

## 追悼文

64年前の8月15日を  
日本における第二次世界大戦の終戦日として改めて想起します。

自分自身が、被害者として加害者として  
或いは家族が、友人が  
どのような形であれ、  
戦争という悲劇に関わった人々全てに哀悼の気持ちを表します

日本のためと信じて戦場で亡くなった人々  
広島・長崎の原爆で一瞬にして消された人々  
家族と引き離された人々  
愛する者を死の戦場に送り出した妻と母親たち  
教育と青春の機会を奪われた若者たち  
幼い心に忘れられない記憶を刻まれた子供たち  
今もなお母国へ帰ることのできない人々  
意に反して殺しを働かされた人々  
そして、日本が侵略したたくさんの地域の人々

また、このような惨事は過去のことではなく  
現在も世界の多くの場所で戦いの犠牲になっている人がいます。

戦争の事実を月日とともに風化させないために  
私たちは戦争による多くの被害者を哀悼すると共に  
戦争に関わった国家の人間だという当事者意識と反省の念を持ち  
それを後世に伝える責任を感じています。

私たちは、平和という人類の共通目標達成するため  
考え行動していくことでその使命を果たしていきます。



## Commemoration Statement

15<sup>th</sup> August

We remember this day afresh  
as the day the Second World War ended in Japan 64 years ago.

Whatever the way you were involved,  
whether directly as a victim or an assailant  
or had family and friends who were concerned,  
we commemorate all those who were involved in the tragedy of this war.

Those who were killed in the battlefield believing it was worth it for Japan  
Those in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were vanished in a single moment  
Those who were torn apart from their family  
Those mothers and wives who sent their loved ones to their deaths in the battlefield  
Those youths who were deprived of their chance to enjoy education and adolescence  
Those children who had unforgettable memories carved into their small minds  
Those who still cannot return to their home country  
Those who were forced into killing against their will  
And those who lived in those regions invaded and attacked by Japan

But these tragedies are not something of the past.  
Countless people throughout the world are still the victims of war, this present moment.

So as not to forget this truth of war,  
we commemorate those many victims,  
and feel the sense and regret as the people of a country who participated in such war.  
We are conscious of our responsibility to tell this to our children.

We vow to think and act in order to realize world peace,  
which is a common goal for all human beings.



第二次世界大戦中

原爆によって命を落とした人 200,000 以上

空襲によって命を落とした人 300,000 以上

戦争に送り出された学生 100,000 人以上

太平洋戦争における日本人死者 3,100,000 人以上

日本のアジア諸国侵略による死者 19,000,000 人以上

In the Second World War

The citizens killed by Atomic bombs were more than 200,000

The victims by air attacks were more than 300,000

The students sent on the battlefield were more than 100,000

The Japanese casualties in the Pacific War were more than 3,100,000

The casualties by Japanese invasion in Asian were more than 19,000,000

## コメント

第二次世界大戦によって命を落とした全ての人々をここに追悼します。日本が被った多大な被害、またアジアにおいて日本の侵略がもたらした多大な被害は、等しく哀悼されるものです。

植民地帝国主義の潮流の中で湧き上がるナショナリズムは日本を軍国化し、世界を襲った経済危機は日本もまた戦争に突き動かしていきました。次々と「解放」の名の下にアジア諸国を侵略していった日本は、世界で唯一の被原爆投下国でもあります。私たちは「加害者」として、「被害者」として、戦争の残虐さと予防策を考え続けなければなりません。

8月15日、日本国民が終戦、或いは敗戦を知った時、人々の胸にあったのはどのような感情だったのでしょうか。植民地帝国主義の挫折と「虚脱」、戦争が終わったという「安堵」、対戦国への「怒り」、自分だけが生き残ってしまったという「無念」と「後悔」、敗戦国としての裁きへの「不安」、思想・言論統制からの「解放」、家族と家を失った「絶望」と「生」への本能、反戦の誓いと軍国主義への「反抗」、人道的な罪に対する「自己呵責」、復興への「決意」と「焦燥」。

戦争を経験していない私には当時の人々がどのような気持ちで8月15日を迎えたかはわかりませんが、被害者として加害者としてすでに多くの悲しみと狂乱を日本人は目撃していたでしょう。しかし、復興を遂げた現在、戦争の恐ろしさが日に日に風化されていることは憂慮すべきことです。多大な犠牲と憎しみと悲しみは持続不可能な搾取と民族優越主義、そしてその結果としての戦争が引き起こしたのです。日本が経験した戦争から原因と予防策、また同時に、現在世界で起きている紛争・貧困の解決策を考え、行動をとっていくことでより良い社会を目指していくことが、現在を生きる私たちに必要な役目です。

搾取と平和は共存できません。富める者、貧しい者、双方が知恵と力を合わせ今ある不公平な構造への解決策を考えなければいけません。そして安定化した社会にもたらされる平和が、暴力の犠牲者である戦没者への供養となることを望みます。

2009年8月15日

I will give a memorial address for all the people who were killed in the Second World War. Both the suffering imposed on Japan and the damage brought by the Japanese invasion in Asia shall be memorized with an equal emphasis.

In the tide of imperialism, the rousing nationalism led Japan militarized, and the world economic crisis had driven it to the war, as well. Japan, having invaded aggressively into the Asian countries under the name of “Liberation”, is also the only country which witnessed the Atomic bomb terror. We are mandated to continue to remember how severe the impact of the war was, and to consider the prevention of the war, from the viewpoint of both victim and perpetrator.

August 15, 1945, when the Japanese people knew the end or defeat of the war, what was left in their minds? Was it ‘bewilderment’ out of the aborted colonialism ambition, or ‘peace’ in the end of the war? ‘Anger’ against the enemy, or ‘chagrin’ and ‘regret’ to oneself who survived, left by loved ones and the honor? ‘Fear’ of the justice by the victors, or ‘liberation’ from the oppression of thoughts and speech? Many should have already grown ‘resistance’ to militarism, pledging for ‘Never Again’. There would have been ‘depression’ in the great loss of family and house, or ‘instinct’ to survival. The present Japan has originated in ‘determination’ of reconstruction and ‘frustration’ of the eminent necessity to recovery, together with ‘self-reproach’ for the crimes against inhumanity.

It cannot be beyond my imagination how the defeated Japanese accepted the day, while no doubt they already should have experienced too much sorrow and craziness, as both victim and perpetrator. Now with Japan reconstructed, so worrisome is that the horrifying memory of the war is fading day by day. The unimaginable suffers, hatreds, and sorrows had all resulted from unsustainable exploitation, ethnocentrism, and subsequently the war. It is a mandate of our generation to analyze the causes of the war, and, at the same time, to consider about how to prevent the conflict or poverty spread around the world.

