ビルマ作戦協会
相互理解と戦争和解をどのように継承していくか？

The Burma Campaign Society
Album 2008-2016
Reconciliation began since 1983

戦争体験者を持つ二世代からの和解活動の変遷 2008年より
ビルマ作戦協会会長 マクドナルド昭子（AKIKO MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN）
ビルマ作戦・インパール作戦生還者の長女
(A DAUGHTER OF BURMA/IMPHAL/KOHIMA CAMPAIGN 1944-1945)
About The Burma Campaign Society

The Burma Campaign Society (hence BCS) aims to promote understanding and reconciliation by research and debate on the encounter between Britain and Japan during the Second World War, of which 95% was in Burma, and the consequences of the conflict.

BCS also aims to provide a bilateral forum, and the opportunity in both countries, as well as other countries with an interest in the subject, especially those from Myanmar and India for the non-recriminatory discussion of war-related issues and wartime history.

Founded in March 2002, BCS is a successor organisation to the Burma Campaign Fellowship Group (hence BCFG), whose core members were Burma Campaign veterans from both sides who were reconciled with their former enemies.

The activities began since 1983, the late Masao Hirakubo OBE who was the resident of the UK and his subsequent retirement from Marubeni Corporation, advocated reconciliation between British and Japanese soldiers who had previously been enemies. The mutual understanding and forming friendship have accomplished by visiting each other’s countries and holding many meetings as well as joint memorial services in the UK, Japan, Burma and India.

We nurture friendship by understanding the differences in culture, history and tradition and continue to pass the veterans’ war stories as their legacy on to younger generations. We offer the international general public historical data, war memoirs of individual soldiers, diaries, photos, films, presentation of academics’ research by holding events, exhibitions and discussion forums. We further aim to proactively participate in War Memorial Services in the UK, Japan, and India as well as joint memorial services in Burma, and also broaden our knowledge. (News articles and TV/Radio Reports were mentioned by BBC TV, BBC Radio, NHK, Yamagata TV, Mainichi National Newspaper, Sankei Newspaper, Asahi National Newspaper, Yomiuri National Newspaper, Yamagata Newspaper, Nishi Nippon, Kohoku Newspapers, and British historical TV Programme, British Times, Observer, Guardian, Daily Telegraphs, India times, Stars and Stripes of America, and many more.)
The Burma Campaign in the South-East Asian theatre of the World War II was fought between the forces of the British Empire and China, with support from the United States, against the forces of the Empire of Japan, Thailand, and the Indian National Army. The Burmese Independent Army was trained by the Japanese and spearheaded the initial attacks against British Empire forces.

The geographical characteristics of the region meant that factors like weather, disease and terrain had a major effect on operation. The lack of transport infrastructure placed an emphasis on military engineering and air transport to move and supply troops, and evacuate wounded. The campaign was also political complex, with the British, the United States and the Chinese all having different strategic priorities.

The Climate of the region is dominated by the seasonal monsoon rains, which allowed effective campaigning for only just over half of each year. The famine and disorder in British India and the priority given by the Allies to the defeat of Nazi Germany, prolonged the campaign and divided it into four phases: 1) the Japanese invasion which led to the expulsion into British, Indian and Chinese forces in 1942; 2) failed attempts by the Allies to mount offensives in Burma, from late 1942 to early 1944; 3) the 1944 Japanese invasion of India which ultimately failed following the battles of Imphal and Kohima; 4) and finally, the successful Allied offensive which reoccupied Burma from late—1944 to mid-1945.

About The Burma Campaign and Imphal/Kohima Campaign 1944-1945

The Burma Campaign was the result of the Japanese invasion of British India in 1942, which led to the Allies mounting offensives in Burma from late 1942 to early 1944. The campaign was divided into four phases: 1) the Japanese invasion which led to the expulsion into British, Indian and Chinese forces in 1942; 2) failed attempts by the Allies to mount offensives in Burma, from late 1942 to early 1944; 3) the 1944 Japanese invasion of India which ultimately failed following the battles of Imphal and Kohima; and finally, the successful Allied offensive which reoccupied Burma from late—1944 to mid-1945.

