

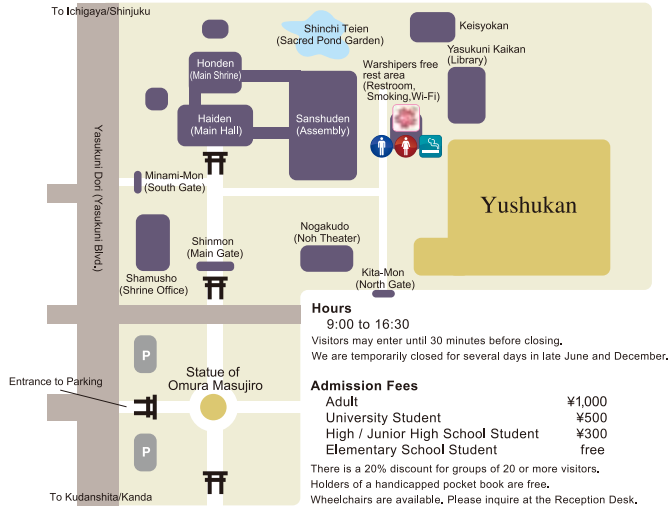
Learning the “Sentiments” and “Achievements” of the Noble Spirits of Fallen Heroes...

Yushukan is a museum to inherit sincerity and records of enshrined deities of Yasukuni Jinja by displaying their important wills and relics.

This museum established in Meiji 15 (1882) stores 100,000 articles including many pieces of paintings, works of art, armors and weapons. “Yushu” means to associate with and to learn from high-principled people.

Each article displayed in this museum is filled with the wishes of predecessors who named this museum Yushukan and sincerity of enshrined deities who devoted themselves to building “a peaceful nation”. By touching directly the sincerity of enshrined deities who sacrificed their precious lives for their loving motherland, hometowns and families, you may find something highly precious.

GUIDE TO A VISIT TO THE YUSHUKAN



Museum Facilities



Museum Shop (1F)

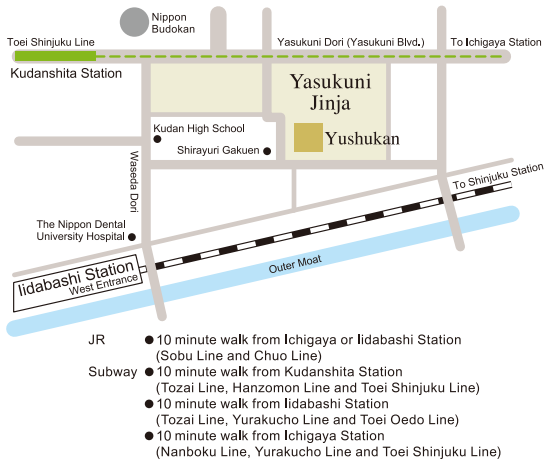
A variety of souvenirs and publications are available



Tea Room “YUI” (1F)

For light meals and drinks

Access to Yushukan via public transportation



Yasukuni Jinja YUSHUKAN

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URL: <http://www.yasukuni.or.jp/>

Yasukuni Jinja
YUSHUKAN

靖國神社
遊就館

館内のご案内

EXHIBITION ZONES

Yushukan offers the following four permanent collection exhibitions.

PROLOGUE ZONE

This zone displays renowned waka poems, swords and armors stored at Yasukuni Shrine, expressing the “spirit of the samurai” from ancient times to modern ages.

MODERN HISTORY ZONE

The wall-mounted panels explain Japanese modern history from the Meiji Restoration to the Greater East Asia War, exhibiting mementos of the noble spirits of fallen heroes from various wars.

NOBLE SPIRITS' SENTIMENTS ZONE

Here, you can learn the “sentiments” of the noble spirits and their achievements through numerous photos and notes.

GREAT EXHIBITION & ENTRANCE HALL

Large weapons and items collected from old battlefields are exhibited, including the human torpedo Kaiten and the rocket powered glider Ohka in the Great Exhibition Hall, and a zero fighter and a Model C56 locomotive No. 31 in the Entrance Hall.

Notices

- No video or recording
- Photography / entrance hall and a large exhibition room can only
- No eating, drinking, or smoking
- No bringing pets or hazardous materials allowed
- Disruptive behavior is not allowed
- Please immediately notify the museum staff of suspicious persons or objects

Exhibition Guide

For the starting point of the visitors' routes, use the escalator to go to the second floor.

- Entire Yushukan Route (120 minutes)
- The Greater East Asia War Route (90 minutes)
- Noble Spirits' Sentiments Route (60 minutes)

* Tour times are approximate.
* The official visitors' route is the Entire Yushukan Route. Please feel free to use one of the other routes that suits your schedule.

MODERN HISTORY ZONE (2) (Sino-Japanese War to China Incident)

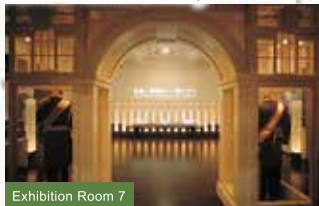


Exhibition Room 6

The Sino-Japanese War

日清戦争

Mementos and historical materials related to the Sino-Japanese War, Modern Japan's first war with a foreign country.