Peace cannot be compatible with exploitation. Existing unequal structure has been waiting for resolutions drawn by the cooperation between the rich and poor. And the peace brought out of stabilization of the society could heal the soul of the sufferers of the violence.

August 15, 2009

千田大介（日本ルワンダ学生会議代表、早稲田大学教育学部 4 年）

CHIDA Daisuke (Representative of Japan-Rwanda Youth Conference, WASEDA University Fac. Education 4<sup>th</sup> year)

As I heard this tragedy of Hiroshima- Nagasaki from History and some different readings, it seems to be an experimental aspect of Americans in Japan as they were aware of all damages which should rise from the bombing. But, we must be the change we want to see, and young people are not the leaders of tomorrow but the leaders of today. That is why; we must play a great role in recognition of these horrible periods worldwide. The history of such terrible moments are known on this world; look at Genocide in Rwanda and also this world war ended by slaughters which went away with many consequences and bodies of innocent people of Japan.

Despite the fact, today we are seeing so many countries which continue to reinforce on those heavy weapons, but we, as young people, let us stand up together and say NO to this. Meanwhile this voice requests strong efforts from us and work hand in hand to promote peace and culture of tolerance. We must sympathize together for those victims of bombing and look around also those murderers and together towards the bright future of our world, if we do this no doubt that the world will be cured and peace will reign time in time.

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It was very painful for Japanese in 1945 after the world war. So for me, as someone who have experienced Genocide against Tutsi in Rwanda, I share with all Japanese these emotions. So, it is our time to fight for Human right in the whole world.

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Having completed a Masters level thesis in Peace Studies on Rwanda at a Japanese university, both the Rwandan Genocide and the 1945 Nuclear bombing marked me strongly and oriented me to peace activism. The visit to? memorials in both Rwanda and Hiroshima were extremely shocking experiences. The first feelings I had getting out of



these memorials were incomprehension towards the lack of humanity, anger towards the organisers and compassion towards the victims of such evil acts.?

But why is the commemoration through War Memorials so important? Gathering testimonies, display, and convey them to a maximum of people does not only help at healing. It is also essential in order to make them feel incomprehension and anger towards war while supporting its victims. Moreover, the explanation provided by memorials enable to make more comprehensible the incomprehensible aspect of war, as well as to make more human the actors on both sides of these inhumane acts. Carnage is not only provoked by the barbaric desire of violence, it resulted particular historical, social and economic contexts.?

Although it is important to note that not only these extremely cruel episodes of World History have dramatic consequences. There are still too many wars happening in the 21st century. Stop them does not seemed to be the priority to all. Us, who feel anger towards violence must gather and put pressure to political and military actors who have the power to stop war and make our world more peaceful!?

Astrid Jamar, (Intern at Penal Reform International, UK.)

It's really bad thing in this world, where some countries still develop nuclear weapons while knowing their consequences on human well being. JOIN TOGETHER AND SAY NO TO NUCLEAR WEAPON.

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Japanese resistance and Kamikaze to American Army in second World war caused US army under commandment of American President to bomb two areas HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI using atomic bomb which destroyed two areas and caused many effects to social, Economic, political organization. I understand that after bombing many people died and others met with different disabilities and bad life conditions, trauma,...I sympathize with those who lost their families during those slaughters.

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It was unbelievable moments. The entire world has to keep it as a lesson and do their best that such thing never happens again. Especially, for Japanese, as it are your experience, your story, your memory, and your life, you have to live with it not for reliving that moments but use it to fight for Peace and liberty in the world. Let's say together "NEVER AGAIN".

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NUR Student

そう遠くない過去のどこかで、私達の国は進むべき道を誤った。  
アジアの多くの国の人々を傷付け、自分達自身の存亡の危機を招いた。  
原子爆弾により数十万の犠牲者を生み、無差別な爆撃により街を焼け野原にされた日本。  
だがその反面で多くの罪なき者を傷付けたことも忘れてはならない。  
何故戦争に走ったのか。どこで間違えたのか。誰が誤った判断を下したのか。  
認め、受け止めなければならない過去がある。  
日本は「平和」という分野において世界を先導すべき地位に立ち、その義務を負う。  
過去を回顧し、冷静に自分達の過失を分析することこそ私たちに最も必要なことであり、  
現在生じている紛争、またこれから生じうる紛争を未然に防ぐための私達の役割である。  
現代の日本に暮らす限り、戦争は無縁である。しかし、だからこそ、私達は世界に目を向けなければならない。  
戦争で命を落とした方に追悼の意を表し、同じ過ちを二度と起こさないこと。そして世界で起こる戦争・紛争を終わらせ、起こさないために出来る限りの努力をすることを決意します。

At one point in the past, our nation headed to a wrong way to go.  
Tortured lots of people in Asian countries, and invited a crisis for ourselves.  
Indiscriminate bombing destroyed many civilized cities.

Two atomic bombs sacrificed thousands of innocent people.

But on the other side Japan also killed too many innocent people, which we must remember.

Why, turned toward the war? Where, had a mistake? Who, made a misjudgment?

There is the past which has to be recognized and received.

On the field of 'PEACE', Japan is on the position to lead the others, must do it.

What is needed for us is to review and analyze our past mutually. That is our role to prevent present and possible wars.

As long as we live in Japan now, we are irrelevant to war. However, therefore, we must pay attention to overseas.

I commemorate all those who were involved in the tragedy of this war.

I promise, never make the same history and do my best to end the all wars on the earth.

古屋 亮輔 (早稲田大学法学部)

Furuya Ryosuke (Waseda University Fac.Law)

多くの人々は戦争によって命を失いました。

第二次世界大戦が終戦してから、もう50年以上が経ちます。

日本はそのあとずっと戦争のない平和です。

しかし、戦争経験者はどんどん亡くなっています。

ルワンダでは大虐殺が起きてから14年が経ちました。

被害者も加害者も、彼らが背負ってる傷はまだ完全に消えていないでしょう。

しかし、いつかはあの悲劇を知っている当事者がいなくなってしまう。

平和の本当の価値を知っている者たちがいなくなれば、同じような過ちを犯す可能性が大きくなります。

戦争生存者や大虐殺の生存者みんなに共通している望みはもう同じような経験を、悲しみを次世代に味わわせて欲しくないではないでしょうか。

私たちの義務は同じよう過ちを犯さないことと、

それを防ぐため次世代に戦争や暴力対立の恐ろしさを、歴史を伝承することだと思います。

Many people lost their lives at war.

More than 50 years had past since World War 2 ended.

After that war Japan have been a peaceful country.

However, the people who had lived on that war is dying.  
14 years had past since the genocide in Rwanda.  
The emotional wounds and scars of both the victims and perpetrators  
are still not completely healed.  
However, someday those who knew that tragedy will be gone.  
If there is no one left who knows the true value of peace,  
there is a possibility that man may repeat the same mistake again.  
The common wish of the survivals of war and genocide are that the next  
generation may not experience and suffer the same tragedy.  
Our obligation is to not repeat the same mistake,  
and convey to the next generation the terror of war or force conflict  
through history so to prevent it from happening ever again.

ガン クリスティーナ (早稲田大学国際教養学部)

GAN Kristina (Waseda University School of International Liberal Studies)

It was terrible and I wish that it will never occur again. Many people were killed despite their innocence. Today the consequences of atomic bomb still menace the Japanese. There are many children who have born with casualties and other diseases. "NEVER AGAIN."

HABIMANA Claver

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NUR

There was an island (in Pacific Ocean) called Pearl Harburg in which all American's goods and a place for their military training. Japans in Second World War had damaged all those activities. In order to avenge, America joined the part (side) called Allied. But the war was unavoidable between America and Japan. American concluded it by throwing atomic bombs in those two cities said, and until now its consequences on human beings in Japan remain.

HABIMANA Gabriel

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NUR Student

I remember that in my 3rd level of secondary school, the first course of history was to study on the first and Second World War ,where I have heard at my 1st time a word HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI, we said that name as a name of one area, Lastly we got the explanations from our teacher talking exactly where is, what happened and what is new from other war which was happened before so he enable to know very well what happened in second world war especially at IROSHIMA and NAGASAKI where the American bombed in that regions of Japan using a NUCLEAR BOMB and we know better that Japanese Government is still facing the consequences, problems caused by this second world war.

I think at the end of that war, many people said “never again “but we still have other wars on the earth so it should be better to remember ,see and visit the handicaps, miserable persons due to the bombardment of HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI to empower that word, NEVER AGAIN.

HABIMFURA Maurice  
Faculty of Agriculture  
NUR

「戦争」というものを直接体験したことがない自分は、銃声を間近で聞き、目の前で人が殺されていく恐怖を体験したことがない。

この平凡な毎日が、かつて多くの人が悲しい思いをしたからこそ享受出来ているということ、世界から見ればとても恵まれているということを決して忘れてはならない。

実際に体験していないからこそ、私たちは絶えず想像し続け、過去を顧みることを怠らず、平和を恒久的に追求していかなければならないと思う。

I, who have not actually experienced ‘war’, have not encountered the fear of people being killed in front of my eyes and have not heard gun shots close by.

We must not forget that we can live these normal days because many people of the past went through sorrows and that we are extremely blessed compared to other parts of the world.

Because we did not actually experience it, I believe we must constantly imagine it, not fail to look back on the past and pursue for peace permanently.

袴田 由美 (横浜国立大学)

HAKAMADA Yumi (Yokohama National University)

第二次世界大戦が終結して 64 年が経ちました。広島や長崎での原爆投下で核兵器の恐ろしさを知らなかったはずの世界では大量の核兵器が蔓延り、核実験や戦争が各地で今もなお続いています。このような混沌とした世界の中に平和は訪れるのだろうか、と大きな疑問を抱くこともあります。しかし、戦争によって失われた多くの人の命や人生を無駄にしないためにも、私は前向きに世界の平和を希求したいと思います。八月十五日、私は今まで人類はしてきた過去の過ちを思い起こし、この世界から戦争や核兵器をはじめとする殺戮兵器がなくなって子供達一人一人が安心して将来の希望や夢を持てるような社会になることを願います。そして、私自身も平和な世界の実現に向かって努力することをここに誓います。

Sixty-four years has passed since the World War II ended. The world should have learned the terrible result of the nuclear weapons by Hiroshima and Nagasaki but nuclear power has been spreading over the world and nuclear testing and wars have been still going on. In this chaotic world I wonder if we ever see the peaceful world or not. However I would rather positively long for it because I don't want to waste the life of the people who were killed in wars. On the August 15th, I recall the mistakes in our history. I would like to wish there will be no wars or mass killing weapons in the future. We have to realize the world which all the children are able to achieve their dream and hope. Lastly I swear that I myself will try to realize the world's peace as well.

井上 真希 (早稲田大学社会科学部)

INOUE Maki (Fac. Sociology Waseda University)

On a jeté 2 bombes l'un a HIROSHIMA l'autre a NAGASAKI pour mettre fin au 2<sup>eme</sup> guerre mondiale mais le peuple japonais a perdu la vie et les conséquences continuent de s'apercevoir sur les générations d'aujourd'hui. Enfin, les Américains devaient chercher d'autres moyens d'en terminer au lieu de tuer les milliers d'innocents.

IRADUKUNDA Christella Suavis

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15年前のルワンダの虐殺の悲劇はルワンダの友人デニスを通じて自分と無関係でなくつながっています。

64年前の戦争も現代日本の自分と無関係でなくつながっています。このつながりの中で、平和を守るために、傍観者にならないようにしたいと思います。

The tragedy of the genocide 15 years ago is not unrelated to me. It is still connected to me through my friend Denis.

The war 64 years ago is also not unrelated. It is still connected to me who lives in present-day Japan.

Through these connections, I want to be sure not to become a bystander to keep peace.

石上 俊雄 (JICA アフリカ部)

ISHIGAMI Toshio (JICA Africa Division)

人類が経験したことのない熱線と爆風が、広島と長崎の町を一瞬にして吹き飛ばしてから64年、今もなお、その原爆の後遺症に苦しみ続けている人がいます。

もう二度と戦争をしない、核兵器を使わないと誓ったあの夏。それでも、今日の国際社会ではいまだに核によるにらみ合い、脅し合いが行われています。

しかし、2009年、アメリカの新たな指導者、オバマ大統領は世界へ向けて核兵器の削減を宣言しました。これは、今まで核の削減について踏み込んだ議論を避けていたアメリカの外交姿勢の大きな転換点となりました。

世界の人類すべてを壊滅させることのできる兵器、原子爆弾は広島・長崎の地でその威力を見せつけました。人間が過ちを犯す生き物である以上、核兵器の保有はいつの日かの人類の滅亡を意味します。核兵器は廃絶されることにしか意味をもちません。今こそ、世界の唯一の被爆国である日本がイニシアチブをとり、国際社会と協力しながら核兵器のない世界を他の国々に訴えていかなければならない。それは我々の役割ではなく、義務であると私は考えます。

It has been 64 years since such heat and wind never known to human beings, blasted the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in a single moment. Yet there are still people who suffer from the aftermaths.

