacy," there were very active discussions from different points of view which are to be further developed and enriched through uninterrupted international collaborations of peace education-
alists.

There were lively discussions about the role of peace museums in the field of peace education. In addition to the exhibitions of historical facts on wars and conflicts, plenty of experiences were reported on the activities in the field of art performance and entertainment, which suggested that it is becoming important to enrich the activities of peace museums through the collaboration with varieties of methods that can reach people's heart. There also were impressive discussions on the role of peace museums in reconciliation especially in the commemorative symposium.

The success of the General Meeting of the International Network of Museums for Peace held on the 7th and 8th of October was another important result of the Conference. The Network did not have any statute to date, but the General Meeting finally decided the statute, official logo, new Board Members, and action plans, which are expected to play an important role to promote activities of the Network. The official logo adopted by the General Meeting was the one used for the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace.