

# Japan

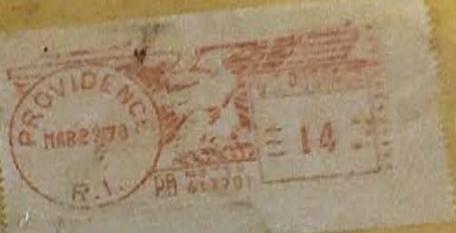
July 30, 1979

through

August 16, 1979

Janet & Bob Aldridge

THIRD CLASS MAIL



INSTANT REPLACEMENT CENTER  
55 DUPONT DRIVE  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02907

JANET ALDRIDGE  
631 Kiely Blvd  
Santa Clara, CA 95051

RETURN REQUESTED

# JAPAN

JULY 30 - AUG 16, 1979



DIAMOND HEAD IN HAWAII  
Taken from Honolulu Airport



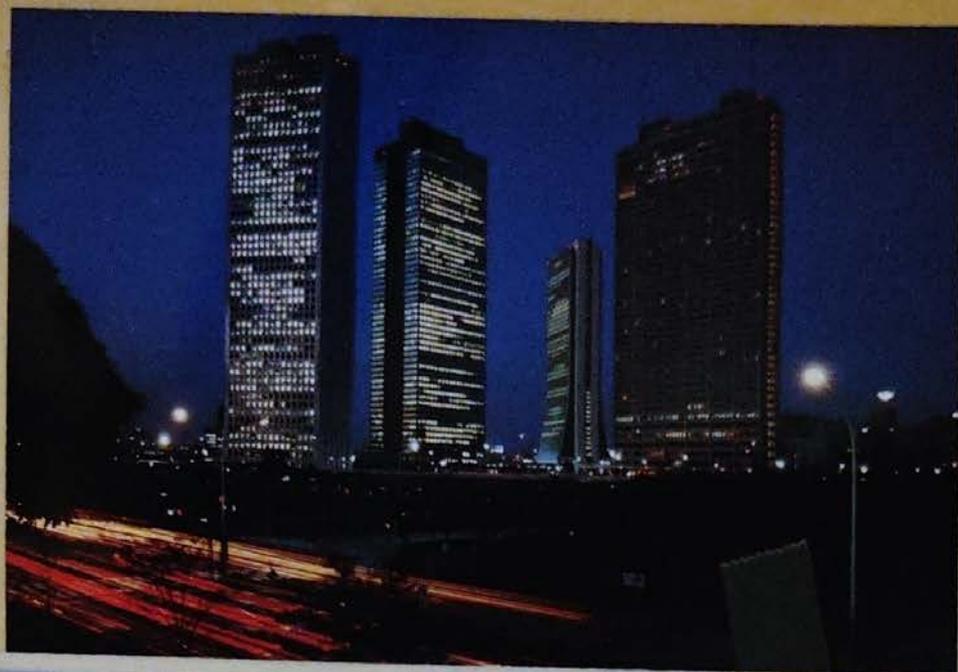
HOTEL TAKANAWA WHERE WE STAYED  
July 30 - Aug. 3, 1979



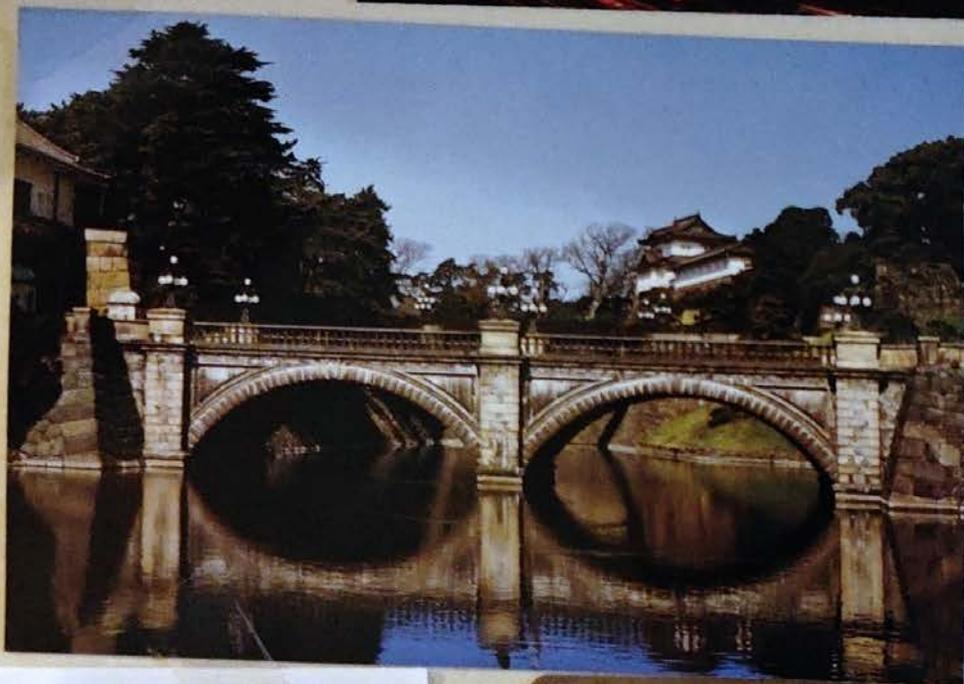
TOKYO TOWER AND WORLD TRADE CENTER BUILDING



TOWERING BUILDINGS IN TOKYO



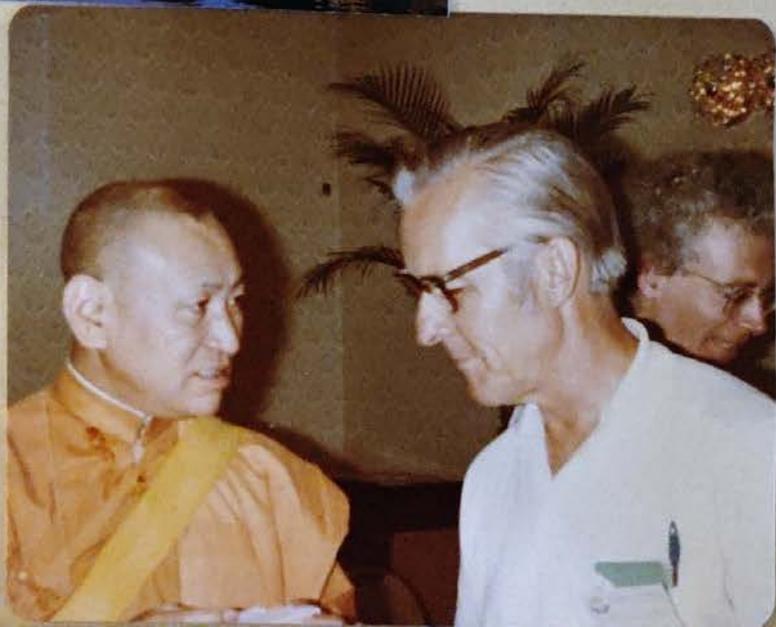
TOKYO SKYSCRAPERS



MAIN GATE TO IMPERIAL PALACE

August 2, 1979

Rev. Gyotsu Sato and Bob





Peggy Duff, England



John Hinchcliff, New Zealand  
Soviet delegates seated



Sheila Oakes, England



Fumi Kubo, Tokyo, Japan



BULLET TRAIN ON WAY TO HIROSHIMA  
MT. FUJI IN BACKGROUND



OUR HOTEL AUG. 3-7, 1979



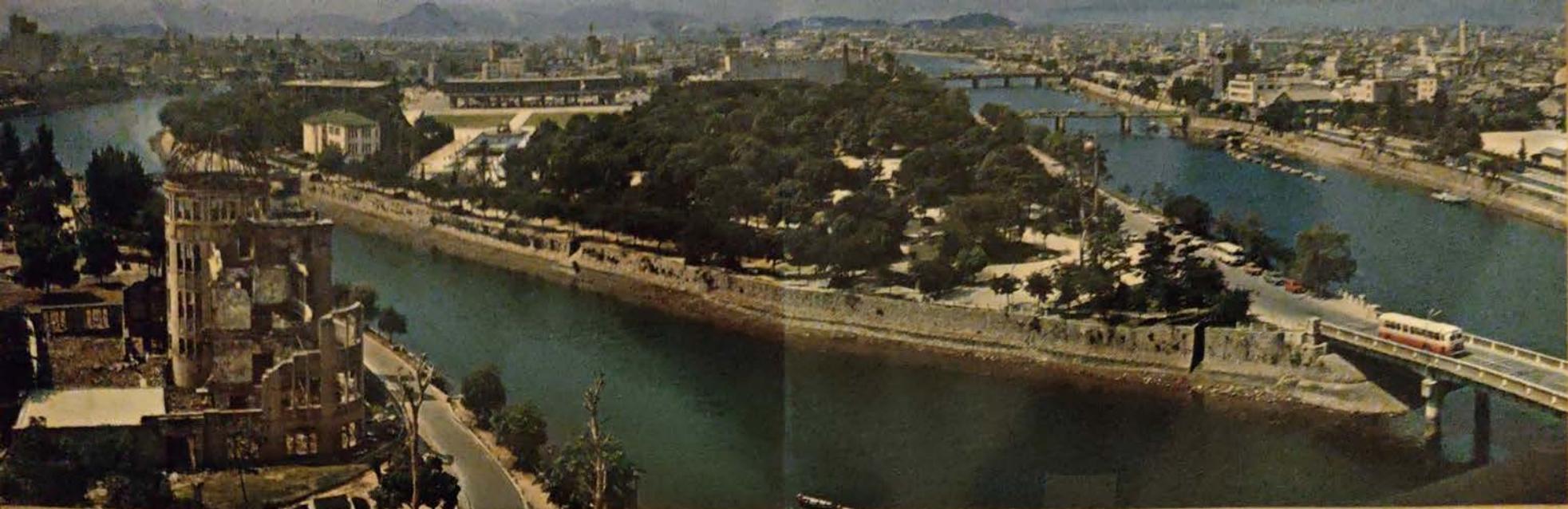
PEACE MEMORIAL PARK AND SURROUNDING HIROSHIMA