That summer, we vowed never to use atomic weapons or fight wars again. But the nations in this current world keep on glaring and threatening each other using atomic

weapons.

However in 2009 President Obama, the new leader of America, declared the reduction of atomic weapons towards the world. This was a big change of the American diplomacy which had been avoiding in-depth talk about atomic weapon reduction.

The atomic bomb -a weapon that can destruct every living human on the earth- showed its power in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Because humans cannot help making mistakes, the existence of atomic weapons only means the destruction of men. Atomic weapons must be abolished. Now is the time for Japan to take the initiative as the only nation that experienced the bombing, and cooperate with the international society to call out for a world without atomic weapons. I believe that is not our role, but rather, our duty.

岩垣 穂大

IWAGAKI Takahiro

現在では世界中で様々な紛争が繰り返されている。それらの紛争解決に尽力すると同時に、私たちは祖国の過去を顧みることを忘れてはならない。

特に日本人は最後に国内で戦争を経験したのが 64 年前である。ましてや戦後生まれた世代にとって戦争は昔話、もしくは外国の問題と思われがちだ。しかし、私たちの暮らす東京でも空襲は行われ、私たちの慕う祖父は戦争の苦しみを知っている。

実は私の近くにある戦争、それをできるだけ理解し苦しみを鮮明に感じる必要がある。過去の過ちを学ばなければ、平和な未来を築くことはできない。

ルワンダの人々がジェノサイドを乗り越え、平和を希求する意思の強さには感銘を受ける。特に同じ年代の学生の言葉を聴くと、平和は将来を担う私たちの世代が積極的に求めなければ実現しないものだとは再度実感する。

また、例えルワンダと日本のように戦争の時期・状況が違っていても、暴力を廃止し平和な世界を築こうと願う気持ちは同じである。戦争を経験してない私でも、世界中の人と共に平和を訴えることを怠ってはならないのだ。

Even now, there are many fighting going on around the world. We must work towards solving these conflicts but at the same time, we must not forget to look back at the past of our own country.

This is especially important in Japan who last experienced war 64 years ago. To the generation born after it, war feels like something of the past or a problem belonging to foreign countries. However there were air raids in Tokyo where we live peacefully now and our grandparents know the pains of war.



War is something that is actually very near us. It is necessary that we understand and feel its bitterness clearly.

Unless we learn from the past, we cannot build peace for the future.

I am very impressed by the strong will of the Rwandan people to get over the genocide and to pursue peace. Especially when I listen to the words of friends who are students just like I am, I recognize again how peace cannot be realized if we, the youths who have the future in our hands, do not work actively towards it.

These wishes to abolish violence and build peace are the same in Rwanda and Japan even if the situations were different. I, who have not experienced war, must not fail to call out for peace with the people around the world.

海原 早紀 (早稲田大学)

KAIHARA Saki (Waseda University)

二次世界大戦における爆撃や機銃掃射、そしてルワンダにおける大虐殺など、人が人を殺し合う現場を目撃した者として、人が人の血を流すということは決して許されてはならないと強く感じています。

争いの根源をたどると、権力や栄誉や富を求める一部の「強い」者たちが欲望に突き動かされ、自らを「義」として相手を「不義」として差別するUS & THEMの論理に行き着くような気がします。

「人」が大切にされる社会、特に弱い人が大切にされる社会の実現のために各々が自分にできる小さなことにしっかりと取り組んでいくこと・・・そこに「平和への道」があると信じています。

As a witness of showering of machinegun shot and carpet bombing during II World War and the massacre in Rwanda, I will never tolerate any man shed other's blood., Root cause of strife seems to lie on the greed of the chosen few who seek power, glory and wealth. They seem to claim that they are right and others are wrong and to accuse others and segregate them.

What we need to strive after is a society that values human dignity... especially dignity of the weakest. Peace will be achieved, I believe, when each one of us keeps on doing small service of love towards the weakest.

神田 英輔 (日本国際飢餓対策機構・キングダム・コンソーシアム・特命大使)

KANDA Eisuke, DHL,

Special Envoy

Kingdom Consortium  
Japan International Food for the Hungry

第二次世界大戦に関わった全ての人々に哀悼の意を表します。

敗戦から 64 年がたった今も、戦争の爪痕が消えることはありません。

私たちにできることは、日本人が被害者にも加害者にもなった歴史を、後世にも伝えていくことだと思います。

Ninafanya ukumbusho wa watu wote waliokufa kwa Vita vya Pili vya Dunia.

Vita hivyo vilimalizika 1945, lakini hasara ya vita iko bado.

Lazima nifundishe historia kwamba wajapani wengi waliuawa, na wajapani waliwaulia watu wageni wengi.

片山 夏紀 (大阪大学外国語学部地域文化学科・スワヒリ語専攻 3 回生)

KATAYAMA Natsuki (Osaka University Fac. Foreign Language, majoring in Swahili and regional study)

戦争をし、他の国に侵略した歴史に私は直接関係していない。けれど、日本という国の一員として現代の私たちも日本の戦争の歴史と無関係でいることはできない。今もまだ残る傷跡や、これからの平和構築のためにも、しっかりとそのことを胸にとどめておきたい。

Although I was not directly involved the war which Japan had and invaded other countries, we, the young of today, can not have nothing to do with the war. For deep scars which the war left on the people and for peace-building in the future, I keep the idea to myself.

勝俣 玲 (早稲田大学法学部)

Katsumata Rei (Waseda University Fac. Law)

This inhuman activity of bombing HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI is so horrible and sadness, still the consequences are manifested for the people living there. We young and future even intellectuals we don't want any kind of this to take place in world wide. We are together with the families of Japanese who lost their relatives there and let us be with on the Memorial Day.

KAYIRANGA Emmanuel Pompidu

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NUR

I know that Americans during the World War II released 2 atomic bombs over HIROSHIMA NAGASAKI. Those bombs killed thousands of people- civilians and the casualties are still observable till this day. Americans did wrong but the future is our responsibility. We should not take such decision when we are given power of being Peace keeper of the world.