Reference:
http://www.nam.ac.uk/exhibitions/online-exhibitions/britains-greatest-battles/imphal-kohima
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The Battle of Imphal and Battle of Kohima

The Battle of Imphal took place in the region around the city of Imphal, the capital of the state of Manipur in northeast India from March until July 1944.

Japanese armies attempted to destroy the Allied forces at Imphal and invade India, but were driven back into Burma with heavy losses. Together with the simultaneous Battle of Kohima on the road by which the encircled Allied forces at Imphal were relieved, the battle was the turning point of the Burma Campaign, part of the South-East Asian Theatre of the Second World War.

The defeat at Kohima and Imphal was the largest defeat to that date in Japanese history.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Strength</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Infantry Divisions</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Armoured Brigade</td>
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<td>1 Parachute Brigade</td>
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<tr>
<th>Casualties and losses</th>
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<td>12,603 killed and wounded[1]</td>
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Akiko Macdonald, new chairperson as a successor of the Burma Campaign Society, carrying the torch of Reconciliation and marking milestones since 2008; following the death of Masao Hirakubo who was the pioneer of reconciliation and a founder of the Burma Campaign Society.
Transition of Reconciliation since 1983

1983: Anglo-Japan Reconciliation started between WW2 former foes established the Burma Campaign Fellowship Group and dissolved in 2002.

2002: The Burma Campaign Society succeeded with the members of both veterans and new generations joined.

2009: A new chairman from the second generation of WW2 veterans succeeded in 2008 and organised UK-Japan 150 event to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Anglo-Japan Commerce and Amity Treaty and gave tribute to the veterans who contributed for two countries’ reconciliation and fulfilled many activities.

Japan-UK 150 Event at St Ethelburga’s Reconciliation Centre in City, London in Oct. 2009
Nearly 150 people from multi-nationals attended.

Gratitude & Tribute for Veterans

Director of St Ethelburga’s Reconciliation Centre, Simon Keyes and Akiko Macdonald, Chairman of the Burma Campaign Society represent the big event on the 17th of Oct 2009 for entire Saturday. She orchestrated to create the memorable ceremony to tribute those veterans who worked for war reconciliation.

It started 11:00am and people started to congregate. Off course, veterans arrived first.
International Symposium on WW2

Panellists: From Left, Ex-Japanese Politician Dr Kikukawa, Associate Prof. Tomoyo Nakao, Prof. John White, Dr Robert Lyman Ex-military Officer & Military Historian, Author & Dr Iain Littlewood and Robert Graham CBE, the Journalist of Financial Times.

Tribute to British Burma Veterans who contributed for UK-Japan Reconciliation: from left, Charles Coubrough, James Evans, Philip Malin MBE, John Pike OBE

War and Reconciliation Documentary Films screening
A friend of Akiko, Mr Neil Pickering, Chairman of Netherhall Collegiate House shakes hands with Japanese youth (Left). Rev. Kenmyo Sato sits next to a British young lady (Right).
Japanese and Western Music Entertainment Cross Cultural Exchange

Dr Koichiro Nakata, Lawyer conducts music performance

Talented Nakata Sisters impressed Audience
Guests of Honour, Veterans line up

From left: Akiko, David Charles, Mrs Hiroko Hirakubo, John Pike and Robert Lyman
Late Philip Malin, MC, MBE, former Deputy Chairman of the BCS and a year before he passed away (in 2012) received the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays.

Major General, Lyle Grant CBE, former chairman of the BCFG and late Masao Hirakubo OBC, the founder and first chairman of the BCS.

Masao Hirakubo the pioneer of reconciliation passed away in 2008.

Late Gordon Graham CBE, (passed away 2015) a member of the BCS and the BCFG and the founder of the Kohima Educational Trust who inspired Akiko Macdonald for BCS future.
At first no one believed this can be done alone… Then came friends who helped the very day the big event held. Thanks to all of those who took a part to experience such a wonderful occasion.

Pref. John White above and a team of Volunteers below.

Dr Lucien Chocron, Long-time supporter and photographer of the BCS.