FOUNTAIN IN PEACE PARK AT NIGHT



HIROSHIMA STATION



PEACE MEMORIAL PARK AND SURROUNDING HIROSHIMA



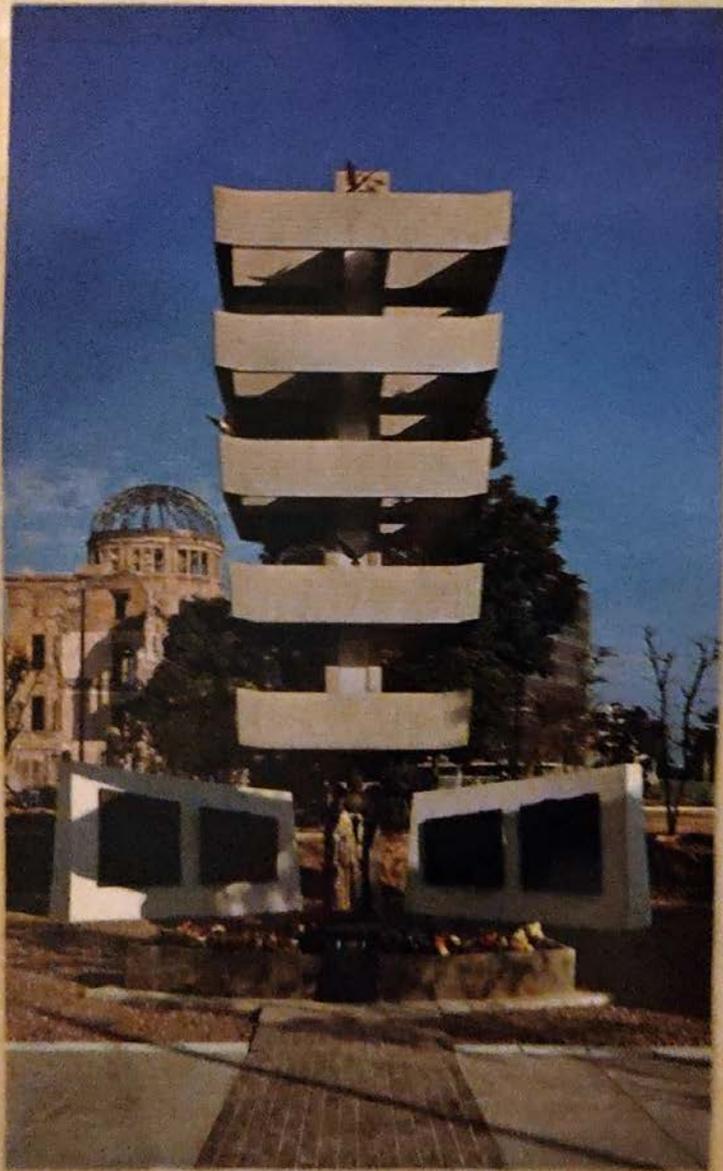
FOUNTAIN IN PEACE PARK AT NIGHT



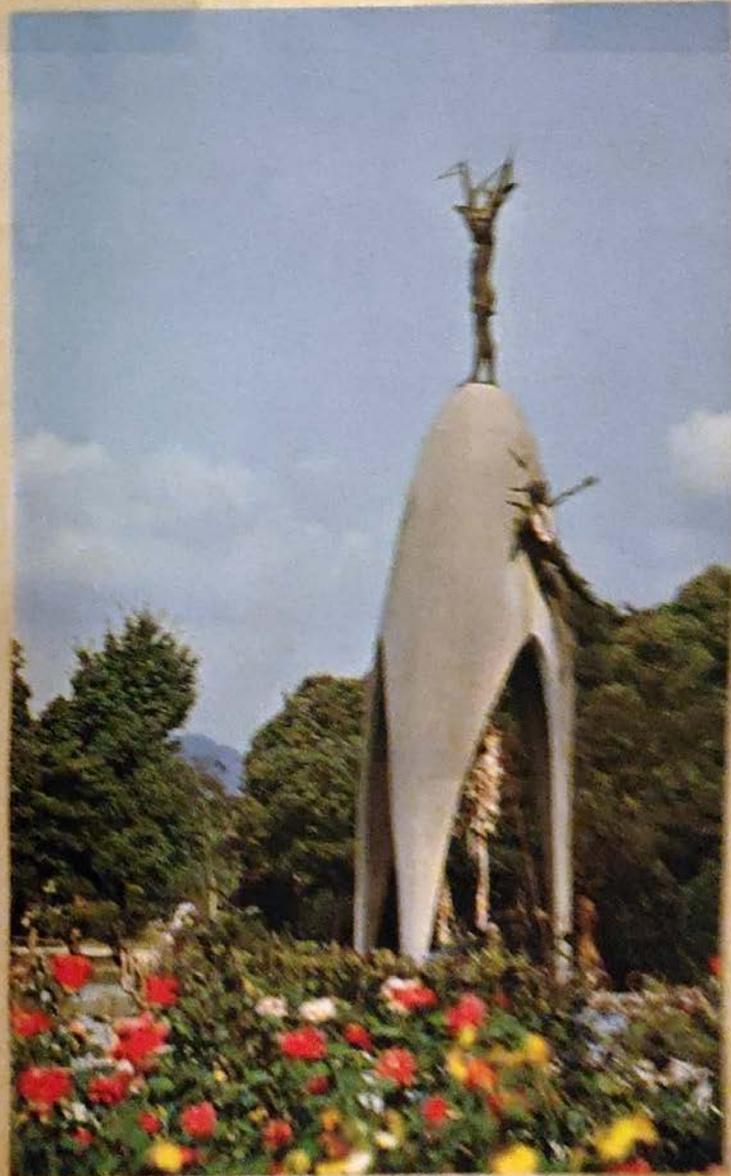
HIROSHIMA STATION



STATUE OF MOTHER AND CHILDREN IN FIRESTORM  
A-BOMB MUSEUM IN BACKGROUND



STUDENT LABORER MEMORIAL



MONUMENT OF THE CHILDREN



CENOTAPH AT HIROSHIMA  
The inscription says:  
"Rest in Peace. We  
will not repeat the sin."



Laying a wreath at Cenotaph  
Left to Right:  
Emilio Garcia Capote (Cuba)  
Maria Groza (Romania)  
Bert Schijf (Holland)  
?  
Rolf Bjornerstedt (Sweden)  
Dir. of UN disarmament div.  
Japanese staff person  
Chandara Gunasekara (Sri Lanka)



American Indians in Peace Park  
Larry Anderson, Arizona  
Madonna Thunderhawk, s. Dakota



Yo Hara interpreting for  
the director of the A-Bomb  
Museum. 8/4/79  
Alice Frazier (USA) and  
Arthur Chadzingwa (Zimbabwe)  
in background.



HIROSHIMA CASTLE



JAPANESE CHILDREN AT HIROSHIMA  
A-BOMB HOSPITAL  
8/4/79



RALLY AFTER FOUR PEACE MARCHES  
CONVERGED ON PEACE PARK IN  
HIROSHIMA. 8/5/79



Terry Provance, Philadelphia



Tony Mullaney, Boston



Betty Sue Lentz, Harrisburg, PA/ John Somerville, San Diego/  
Jane Hare, Palos Verdes, CA



Jean Ralph, Illinois/ Harry Coppola, Florida

SUNSET OVER HIROSHIMA  
TAKEN FROM OUR 11th  
FLOOR HOTEL ROOM



HIROSHIMA AS SEEN FROM  
OUR 11th FLOOR HOTEL  
ROOM

REV. FUJII AT CONVERGENCE OF THE  
PEACE MARCHES IN HIROSHIMA.  
PEACE PARK. 8/5/79





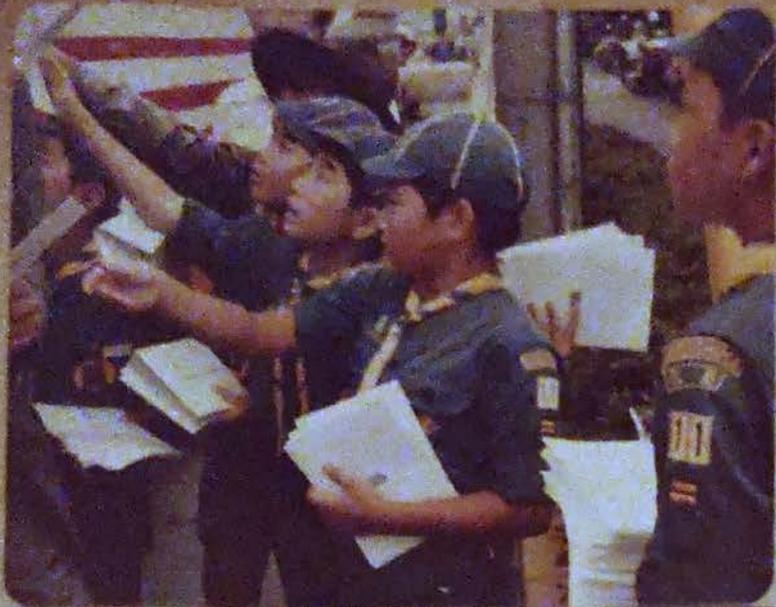
HIROSHIMA CUB SCOUTS  
DISTRIBUTING MEMORIAL  
SERVICE PROGRAMS AT  
PEACE PARK.  
Morning of 8/6/79