KAYITARE Robert

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NUR - RWANDA

ルワンダ人の友の思い出と共に

私には駐日ルワンダ大使館で一等書記官を務めるローラン・ウイマナという名のルワンダ人の友人がいた。彼は故国について熱く語ってくれた。ルワンダのダンス、豊かな自然、

快適な気候など、ルワンダの全てを自慢していた。彼の帰国が決まり、私達はお別れに他の友人も一緒に新宿で昼食を食べ、握手して別れた。

数年後、1994年にルワンダで虐殺が発生し、東京にあった大使館も閉鎖された。1995年には大使館が再開され、私はルワンダ大使館にゼフィル大使(当時)を訪ねた。私の友人であるローラン・ウイマナのことを知っているかと聞くためである。「イエス、外交官仲間として彼のことは知っているよ。でも、考えてごらん。あの虐殺では100万人近くもの人が死んだんだよ。」と彼は答えた。それは、私の友は虐殺を生き延びることが出来なかったこと、そして、私の目の前から永遠に消えてしまったことを意味していた。

何故、ルワンダのような馴染みのない遠い国に関わるのかと時々聞かれることがある。そんなとき私は、「ほんの個人的な思い入れからなのよ」と心の中で答える。

### With unforgettable Memories of a Rwandan Friend

I had a Rwandan friend named Laurent UWIMANA, who was working for embassy of Rwanda in Japan as a first counselor. He passionately told me about his country. He was proud of Rwandan ballet, rich nature, pleasant climate, and everything about Rwanda. When he was leaving to Rwanda, we had farewell lunch with some other friends in Shinjuku, saying good-by and shaking hands.

Some years later, in 1994, genocide took place in Rwanda and the embassy was closed. When it reopened in 1995, I visited then ambassador Mr. ZEPHYR to ask if he knew my friend Laurent UWIMANA. "Yes, I know him as a diplomat colleague, but you should recognize almost a million people were killed by the genocide" he said. It meant that my friend could not survive genocide and disappeared from my sight for good.

I am sometimes asked why I involve in such a remote and unfamiliar country as Rwanda. I would answer "It's from just a personal feeling of me."

倉持 睦子 (Friends of Rwanda 代表)

KURAMOCHI Mutsuko (Chair of FRIENDS OF RWANDA)

64年前の今日、8月15日は日本にとって第二次世界大戦に負け、終止符を打った、終戦日です。

人が歴史を見ると、それは様々な切り口によって理解できます。

徴兵や空爆、そして原爆で命を落とした沢山の人々、学徒動員や地方疎開などで自由を奪われた若者。日本では戦争を振り返るとき、その時の悲しみや悲惨な状況を思い、偲びます。

しかし一方でこの終戦記念日は、多数のアジア諸国にとっては日本の侵略行為からの解放の日でもあります。

「大東亜共栄圏」を謳いアジア諸国に進んでいった日本軍は、自らも「鬼畜米英」と変わらない残忍な行為をしてきました。

ものごとを見る時、人はつい被害者意識を持ってそれを見がちですが、自分がした加害者立場の行為もきちんと振り返らなければ、

それはただの回想になってしまいます。私達は客観的視線も持って歴史を反省しなければなりません。

人は過去を振り返るとき、「どうしてあの時あんなことをしたんだ」と思うことが多々あります。

今私たちが学ぶ、ルワンダの歴史においても似たようなことがありました。

人々はいいます：どうしてあんなことをしたのか分からない、と。

何かの悪魔に憑かれたように、その驚愕すべき行為が正しいと信じ込み、実行してしまうのです。

今後、世界に人がいる限り、いさかいは絶えず続くと思いますが、自分を見失い、盲目状態で起こす行為はまた別の悲劇を引き起こすだけです。自分をセーブできるのは自分だけです。

私達は先人達の辿ってきた歴史の経路を多角的に考え、自分を見つめ、二度と同じ過ちを犯してはなりません。

今後未来でどのような行動をとるかによってこそ、本当の意味での追悼と反省になるのですから。

**Le 15 août en 1945, c'est le jour où le Japon s'est avoué vaincu et a fini la 2ème guerre mondiale.**

**Mais d'autre part, ce jour était le jour de la libération pour des pays asiatique qui avaient été colonisés par le Japon.**

**Quand on pense au passé, on le regarde souvent avec le point de vue de victime; c'est-à-dire que on regarde moins ce que l'on avait violement fait aux autres. On devrait regarder entièrement le passé, sinon on ne le comprendrait jamais correctement, et on**

ferrait encore la même chose un jour.

Nous, les japonais, critiquons souvent ce que les Etas-Unis nous avons fait avec le bombe atomique.

Mais nous parlons moins de ce que nous avons fait dans les pays asiatiques. C'était horrible.

Quand on regarde le passé, dans lequel on trouve ce que l'on ne peut pas comprendre ; pourquoi on a fait ça?

Est-ce que c'est à cause du démon? NON, c'est à cause de soi-même qui se perd et se trompe le chemin.

Je pense que le conflit existera toujours en tant que nous vivons sur la Terre. Mais nous avons aussi le droit de ne pas faire le tragique. Cela dépend tous de nous.

Il ne faut pas que l'on fasse la même erreur.

La réflexion du passé pourrait être pratique dans la situation que nous vivons et nous vivrons.

小島 里奈

KOJIMA Rina

The Japanese had been killed by atomic bombs used by Americans in World War II. That massacre had affected the people of Japan from then until now because of presence of many victims related to the nuclear energy. Therefore, the people could fight against the nuclear weapons and promote Peace and freedom.

MINANI SEMPIGA J. d'Amour

Faculty of Law

NUR

I knew the HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI horrible events only by what I learnt in History. What happened was inhuman. It caused a lot of bad things like destruction of that place and massacre of their citizens. I'm so sorry for them and think that we, as youth and the

future, we have to do our best so that those horrible events should not take place again, I sympathize with you.

MUGENI Liliane

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NUR

The radiance derived on those bombings have affected not only Japan but also surrounding countries and other consequences have been shared in a big number of countries. That is why we have to fight together against those killings.

MUKASHEMA Donatha

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When I heard about what happened I feel lily for the people from there because if many of them died the future generation will undergo the consequences of those atomic bombs. As youth let go deep inside the problem and the veritable cause of all these and recognize that if the nation leaders of those time could have not been thirsty of the power all this could have been avoided. I need us to change the history and all together declare “NEVER AGAIN” to what happened to NAGASAKI – HIROSHIMA as we say for Genocide in Rwanda.

MUKIMBILI Nicole

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憲法前文に、「われらは、平和を維持し、専制と隷従、圧迫と偏狭を地上から永遠に除去しようと努めている国際社会において、名誉ある地位を占めたいと思う」とある。今日のわが国における平和と繁栄は、戦争によって落とされたかけがえのない尊い命の上に築かれていることを忘れてはならない。そして、悲惨な戦争の教訓を風化させることなく世界と

ともに国際社会の恒久の平和を希求し、積極的に行動していくことを誓う。

There is a phrase in the preamble to the constitution of Japan. 「We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth」 .

We never should forget today's our peace and prosperity are established on the basis of absolutely invaluable sacrifices of the war. We promise to act on our own initiative not to let the cruel lessons of war fade with the passage of time and to desire permanent peace in our international society.