SHEILA OAKES CHAIRING THE RALLY  
AT HIROSHIMA. 8/6/79



REV. FUJII AT HIS 95th BIRTHDAY  
PARTY IN HIROSHIMA. 8/6/79





HIROSHIMA CUB SCOUTS  
DISTRIBUTING MEMORIAL  
SERVICE PROGRAMS AT  
PEACE PARK.  
Morning of 8/6/79

SHEILA OAKES CHAIRING THE RALLY  
AT HIROSHIMA. 8/6/79



REV. FUJII AT HIS 95th BIRTHDAY  
PARTY IN HIROSHIMA. 8/6/79

HOWARD & ALICE FRAZIER  
FROM CONNECTICUT.  
ON TRAIN TO NAGASAKI.



NAGASAKI  
GRAND HOTEL  
NAGASAKI JAPAN

Our Hotel in  
Nagasaki.  
8/7-10/1979

長崎グランドホテル  
長崎市内 21-2 825-2117 (FAX)  
TEL (0225) 23-1234

NAGASAKI FROM OUR HOTEL  
WINDOW -- LOOKING TOWARD  
THE HARBOR.





HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING  
NAGASAKI  
August 8, 1979





CLOCK IN NAGASAKI A-BOMB MUSEUM STOPPED AT 11:02



NAGASAKI PEACE PARK STATUE 8/9/79  
Jean Ralph & Harry Coppola beneath



NAGASAKI PEACE PARK 8/9/79



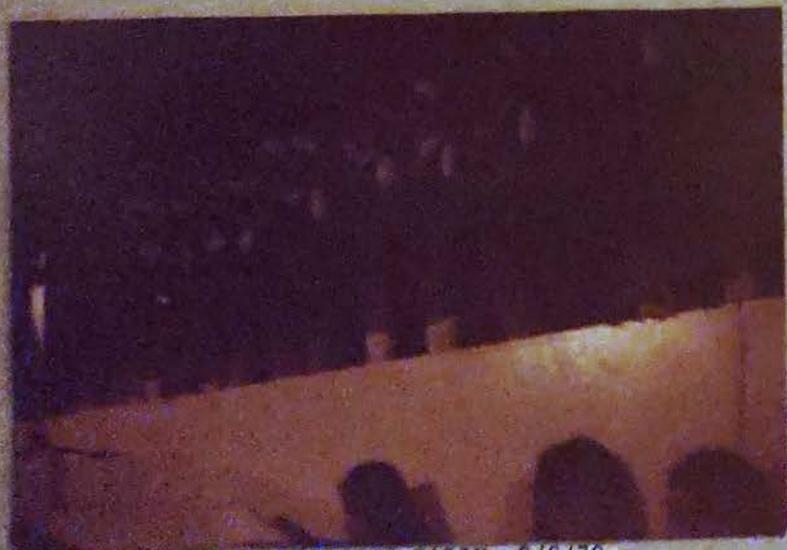
Nagasaki Peace Park,  
#1-Cathedral #2- Hypocenter Monument



BOB AT NAGASAKI PEACE PARK FOUNTAIN  
8/9/79



CHILDREN DRINKING AT NAGASAKI PEACE PARK FOUNTAIN  
8/9/79



CHILDREN AT NAGASAKI RALLY 8/9/79



HIBAKUSHA AT NAGASAKI RALLY 8/9/79

## 5. Testimonies by the Hibakusha in Nagasaki

### The Days of my Pain and Struggle

Sumiteru Taniguchi



Age: 49 (1970)

Bombed at Sumiyoshi — 1.800m  
away from the hypocenter and  
seriously wounded.

Present, chairman of the Associ-  
ation of Young Men and Girls  
Hibakusha of Nagasaki.

Mr. Taniguchi suffered for one year  
and nine months lying prone in bed.  
(1945~1947)

#### 1. A-Bombed Nagasaki on August 9, 1945

At 11:02 a.m. on Aug. 9, 1945, three days after the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, I witnessed a white flash over Nagasaki, when I was sixteen years of age. The moment something dreadful flashed, my body and a bicycle were blown off by a violent blast, as I was riding a bicycle to deliver mail on the road in Sumiyoshi-chō near Mitsubishi Ordnance Factory (1.8 kilometers from the hypocenter). When I found myself knocked down flat on the road, a flash like lightning or a rainbow came into my eyes. I saw children blown off like wastepaper. A stone, 30 centimeters in diameter was also blown off and hit me in the waist.

Lying down on the road, I felt the earth shaking, which made me think instinctively that a close-falling bomb had been dropped. Although I was filled with the haunting fear that I might be killed, I cried out instantly, "I would like to live more."

A few minutes later such confusion as earthquake was settled, so I scrambled to my feet to find my bicycle completely broken and warped by the strong heat.

The skin of my left arm was so seriously burnt from shoulder to fingers that it was stripped off as if the skin of a banana were stripped off. I put

my hand on my back and buttocks, and found that all the skin was unbelievably inflamed. Clothes and a shirt were completely burnt along the front part. Strange to say, blood did not flow and I felt no pain. I felt sorry to see groaning people in agony around me.

Although I was then quite conscious, I thought the shock of the calamity was too great for me to have right understanding. I was in a daze and my nerves must have gone numb.

It was strange that, though all the houses were burnt and destroyed, there remained a house unburnt to which I had delivered the mail just before the A-bomb detonation. My cap and mail had been blown off somewhere, so I picked them up and began to walk towards the hill for help. The women's dormitory of Mitsubishi Ordnance Factory was completely burnt and destroyed, and there were many wounded people whose hair was burnt, lying on the road. I couldn't tell whether they were men or women. The children who had been blown off like wastepaper were killed instantly without any external wounds.

I trudged along the hill to the Mitsubishi Ordnance Factory made under the mountain. I sat on a stand and had the worker near me cut the skin of my left arm that was dangling. And I also had him grease my burnt skin. This place, however, was in danger, so I tried to stand up to run out of this factory. But I lost all my strength and was carried on his back to the top of the mountain.

It was at that time that my painful life of lying on my belly began. We had nothing to eat and drink in the mountain. At night it began to rain, so we could sip a drop from the leaves.

Many houses in Nagasaki city caught fire and the black smoke was rising high up in the sky over the ghost town. I felt as if I had seen the dreadful hell. The great flames scorched the sky and people were groaning in this horrible hellish town.

Moreover American bombers sometimes flew over us and strafed the people who were running about trying to escape. The 'boom' of bombers made us tremble and also the sound of the bullets gave us a strong, profound fear.

I spent two days with many dead people in the mountain, and it was three days after that I was rescued by the aid corps. They carried me to an elementary school in Isahaya by train, 28 kilometers from Nagasaki city.

Two days after I was sent here, I had serious bloody diarrhea that was a typical symptom of atomic disease. (Of course nobody knew at that time

that this bloody diarrhea was caused by radiation.) At that same time I began to be hit by a sharp and stinging pain.

## 2. Acute Pain and After-Effects After the War

As soon as the miserable war ended on Aug. 15, 1945, I was sent to an elementary school at Nagayo where my relatives lived. But I could not receive medical treatment. About the middle of September, I heard that doctors in Nagasaki Medical College were treating the wounded at a Shinjizen elementary School, so I was carried on a cot-chair along the road for hours.

It was for the first time that I received enough medical treatment. Although they tried blood transfusion for me, my body did not recover more than 50cc. As there was no sign of getting better, I was sent to Nassy Hospital at Omura.

Suddenly a sweet perumission through the window reminded me of my childhood days when I used to play climbing the trees and so on. The more I remembered my happy days, the more grief and sorrow filled my heart. My burns did not get well, and only pain and agony increased. Hearing a treatment table come nearer to my room, I always cried, "Please kill me. Please kill me!"

Not only the burns on my back, but a helena on my chest had got worse gradually. About March in 1946 I had a cough in my throat, and about September had a hard, obstructive phlegm, so I coughed quite a lot and vomit. My half-burnt flesh became rotten and pus was coming out on the bed. Soaking in the sea of pus, I kept on crying, "Please kill me!"

The stink of man's cottenness: The pain of my back that was deeply bitten by maggots like boiled rice grains. Only Patient's groans and voices of petition echoed loudly against the ceiling. The world in the hospital was nothing but a dreadful hell.

At the end of October in 1946, I was given an internal medicine, which softened my pain several days after. I got to feel better day by day. It was then that I first looked at the wound of my back in a mirror. On May in 1947, for the first time after 21 months I managed to stand up with my own feet, when I was already eighteen years of age. I cannot forget this memorable day in my life. "I have crawled up from the hell! I am alive!" I cannot find any words to express my happiness.