宗像 淳史

MUNAKATA Atushi

According HIROSHIMA NAGASAKI, it has been seriously hurted by Americans' bombs during the Second World War Lot of people died and many years after other suffered of several consequences of those dangerous bombs. And around the world innocent people are still being murdered like it has been happened in Rwanda 15 years ago. So, as youth we have to work hard psychologically and intellectually to make the world better cherish heart broken all as one and with much love of life.

MUREBWAYIRE Marie Léonce

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NUR

As young generation, we must fight against the ideology of Genocide and all bad acts against Human being. As a gentleman our effort will focus on the development of our countries and the other countries changing the world.

MUREKATETE Aline

Faculty of Law

NUR



The horrible events happened in HIROSHIMA NAGASAKI are so painful. They are the same as Genocide in Rwanda in 1994. That is why we as intellectuals we must fight for preventing any other related inhuman event especially the young people of tomorrow.

MUTABAZI J. Sauveur  
National University of Rwanda

During the second world war what happened in Japan-HIROSHIMA NAGASAKI was a terrible incident that affected the Japanese and still affects them today physically, mentally, and psychologically where kids are born today handicap due to the atomic bombs. So we as people should fight and work the best we can to prevent it from happening again not only in Japan but all over the world. My deepest heart felt sympathies with the Japanese in this time.

MWANAYERA Orlane  
NUR Student  
Rwanda

About the bombing in those cities of Japan, what I heard in history was like apocalypse in those cities because of the wreck of the buildings and the death of persons if whole citizens of our world take a time and think about it. The whole nation of our world can avoid the usage of those bombs. In conclusion I wish it not happen again in this world.

MWISENEZA Alain  
NUR Student  
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戦争において、戦場で日本の為に尊い命を投げ出してくださった兵士の方々、空襲において無くなった人々、又原爆により一瞬ですべてのものを失った長崎、広島の人々、沖縄での戦いに巻き込まれた一般人の方々、そういう方々に追悼の気持ちを表します。そして、今後この事実を忘れずに、世界平和を構築するという使命を果たしていきます。

I deliver a eulogy for people who passed away in battles, by air raids and by atomic bombs, and I will fulfill a mission to establish a peaceful world without forgetting these facts.

中山 康平

NAKAYAMA Kohei

First of all I consulate you about what happened for your previous families as well as I'm concerned, I always wonder why and how the bombing happened the general causes so that it shall be a task of every one to contribute in changing the world. These are the consequences of Conflicts and let us stand up and fight against this bad ideology of extermination of Human being.

NDIZIHIWE Olivier

NUR - Rwanda

It is a pleasure to get an opportunity to give comments on this history. What I can say is that we must fight against all kind of war; we have all to join our thoughts, forces and efforts to make our countries better. I'm with you in memorial period.

NDIZIHIWE SIMBI Yvette

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NUR

Hiroshima-Nagasaki, the two Japanese cities were bombed by the USA forces with intention to neutralize Japanese forces regardless of people living there. The only thing that those Japanese people share with Tutsi died in 1994 genocide is the innocence. So, as youth of today and strength of tomorrow, to put the end on that and build peace we have to remember in our both countries and to tell the world through books, photos, TVs, Radios (Songs, Debates,...). To say "NEVER AGAIN"

NSENGIYUMVA Francois

Student of NUR

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It is terrible, horrible and inhuman that America and its government chose that way to attack Japan with atomic bomb. Those bombs thrown there still have some bad effect in those places and people are still suffering from it. It is hurtful. Our deepest hearts are with you, heart felt sympathies.

NTWALI Arnaud

Kigali-Rwanda

As Genocide in Rwanda, those bombings of Japan had been planned/ prepared in what was called MANHATTAN PROJECT. All deaths and injured were victims. Those nuclear attacks were at the executive order of the US President Harry TRUMAN. After Six months of intense fire bombings of 67 other Japanese cities. This would never happen if the ultimatum presented to Japan government had indicated the atomic bombing.

The worst is that those nuclear bombs had been before tested in some cities of Pacific Sea. They knew the core power of these bombs. Japan was not informed about what was going on. The cause of rejection of the US ultimatum by SUZUKI, the Prime Minister of Japan. Then horrible period happened. But we sympathize with you.

NTWARI Pie

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NUR

What I know about the bombing in those Cities of Japan is that many people had been killed and until now the born children are pursued with their (bombs) consequences so what can I say we must change our world I order it will not happen again.

NYIRAMUGEYO Angelique

NUR Student

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ルワンダ人であり、ルワンダ育ち、ルワンダで教育を受けましたそういみで。  
ジェノサイドの時期にもルワンダにいた私、たまたま日本に住むチャンスがあった私、いろいろな情報を得て、新たな教育を受けましたようです。  
例えば、広島と長崎で爆弾が落とされた、ルワンダでそう話があても知識がなくて理解しがたがた、それから歴史を嫌いの私がうまれました。  
なぜなら書かれている本がありませんでした。口込みしかなかたです。  
ですから、ルワンダでジェノサイドがルワンダで起こりましたのは民族と民族がそれは教育の結果です。ルワンダだけではなくアフリカ大陸全体同じです。  
ですから早稲田大学大学生の皆さん、ルワンダの学生と交流をしながら日本の良いところを教えてください。

大貝 ごだんす  
OGAI Godansu

終戦から 41 年後に生まれた私が思うこと。

今も世界中で絶えない戦争・紛争に怒り、悲しみ、疑問を覚えて、大学で学び、考え、日々何か行動への衝動をもつ自分がいる一方で、今の暮らしの中で戦争を「リアル」に感じられず、想像することすら出来ていないかもしれない自分自身を自覚しながら葛藤していました。しかし、昨年、折に触れて身近にいる戦争体験者の声を聞くようになり、「戦争」という言葉の中にたくさんの個人の姿が見えたとき、戦争と自分自身が急に近く感じられました。60 年以上も前の話を思い出しながら今でも涙する人、数十年ずっと原爆症に苦しんできた人、生き残った元特攻隊員の葛藤の日々・・・私は、戦争を直接体験していない一人の若者として、「語り継ぐ」ことの意味を考え直すようになりました。63 年の歳月によって失われてはならないことを自分自身の心に刻み続け、それらを人に伝え続けることに使命感をもって生きていこうと思います。

What I think now, who was born 41 years after the end of the war.

I feel anger, sorrow and questions for the unceasing wars and conflicts occurring all over the world, so I learn and think at school, feeling the impulses to take some action. On the other hand, in honest, I could not have felt “real” about wars in my daily life and even might not have been able to “imagine” them. So, I have been feeling conflicted about such awareness inside myself. But, since last year, I had some opportunities to listen to the direct story of the people who experienced the war. When those stories made me see the figures of many individuals in the word “war”, I started feeling close to

war itself. I found a parson who still shed tears while she brought back to the memory from more than 60 years ago, a parson who has been suffering from atomic bomb sickness for several decades, and a parson who has been through the struggle as the remaining survivor of kamikaze pilot...since then, I have started to think again of the meaning of “passing down” the story of individuals’ experiences. I will take the things that must not be lost across the ages of 63 years into my heart and live my life with a sense of mission to continue telling their stories to many other people.

大久保 美希（早稲田大学第一文学部）

OKUBO Miki (Waseda University Faculty of Arts, Letters and Sciences)

「過ちは繰り返しませぬから」という誓いから出発した戦後の日本は、幸いにも平和を享受してきた。平和な日本に暮らしていると、戦争は遙か遠くの出来事に思われる。しかし地球全体を見渡せば、第二次世界大戦後にも至るところで差別と憎悪が残虐な戦争を引き起こしている。そして差別と憎悪によって引き起こされた戦争が、また新たな差別と憎悪を生み出している。これは決してわれわれ日本人にとっても他人事ではない。民族対立、宗教対立の根底にある差別と憎悪の感情は、われわれと無縁ではないのだ。それらに無関心な傍観者であってはならない。

われわれが本当に警戒すべきなのは、少数の扇動者ではなく、それに付き従う群衆である。われわれはどのようにすれば、そうした群衆にならないで済むのだろうか？ 差別と憎悪の使徒とならないで済むのだろうか？ 現実を知ろうとする努力、困難に立ち向かう勇気、そして傍観者としてではなく隣人として他者に捧げる共感、それらこそが平和の実現の礎となるのだ。われわれはたとえ傍観者として生まれたとしても、わずかばかりの勇気と積極性によって一人の命を、それどころかこの世界さえも救うことができるかもしれない。ホロコーストを生き延びたハンガリー出身の心理学者アーヴィン・スタウブは言っている。「悪がそうであるのと同様、善もまた小さな一歩から始まる。誰も生まれながらにしてヒーローなのではない。ヒーローとは、そうなっていくものなのだ」と。

Japan which started with the vow “We shall not repeat the evil” after the WWII has enjoyed peace. To the Japanese in such a peaceful country, war seems to happen in faraway countries. But looking out all over the world, discrimination and hatred have been causing brutal wars even after the WWII. And the wars caused by discrimination and hatred have been leading to another war. This is never others’ affair for us Japanese as well. Feelings such as discrimination and hatred underlying racial and religious conflicts are not unfamiliar to us. We shouldn’t be bystanders indifferent to them.

What we really have to be wary of is not a few agitators but the masses who follow him blindly. How can we avoid becoming such ones of the masses? How can we avoid becoming disciples of discrimination and hatred. What is indispensable to the accomplishment of peace are effort to know reality, courage to face difficulties and sympathy for others. Even if we were born bystanders, with a little courage and voluntary, we may save a life—or save the world. Ervin Staub, a psychologist who was born in Hungary and survived the Holocaust, says, “Goodness, like evil, often begins in small steps. Heroes evolve; they aren’t born.”

大森 夕夏 (早稲田大学非常勤講師)

OMORI Yuka (Part-time teacher of Waseda University)

私達はいま、平和の中に生きています。

64年前、この国が想像もつかぬほどの悲しみと、敵意と、痛みであふれていたとは、そして今この瞬間にも、世界の至る所がそんな状態にあるとは、とても信じられないほどに。

そう、あの世界大戦が終わっても、まだ数えきれない争いがこの世界にはあります。

未だにこのような報告しか出来ないことはとても残念ですが、人類が重大な変化を迫られている今世紀こそ、団結し、全世界の平和へと歩みを進めていくことができると信じています。

そして、私はそのような信念に基づいて行動することを誓います。

花と、鳥と、音楽であふれた世界を。

We are living in peace.

And we can hardly imagine from this state that this country was full of sorrow, hostility and pain only 64 years ago and a lot of people are still in such situation right now.

Yes, actually there are countless conflicts in this world even after the end of the World War.

I know the situation is so hard and pity, however, I believe that we people can unite and approach world peace in this century, in which we have to face the fatal problems and solve them.

And I vow to take actions to realize my belief.

Hoping for the world with million flowers, birds and music.

大山 剛弘 (早稲田大学 理工学部)

OYAMA Takahiro (Waseda University Faculty of Science and Engineering)

「追悼」よりも自分のルーツと深くつながっているこの戦争、これからの未来に正しく伝えていきたい。そして同じことを繰り返さないように、振り回されないように知識をつけたい。

I have feeling for this war as so deeply related to my roots, rather than 'comemoration' and I want to tell this accurately to the future. And so as not to repeat such a thing again, I want to acquire knowledge.

朴 淳夏

PAKU Suna

過去や歴史の教訓は絶対的なものであろうか？過去のことを振り返るのは、いつだって現在を生きる私たちである。そして、しばしば、現在の価値観や物の見方に拠って過去を捉えがちである。しかし、本当の所は、その当時の価値観や雰囲気といったものを理解しなければ見えてこない。単に、過去を振り返り、歴史に固執するだけでは、それらは教訓とはなりえない。過去を現在の感情から切り離し、慎重に評価することが必要だ。そして、その上で、歴史を前に進めようと努力したとき、初めて過去は私たちに力を与えてくれるはずだ。

Teachings from History and the past are absolutely correct? Anytime we retrace such past events from today. And we often look back with today's sense of value. However, if we want to know the truth about past events, have to understand past's sense of value and mood in those days. When we just look back on past and persist in history, the past can't become teachings. We need to shut off the past from our feelings, and evaluate these things carefully. And after these works when we effort to get forward a history, the past give us a power.

清水 大志

SHIMIZU Daisihi

何かを・誰かを守ろうと戦いに身を投じて、後に残るのは深い悲しみだけです。今の平和を築いて下さった尊い犠牲者の方々に誓って、もう二度とこのような悲劇を繰り返さないために、私たちは真実を子供たちに伝えていく義務があります。そして世界唯一の被爆国の国民として、世界中の悲しみから目を逸らさずに、平和を希求

し続けることを誓います。

If we fight for the people or things to protect, we can get only sadness.

We have the obligation to tell children the truth in order that we don't repeat a similar tragedy.

It swears to honorable victims who built peace today.

And I swear that I don't look away sadness and I keep desiring peace all over the world as the people of the only atomic-bombed nation.