But I got heavy burns in the outer part of my left arm, in my neck, in my buttocks, in the upper part of my right arm, in the outer part of my left

... my left face, that ...  
... by bedsores, I couldn't extend my ...  
... of replacing the destroyed ...  
... was well transplanted, a new graft ...

### 1. Leaving Hospital, Entering a Company,

#### Leaving Hospital again and Marriage.

In March 1946 I was permitted to leave hospital, having incurred ...  
... I was attacked by new anxiety and ...  
... "What does everyone ...  
... These anxious questions suddenly came ...

... I left hospital, wearing my brother's ...  
... as if it were yesterday when ...  
... saying "sayonara", as far as they ...

... at a post office. Some fellow ...  
... by the A-bomb blast. Perhaps they ...  
... Some people who had a slight burn ...  
... suffering from bloody diarrhea ...  
... which must have been caused by ...

... In 1946 ...  
... in Bikini islands gave us Japanese a ...  
... the first World Rally against Atomic and Hydrogen ...  
... I took part in a subcommittee of the second World ...  
... and I appealed the facts of A-bombing ...  
... to take part in the peace ...  
... were willing to ...  
... through my personal ...

... The burn on my back ...  
... I had to undergo many operations at Nagasaki ...  
... Nagasaki A-Bomb Hospital, ...  
... replaced with a graft under a general ...

I had scarred burn on more than half of the skin, especially on ...  
... my back, which had no sweat glands, became so hot as if I had a fire ...  
... on my back that I raised some heat ...  
... in winter I had to keep my back warm ...

I cannot eat enough food so that I may not put on a lot of weight, ...  
... because gaining weight would give me sharp and cutting pain in my back.

In 1951 I was invited to treat the wound of my left arm by ...  
... but I could not have a proper operation because of my poor blood ...  
... functions.

Now I have a 20-year-old daughter and a 18-year-old son. ...  
... most of my youth in fighting against the A-bomb disease. I couldn't have ...  
... any chance to get married. In spite of my painful situation, I ...  
... some girls, but in vain. "Why should I marry you who have a lot of scars ...  
... all over your skin!" was their stereotyped answer of refusal. Fortunately ...  
... aunt arranged a marriage for me, but my date didn't know about my scars ...  
... all over my skin.

So she first saw my burns on my back on a honeymoon. I found her tears ...  
... stream ceaselessly down her cheeks.

Although we experienced a bitter honeymoon, my date permitted me to ...  
... have a happy home with her. When we returned to Nagasaki hand in hand, ...  
... my relatives seemed to be surprised, because nobody believed that I could ...  
... marry her. According to my aunt's saying, my wife had a grudge against my ...  
... aunt, telling her "You tricked me into marrying him." And at the same time ...  
... my wife had deep compassion for me, saying to herself, "Who can save him ...  
... but me?"

We had come through the crisis of marriage, and we faced the second ...  
... crisis of childbirth. I had received too much radioactivity, so I was always ...  
... anxious about our childbirth, fearing that we could have a normal baby with ...  
... whole limbs. I felt very happy when our child was born with sound limbs. ...  
... But as our children grew older, new anguish of heart came up to me.

For example in summer, when we took them to the sea, I had to swim ...  
... with my children naked. First I couldn't take off my shirts, so I swam in the ...  
... sea in shirts. As the movement against atomic and hydrogen bombs grew ...  
... active and I keenly felt the necessity of world peace, I summoned up my ...  
... courage to take off my shirts saying to everybody, "Those who saw my ...  
... back. Please don't turn your face away from me and take part in the ...  
... movement against A- and H-bomb so that we may not repeat our tragedy ...  
... caused by human beings."

4. For the day when each of us will heartily be able to say,  
"It is good I preferred to live."

On the one hand it is sad and agonizing for us to die, whereas on the other hand it is painful and bitter for us to live. However, as I mentioned above, I found it the most joyous to be able to say, "It is good I preferred to live." I realized that I would never get satisfied without fighting against wars and nuclear weapons.

It was in 1955 (The Bikini H-bomb experiment was carried out in the previous year) that the First World Conference against A- and H-bombs was held in Hiroshima. At that time we, young men and girls hibakusha who had had their youthful days ruined by the war and the single A-bomb, used to get together to console and encourage each other. Thus, we sent Miss Misako Yamaguchi and Miss Yukie Tsuji to Hiroshima, who appealed hibakusha's pain and actual condition in public for the first time with tears in their eyes. Returning to Nagasaki, they reported to us, "Many of the attendants responded to our appeal."

Upon this opportunity, we organized the Association of Young Men and Girls Hibakusha of Nagasaki which had some thirty members in all. We made up our mind to start action in order to prevent another tragedy (our bitter experiences) and establish world peace. If hibakusha did not give any information of the damage caused by the A-bomb, then who should know of the troubles of wars and the fearfulness of A-bombs?

It is our duty and must be our greatest purpose to witness and give information against the A-bomb.

Twenty three years have passed, and 'young men and girls hibakusha' are now about fifty years old. Nevertheless, we shall never give up our original idea. We have continued to live and fight in hibakusha movements and the movement against A- and H-bombs without changing the name "the Association of Young Men and Girls Hibakusha of Nagasaki."

My readers: A lot of people die of atomic diseases even now every year, though thirty-three years have passed since that nightmare. If I have a glimpse of my atomic diseases, I will not be able to escape death, I believe. However, I am determined to devote all the rest of my life to all mankind.

A member of our group committed a suicide in August, 1957, leaving words, "I hate to see August." I myself cannot greet August without remembering the hell on earth of those days, the pain beyond description remaining.

It is true that different races have different colors of eyes, skin, and hair, but all men on earth have the same color of blood. Most of us do not hate or even have not seen each other. For what and whom must we kill each other? Who should protect our civilization and culture and, above all, ourselves? Arms, which are produced to kill or injure, cannot protect or foster life.

We have so far appealed to all the peoples throughout the world for prohibiting nuclear weapons. But the nations which possess nuclear weapons have been busy making and testing nuclear weapons, trying to deceive the masses by the myth of 'the checking power of nuclear weapons.'

On the A-bomb monument of Hiroshima is carved, "We shall never repeat the fault. Please sleep peacefully." While the survivors are still suffering thirty-three years after, how on earth can only the dead sleep peacefully? Who is it that committed the fault? He who committed the fault must repair it. It is why we zero in on demanding 'reparation.'

We feel very grateful to the N. G. O. for lending a willing ear to our appeal and holding the first 'International Conference of the Damage and After-effects of the Atomic Bombings' in Japan in July and August last year. And we are also deeply glad that the general assembly of disarmament is being held in this place this very day.

It means that the day is coming near when each of us hibakusha will be able to say, "It is good I preferred to live."

It is our sincere hope that tomorrow's world will be so built that our children (of the whole world) and the future generations may live in peace and prosperity with all the nuclear weapons extinct. We hibakusha cannot leave this world relieved unless our dream comes true.

I myself am resolved to do my best without sparing myself in order to strengthen the solidarity of all mankind and establish lasting peace.



Mr. Taniguchi survived from the A-bombing, but it's nail mark remains over his whole body even now.



Sumiteru Taniguchi  
August 1979  
Age - 50



震源地から北約 2,000メートルの路上で被爆した  
少年。この状態のまま1年9ヶ月をベッドで過ごし  
ながら命をとりとめた。

A boy who was bombed on the road about  
2,000 meters north of the epicenter. He suffered  
for one year and nine months lying prone in  
bed, and fortunately he could have a narrow  
escape from death.

Sumiteru Taniguchi  
August 1945  
Age - 16



SUNSET OVER NAGASAKI BAY  
TAKEN FROM ELEVATOR OF  
HOTEL WHERE WE HAD RECEPTION  
8/9/79



JAPANESE WOMAN PLAYING THE SHAMISEN  
AND JAPANESE DANCERS  
AT NAGASAKI RECEPTION, 8/9/79



Saucer dancing at reception in Nagasaki 8/9/79



Japanese Dancers



Harry  
Coppola

Betty Sue  
Lentz

Jane  
Horne



Jean  
Raiph

Tony  
Mullany

Ervin Kell  
Budapest, Hungary

Helen  
Caldicott



John  
Wackeliff

Janet

Harry  
Coppola



LEAVING NAGASAKI GRAND HOTEL 8/10/79

Kneeling: Kwadwo F. Nyamekye (Africa), Jane Hare (Palos Verdes, CA), Carol Rothman (Rocky Flats), Bob, Janet, Mary Lou Jensen (San Pedro), Jean Ralph (Ill), George Wald (Harvard).

Standing: ? (Germany), Terry Provance (Phila.), Larry Anderson (Ariz.), Harry Coppola (Fla.), Betty Sue Lentz (Harrisburg), John Sommerville (San Diego), Pamela McAllister (Hawaii), Dick Taylor (Phila.)

Madonna Thunde





Japanese dinner in Yokohama shortly  
after our arrival. Aug. 10, 1979  
Left: Masaru Minoshima, Shiro Iino,  
Machiyo Kurokawa.  
Right: Masabu Hattori, Janet.



USS Midway and part of Yokosuka Harbor  
August 11, 1979



Hill overlooking USS Midway berth in  
Yokosuka Harbor, where movies were  
taken of weapons loading. 8/11/79  
?, Hattori, Minoshima, Kob, Shiro,  
Janet, ?.



Old World War I Battleship in Yokosuka Harbor.  
Aug. 11, 1979



Hattori, T, Minoshima, Bob, Janet,  
Janet, Mrs. Hattori, Shiro



Shiro, T, Hattori, Mrs. Hattori,  
Janet, Bob, Minoshima 8/11/79



Bob & Janet giving talks to Citizens' Committee  
Against Homeporting US Warships.  
Education Hall in Yokosuka City. August 11, 1979  
Interpreter is Shiro Iino



Big Buddha at Kamakura City. We gave talks at  
Peachside Peace Festival in this city on 8/11/79

Women's meeting in Kawasaki City where Janet spoke.  
August 12, 1979



Mrs. Kurokawa, Dr. Fusae Inque,  
Mrs. Take Hosooka (Peace Committee)



Eiko Sakamoto (translator), Mrs. Kurokawa



Mrs. Shioya Toya (newspaper woman of Women's  
Democratic Club), Midori Hattori

# 平和運動家らが参加

大和では日米市民対話集会

## 金網越し厚木基地視察も



厚木基地視察に、日米市民対話集会の一環として、平和運動家らも参加した。写真左から、Shiro Hino、Mary Lov Jensen、Toshika Yamanaki、Jane Hare、Mr. Kurokawa。

Atsugi Air Base August 12, 1979  
Kanagawa Press

Top: 1, Bob, Shiro Hino (Interpreter).  
Bottom: Mary Lov Jensen, Toshika Yamanaki,  
Jane Hare, Mr. Kurokawa.



Atsugi Air Base August 12, 1979  
Yamaguchi Shimbun (Press)



Yokohama Station August 13, 1979  
Prof. Hattori, Natsuki Hattori, Bob



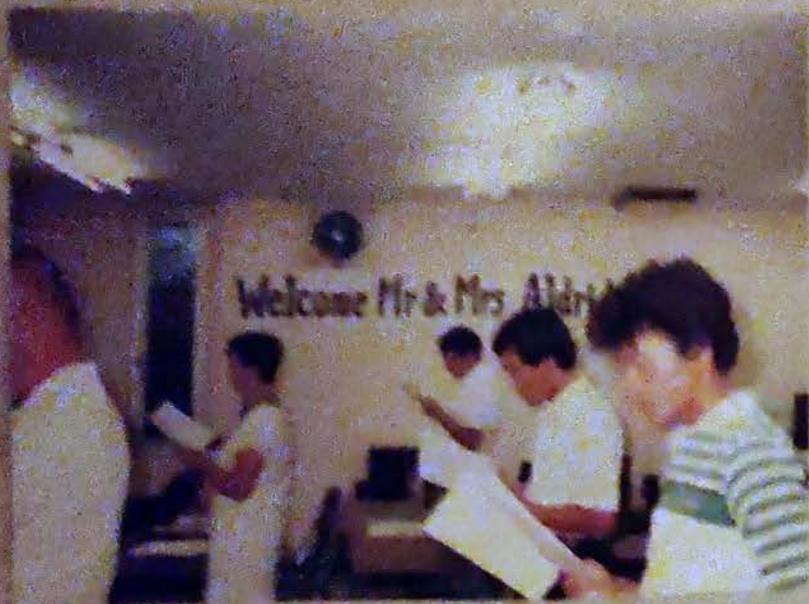
Yokohama Station August 13, 1979  
Mr. Minoshima, Mrs. Kurokawa, Natsuki Hattori

Shimoda City and Harbor from our hilltop  
Japanese house. August 13, 1979





Alameda Trust Meeting - August 13, 1978

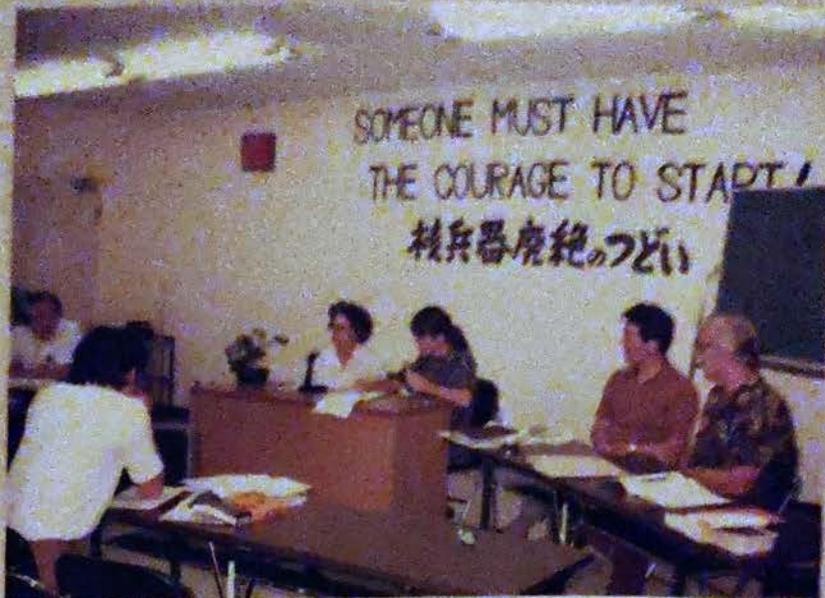




Shimoda Town Meeting

8/13/79





Shimoda Town Meeting 8/13/79  
Mr. Yanaka, Janet, Taeko Suzuki  
Mr. Fujiyama, Bob.



Janet on Shimoda Harbor 8/14/79



NATIONAL PARK IZU

# ITO ITO SPA

8/14/79



Visited 8/14/79

NATIONAL PARK IZU ITO SPA

ITO-CITY TOURIST ASSOCIATION SHIZUOKA JAPAN



Photo: Ito City



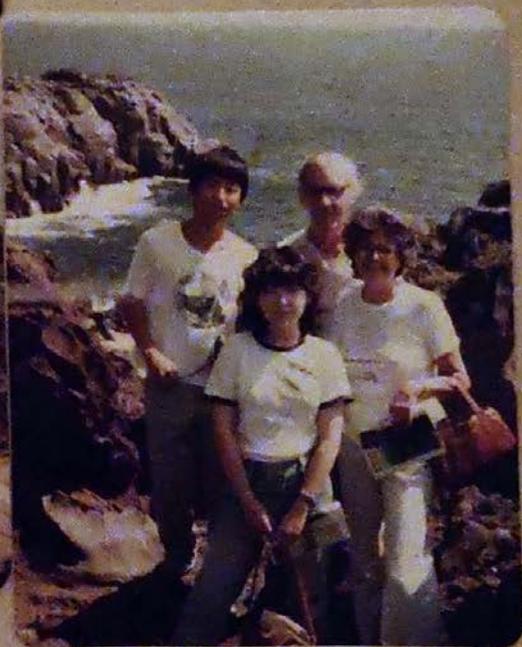
On suspension bridge 8/14/79



SUSPENSION BRIDGE ON JYOGASAKI COAST



On Jogasaki Coast by suspension  
bridge. 8/14/79.  
Yoshiaki Iida, Bob, Taeko Suzuki, Jan.



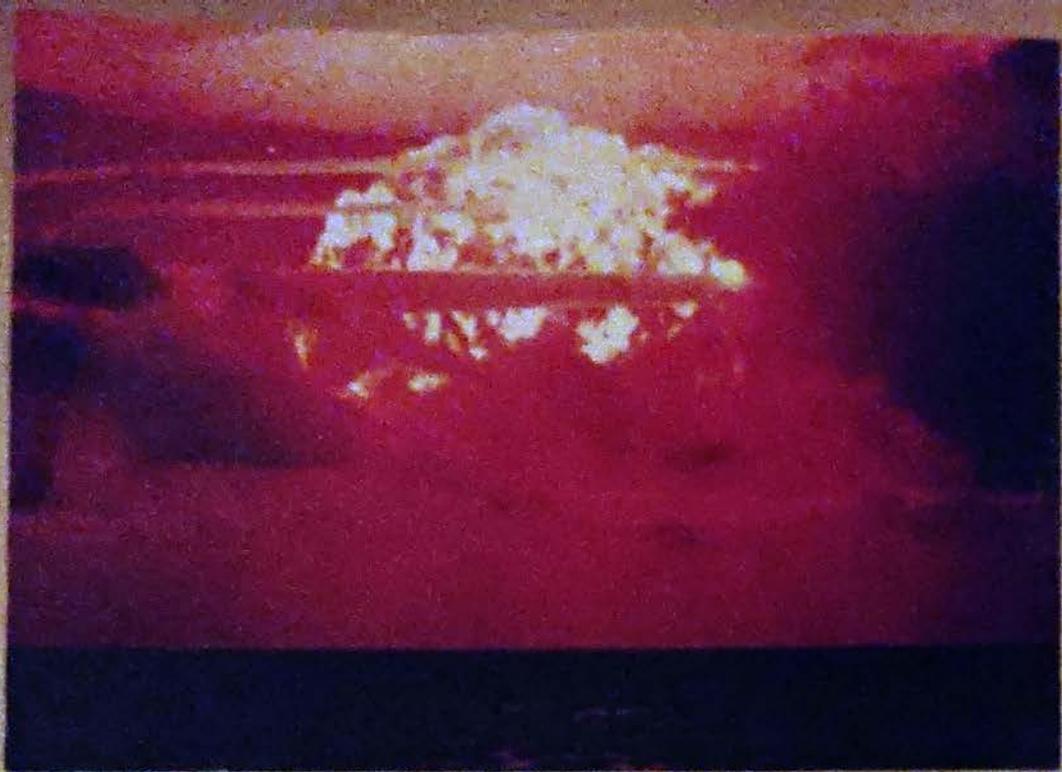
Yoshiaki, Toshica Yamazaki, Bob, Jan



INTERIOR VIEW OF HOTEL CENTER BY AIR



BEAUTIFUL VIEW IN ITO Visited 8/14/79



Bikini Explosions March 1, 1954



Fifth Lucky Dragon

Janet and Bob visited Yaisu, former home port of the 5th Lucky Dragon, on August 15, 1979



Camp Fuji (Marine) near Gotemba.  
Mt. Fuji in background 8/15/79



Camp Fuji

August 15, 1979



A couple Japanese boys by Camp Fuji  
August 15, 1979



Hotel Balalaika in Gotemba where we  
stayed August 15, 1979.  
Mt. Fuji in background.