橋 理恵 (早稲田大学)

Tachibana Rie (Waseda University)

私は、主催している東アフリカ・コーヒー農民支援の活動について、本年 5 月に福島大学、続いて 6 月には大妻女子大学でお話する機会をいただき、ルワンダの青年農夫が太陽が降り注ぐ丘の上で、コーヒー栽培に従事する姿を紹介しました。虐殺の歴史から持たれがちな、“暗い”また“怖い”といったイメージからかけ離れた、彼等の輝く姿です。

参加者の一人は「助けてあげたい、という気持ちではなく、より良い未来を目指して一緒に頑張っていこう、こういう気持ちの共有が、やりがい、原動力になるのだろうか！と、少し分かった気がした。」と語ってくれました。

ルワンダの人々が協力し合い、新しい国作りに希望を見出して進むとき、悲惨な歴史は決して繰り返されないと信じます。そして、その希望は家族を失った人々の苦しみを和らげ、また犠牲者への追悼に繋がるものと思います。私達はそんな彼らの姿をより多くの人達に、特に若い世代の方達に訴えたい、そして彼らの痛みと希望を共有しつつ活動したいと思っています。

In May and June this year (2009), I had the opportunity to talk about the coffee farmers of Rwanda at the Fukushima Univ. and Otsuma Women's Univ. respectively. I introduced young farmers working energetically and proudly at the coffee production site under the bright sunshine on the hill top. Which seemed to be an opposite image to dark and scared feeling came from the sad history of genocide.

One of participants expressed like "I felt that rather than offering help or support one sided, we should share the same attitude such as Let's work together toward the better future!, and that must create real motivation and satisfaction." I strongly believe that when they step forward cooperatively with hope to build the nation, the sad history will never be repeated. And that hope helps to ease deep pain of people who lost their



families and commemorates victims who were lost.

I would be happy indeed if my activity could connect directly between Japanese people especially young generation and people of Rwanda with sharing their pain and hope.

津田 久美子 (NPO 法人ハーベストタイム代表  
TUDA Kumiko (NPO Harvest Time)

According to what I have studied in History and what I see on TV or what I heard, a big number of Japanese have died in 2<sup>nd</sup> world war, in different place NAGASAKI – HIROSHIMA that is why all Rwandese through the youth we sympathize and we are together to build peace in both countries, as also in our country we know the consequences of war.

UMUHIRE Denyse  
NUR Student  
E-mail: [umudeny102@yahoo.fr](mailto:umudeny102@yahoo.fr)

I heard that Japanese people have experienced the hard tragedy of the History and the consequences are many and affected the generation of that time and still remain and I think us as youth we should work together so that it could not happen again.

UMUHOZA Gisele  
E-mail: [ugisele29@yahoo.fr](mailto:ugisele29@yahoo.fr)  
NUR

I don't know many things about the Second World War, but I heard that America bombed HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI cities in Japan then many people died and it seems till now there are troubles in life of citizens of those towns. So, I sympathize with you.

UMUGWANEZA Ange Nadine  
The In country Vice representative of RJSC  
National University of Rwanda

HIROSHIMA NAGASAKI bombing has been a sad period which resulted from Second World War. There were many deaths, disabled people,...So, many loss of different kinds and levels. Rwandans and Japanese share memories which brought loss of family members, relatives but we should all stand for peace now and ever.

UMUKUNZI Marine  
Faculty of Law  
NUR

What I know, is that on that year the American use the bombings for ending the Second World War in 1945 in Japan. As the bombs have killed so many people, we are in remembering them in order to emphasize that it will not happen again.

UWAMARIYA Claudine  
E-mail: [claudinemymy@yahoo.com](mailto:claudinemymy@yahoo.com)  
Rwanda

Après le commandement du Président des USA Henry TROUMAN, de bombarder HIROSHIMA –NAGASAKI pour mettre fin la 2<sup>eme</sup> guerre Mondiale, plusieurs personnes meurent et il y a eu destruction matérielle comme les Maisons, les ports de grandes importance et les conséquences demeurent même aujourd'hui parce qu'il y a encore les enfants qui naissent étant infirmes.

Je vois qu'il y a une ressemblance entre ces événements et ceux qui s'étaient produit au Rwanda pendant le Génocide du 1994. Parce que deux événements étaient commandés par les Autorités et les gens qui meurent au sein de deux pays : Japonais et Rwandais étaient tous innocent mais même si c'est ainsi nous continuerons a subir les conséquences une nouvelle vie constructive et travaillons pour mieux vivre et de lutter contre les chose pareilles comme ça.

UWIZEYIMANA Martine  
E-mail : [titino200606@yahoo.fr](mailto:titino200606@yahoo.fr)  
NUR

64年前に、原爆で命を落とされた方々に追悼の意を奉げます。

人間によってつくられた原子力が、人間を殺すための兵器として使われてしまったことは人間の犯した大きな過ちであると思います。

この過ちを二度と繰り返さないように、  
わたしたちはこれからも核廃絶を世界へ訴えていかなければなりません。

I commemorate those who lost their lives by the atomic bomb 64years ago.

It is a big sin of men that atomic power, which was made by the hands of men, had to be used as a weapon to kill men.

So as not to repeat such a mistake,  
We must call out to the world for the abolishment of atomic weapons.

渡部 香 (早稲田大学 3年)

WATANABE Kaori (Waseda University, junior)

## 本企画の詳細

### <企画立案・担当>

日本ルワンダ学生会議両国メンバー（Japan-Rwanda/ Rwanda-Japan Youth Conference）

### <企画背景>

1994年4月6日ルワンダでは大統領を乗せた飛行機が爆撃されたのをきっかけに大量虐殺が起きました。100日間で約100万人以上の方が犠牲になりました。

日本人も第二次世界大戦において多数の犠牲者を出した経験から、ルワンダの悲しみを共有できるのではないのでしょうか。

### <企画目標>

- ①過去の歴史を振り返り、争いの原因、いきさつ、影響について今一度理解を深める。
- ②ルワンダ、日本で起きた争いによって犠牲となった方々に追悼の意を表する。
- ③世界へ向け二度と同じ過ちを起こさないよう平和の訴えを再確認する。

### <企画概要>

ジェノサイドのきっかけであった大統領虐殺が起こった4月6日と第二次世界大戦の終戦日である8月15日の二回に渡ってコメント収集を行い、二つの追悼コメント文書を作成する。

<使用言語>：日本語、キニヤルワンダ語、英語、フランス語

コメントの記載順は名字頭文字のアルファベット順とする。

### <追悼コメント作成におけるガイドライン>

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3. 本文書の追悼文はルワンダ・日本に焦点をあてるが、その平和の確認は世界規模の平和を願うものとする。
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