**BALALAIKA**





Mt. Fuji from our hotel window.  
Early morning August 16, 1979



At Haneda Airport. Ready to leave  
Japan. August 16, 1979  
Bob, Midori Hattori, Toshica Yamazaki,  
Machiyo Kurokawa, Masaru Minoshima.

1979 World Conference Against A & H Bombs photographs by  
Irene Morioka

With the Compliments of

**THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST A & H BOMBS**

(Gensuikyo)

From Prof. Manabu Hattori & Family

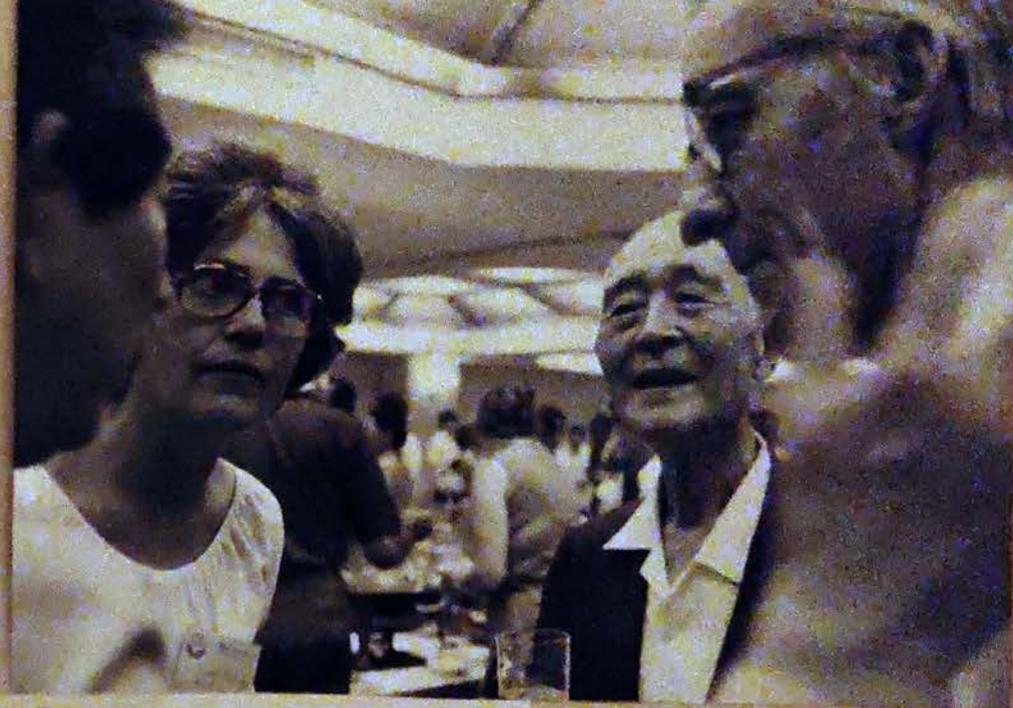


Janet giving talk in Commission 3  
in Tokyo. August 1, 1979



Janet in Commission 3 at International Session in Tokyo. August 2, 1979

Pat Bernie behind



Reception at the end of the Tokyo Session August 2, 1979  
With Prof. Hattori and Yoshitaro Hirano



Janet giving boquet to Hibakusha at Hiroshima  
A-Bomb Hospital August 4, 1979



Pat Bernie, Bob & Janet at Cenotaph in Peace  
Park at Hiroshima. August 4, 1979



Giving talk at commission meeting in Hiroshima.

August 4, 1979





Hiroshima Rally  
August 6, 1979



In garden outside Nagasaki  
A-Bomb Museum 8/8/79





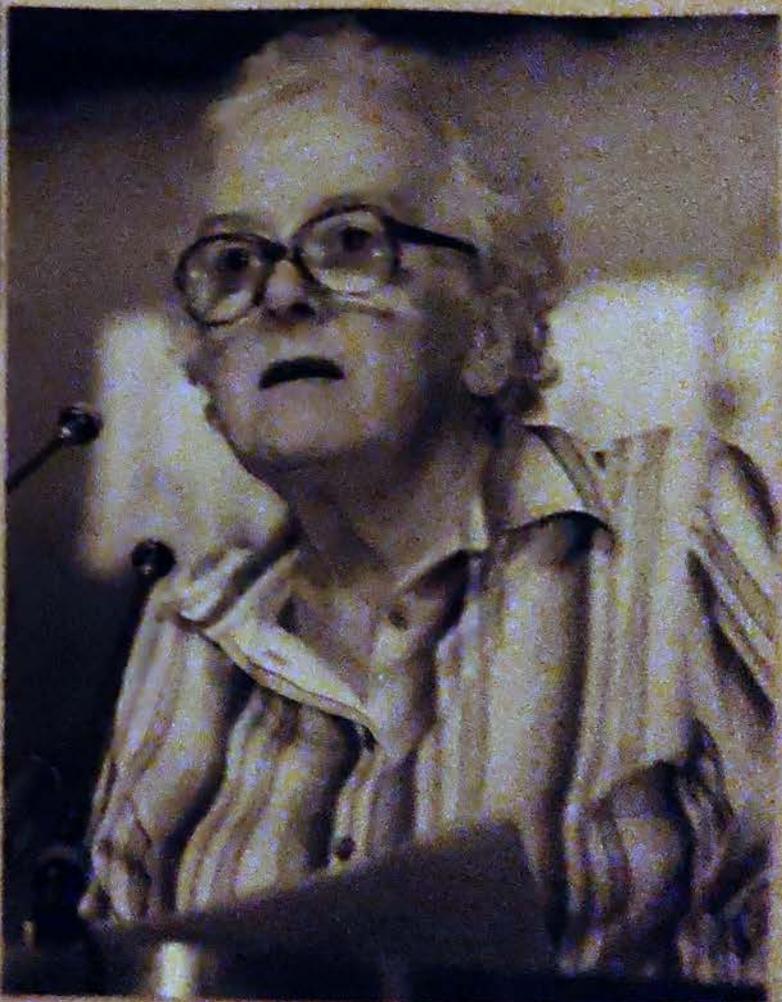
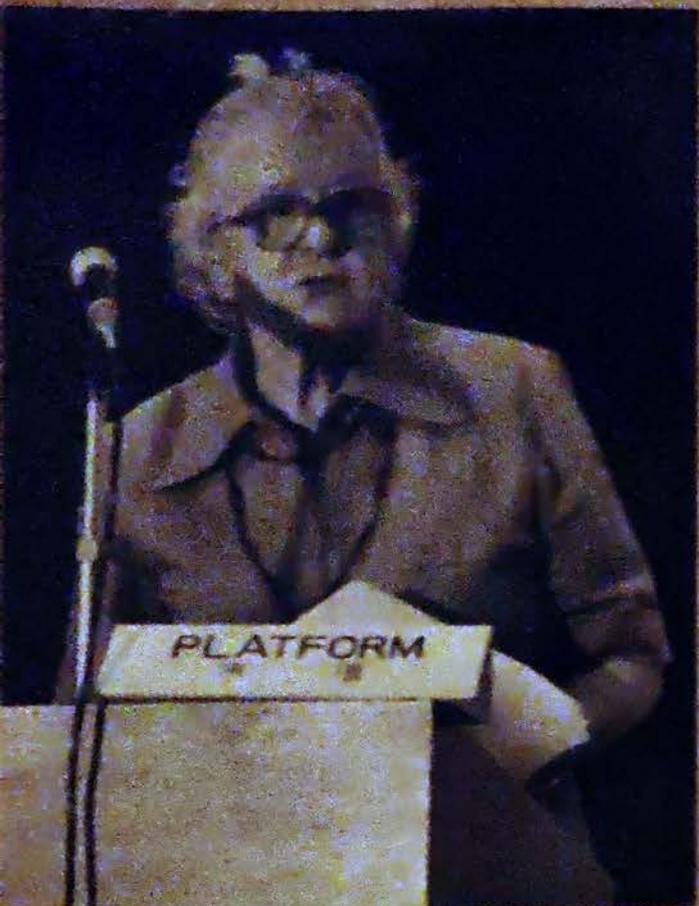


Janet giving talk in Commission 3  
in Tokyo. August 1, 1979



Janet and Bob listening to Terry  
Province address Closing Plenary  
Session of International Session  
in Tokyo. August 2, 1979

Pictures sent from Ishiro  
Numokawa on Hokkaido Island,  
Japan.



PEGGY DUFF  
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION  
FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE (C.D.P.)  
4 STURDESON ST.  
LONDON W.C.1  
01-593-9784  
AD-HOC GROUP FOR DEMOCRACY IN THAILAND  
CONFERENCE FOR BASIC AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS  
IN THE ASIAN ALLIANCE COUNTRIES  
JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ASIA  
KOREA QUARTERLY (U.S.)

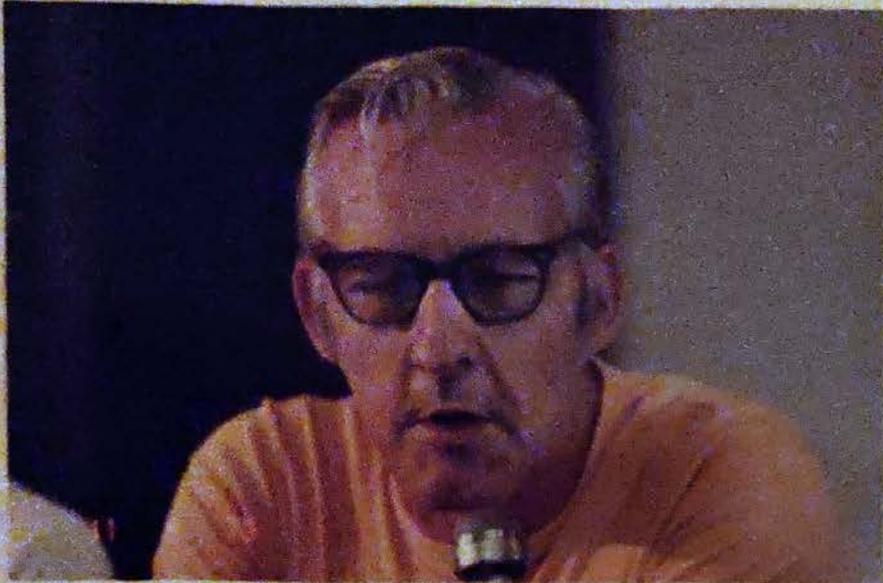
PEGGY DUFF  
Died April 15, 1981

Photo by Itelma Morichita



Janet and Bob at Nagasaki  
Peace Park

Photo by Itetsu Morishita



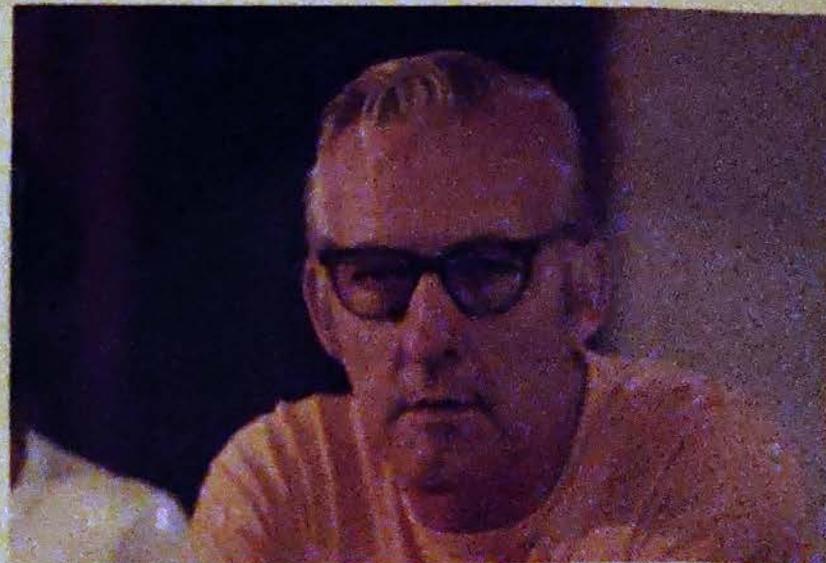
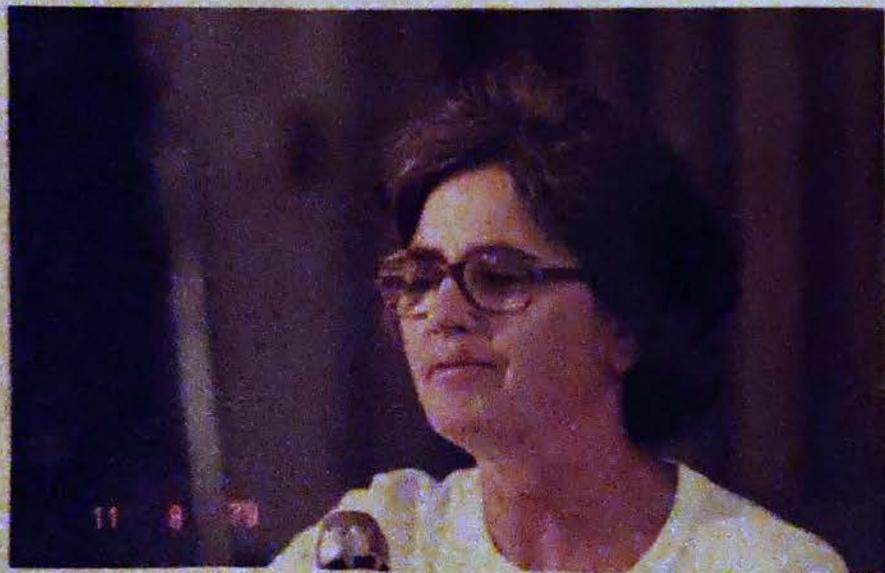
PHOTOS GIVEN TO US BY:

Kanagawa-Ken Peace Committee

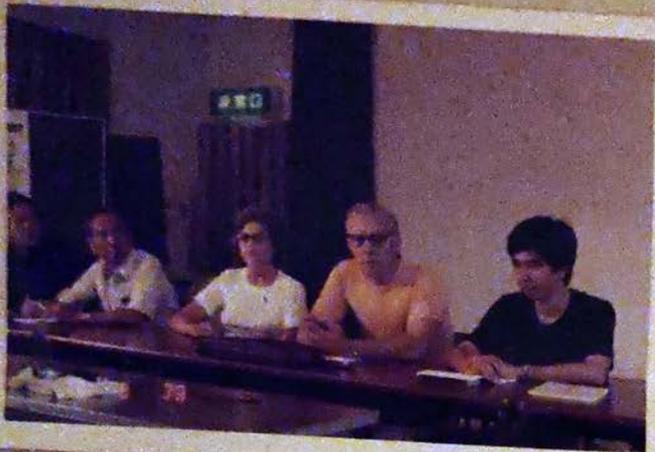
KABAYA Tosio

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Japan  
Tel. 0468-65-5629



YOKISUKA CITY, August 11, 1979



YOKOSUKA CITY, 11 August 1979  
Shiro Iino -- Interpreter

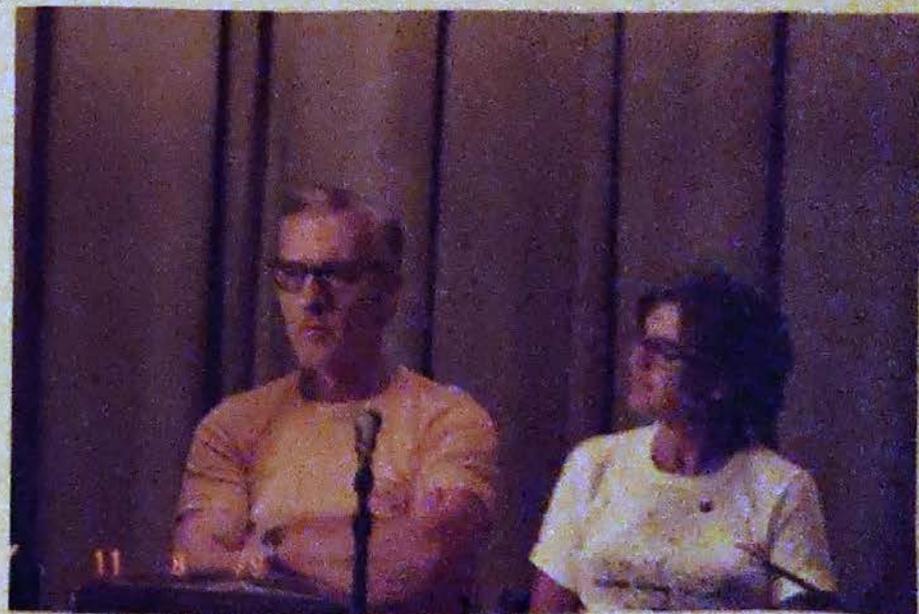


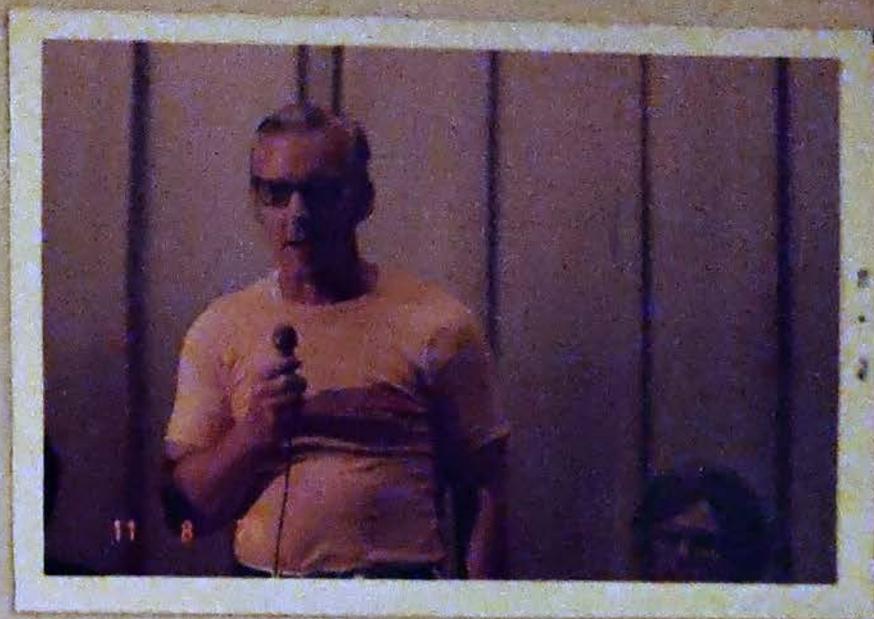
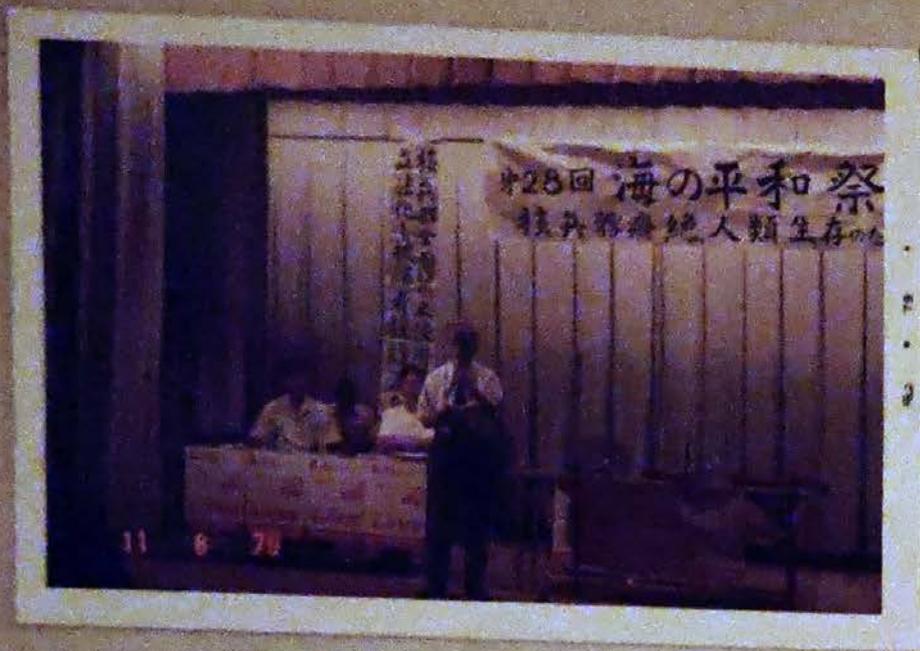


YOKOSUKA CITY, 11 August 1979  
Prof. Hattori introducing  
Shiro Iino seated (translator)

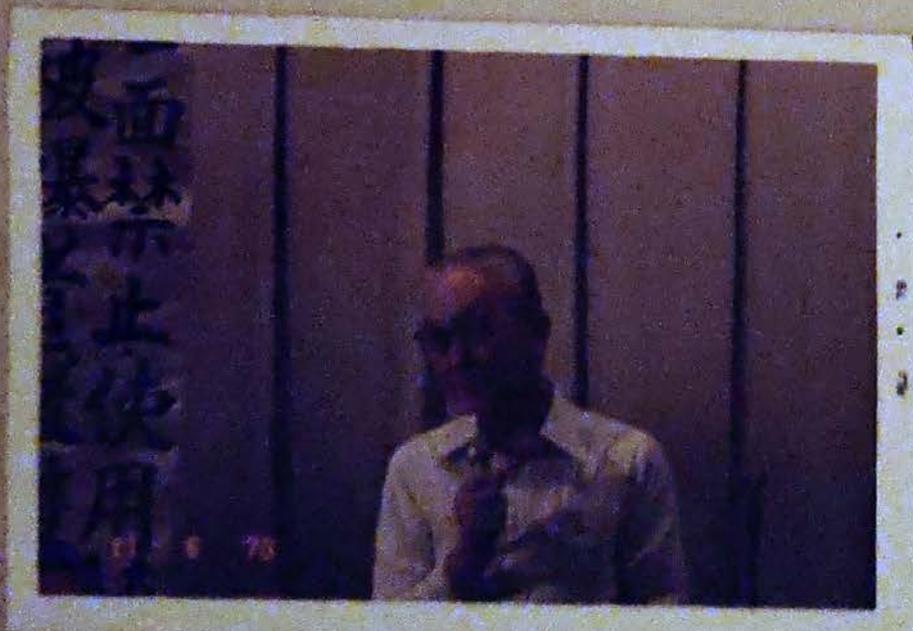


KAMAKURA CITY, 11 August 1979  
Prof. Hattori introducing





KAMAKURA CITY, 11 August 1979





YAMATO CITY -- 12 August 1979  
Bob sitting between Mr. Minoshima  
and Shiro Iino. Prof. Hattori  
standing.





YAMATO CITY -- 12 August 1979





Japanese demonstration in Kanagawa Prefecture. This took place at a later date -- not while we were there.

Kabaya Tosio in blue shirt on left in lower picture. He gave us these pictures.



at Albany Air Base

Dear Bob and Janet, Family,

December, 1982

"Come and see what the Lord has done,  
the devastation he has brought upon earth,  
from end to end of the earth he stamps out war:  
he breaks the bow, he snaps the spear  
and burns the shield in the fire."

(Psalms 46: 8-9)



Christmas greetings, our family in '82.

ICHIRO, a busy year, growing arms race, threat of nuclear war, anti-nuclear petition, signature collecting campaign, rally. (APR. - AUG.)

lecturer: annual presbytery S.S. teachers' study meeting (Nov)  
inspired by two new books (friend sent me from N.Y.)

"Making Peace in the Global Village" R. M. Brown (Westminster)

"A Theology of Liberation" Gustavo Gutierrez (ORBIS)  
a bad correspondent.

EMI, a flying year, flew to TOKYO for annual Women's General Assembly of our church (OCT.)

TARO, a moving year, moved to SENDAI, freshman,  
TOHOKU GAKUIN University. (English Literature major)  
choir member, sang "Messiah" at chapel (DEC)

TIRO a traveling year, school brass band member (Trumpet)  
traveled to UTSUNOMIYA (north east of Tokyo) for Inter-  
High School Cultural Festival (JUL)

May the grace of our Lord be upon  
you all.

We wish you a happy and peaceful  
New Year.

Love,



Please forgive me for not answering your letters. All your love  
is great encouragement. We are planning to build an altar in  
our apartment center in Tokyo. (At the Mikoto House)

John and Susan



Nunokawa family

Received Jan. 1983

# 幼児の発達



乳児の発達には、運動能力の向上が重要な役割を果たしている。特に、歩く能力を獲得することは、環境との相互作用を促進し、認知能力の発達に大きく貢献する。

## 運動能力が土台に

### いたずら時代

乳児の発達には、運動能力の向上が重要な役割を果たしている。特に、歩く能力を獲得することは、環境との相互作用を促進し、認知能力の発達に大きく貢献する。

## 国民と



## 母屋守ってと

国民とともにとともに、社会の発展と個人の成長を促すための取り組みが求められている。

寺田 いわお

## 原水禁世界大会にアメリカから参加の オールドリッジ夫人にきく



### オールドリッジさんの横顔

元ロッキード社技師の夫、そして平和運動のリーダーとして知られるオールドリッジ夫人。彼女は、核兵器廃絶を訴える活動に情熱を注いでいる。

## 元ロッキード社技師の夫



日本の防衛省に勤務していた元ロッキード社技師の夫、そして平和運動のリーダーとして知られるオールドリッジ夫人。彼女は、核兵器廃絶を訴える活動に情熱を注いでいる。



### 商品市況

品名	単価	単位
米	120	kg
小麦	150	kg
大豆	180	kg
とうもろこし	100	kg
とうもろこし(青)	120	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	140	kg
とうもろこし(白)	160	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	180	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	200	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	220	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	240	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	260	kg
とうもろこし(白)	280	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	300	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	320	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	340	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	360	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	380	kg
とうもろこし(白)	400	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	420	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	440	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	460	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	480	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	500	kg
とうもろこし(白)	520	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	540	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	560	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	580	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	600	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	620	kg
とうもろこし(白)	640	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	660	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	680	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	700	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	720	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	740	kg
とうもろこし(白)	760	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	780	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	800	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	820	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	840	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	860	kg
とうもろこし(白)	880	kg
とうもろこし(黄)	900	kg
とうもろこし(紫)	920	kg
とうもろこし(黒)	940	kg
とうもろこし(緑)	960	kg
とうもろこし(赤)	980	kg
とうもろこし(白)	1000	kg

### 生鮮食料品市況

品名	単価	単位
豚肉	150	kg
牛肉	180	kg
鶏肉	120	kg
魚	100	kg
野菜	80	kg
果物	60	kg
卵	40	kg
牛乳	30	kg
ヨーグルト	20	kg
パン	10	kg
菓子	5	kg
調味料	3	kg
飲料	2	kg
その他	1	kg