Exhibition Room 7

Panoramic Exhibits of the Russo-Japanese War

日露戦争パノラマ館

Visitors can watch a 12-minute panoramic footage of post-Sino-Japanese War and war conditions from the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War to the Battle of Tsushima.



Exhibition Room 8

From the Russo-Japanese War to the Manchurian Incident

日露戦争から満洲事変

Although the victory in the Russo-Japanese War brought Japan temporary peace, the ever-changing international situation led to the First World War, and later with the Manchurian Incident breaking out in 1931. This room exhibits documents describing these situations, together with mementos and historical materials of related noble spirits enshrined here.



Exhibition Room 9

Model Sanctuary

招魂齋庭

"The Shokoro-shiki" is a ceremony in which the noble spirits are formally enshrined together at the Main Shrine. This room reproduces the ceremony performed in the spring of 1940.



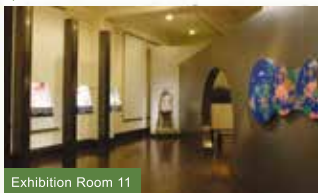
Exhibition Room 10

The China Incident

支那事変

This room exhibits historical materials and mementos related to the China Incident, which started with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on July 7, 1937, and the Nomonhan Incident.

MODERN HISTORY ZONE (3) (The Greater East Asia War)



Exhibition Room 11

The Greater East Asia War (1)

大東亜戦争 1

World affairs just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War as well as the negotiations to avoid the war with the United States are described.



Exhibition Room 12

The Greater East Asia War (2)

大東亜戦争 2

This room exhibits a collection related to Japan's offensive operations such as the Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor and the Army's landing on Malay Peninsula during the early stages of the war.



Exhibition Room 13

The Greater East Asia War (3)

大東亜戦争 3

This room exhibits items related to battles that marked turning points in the war including the Battle of Midway, subsequent defensive operations such as the Battle of Imphal, and the special attack campaigns starting in October 1944.

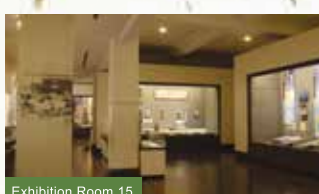


Exhibition Room 14

The Greater East Asia War (4)

大東亜戦争 4

This room exhibits the Battle of Iwo To which was of critical importance to both Japan and the United States for air operations, Japan's air defense over the mainland, and the defense of Okinawa where even civilians joined hands to fight.



Exhibition Room 15

The Greater East Asia War (5)

大東亜戦争 5

This room exhibits items related to the conditions immediately after the end of the war, and postwar independence of Asian countries.

Great Exhibition Hall 大展示室

This hall exhibits the human torpedo Kaiten, the rocket-propelled glider Ohka, the carrier-based bomber Suisei, the Type 97 tank, auxiliary artillery on the battleship Mutsu, as well as items collected from old battlefields.



Imperial Family Exhibit Room 特別陳列室

Votive offerings received from the Imperial Court and Daijokan documents of the early Meiji era are exhibited, indicating a deep relationship between the Imperial family and Yasukuni Jinja.



MODERN HISTORY ZONE (1) (From the Meiji Restoration to the Seinan War)



Exhibition Room 3

The Meiji Restoration

明治維新

This room exhibits historical materials from the end of the Edo period to the Boshin War. This is when Japan developed a solid base of a modern state.



Exhibition Room 4

The Seinan War

西南戦争

This room exhibits historical materials related to the Seinan War, which broke out in 1877 against a background of complaints from former samurais on the new government's policies.



Exhibition Room 5

Founding of Yasukuni Shrine

靖國神社の創祀

Documents here describe the history of Yasukuni Jinja up to June 29, 1869, when "Shokonsha," which enshrines the Boshin War's fallen soldiers on the government side, was founded.

PROLOGUE ZONE



Exhibition Room 1

Spirit of the Samurai

武人のこころ

With a marshal's sword positioned in the center, renowned waka poems are exhibited. They indicate the "spirit" of our predecessors, who tried hard to protect this country.



History of Japanese Military Traditions

日本の武の歴史

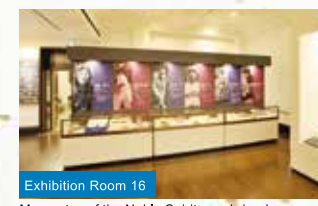
Japanese swords, arms and armor of the Yasukuni Jinja collection are displayed from ancient to modern times.

2階

Second Floor

NOBLE SPIRITS' SENTIMENTS ZONE

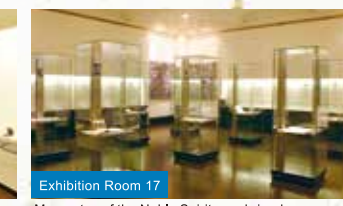
Here we can touch the hearts of the noble spirits of fallen heroes. Displayed are their articles, writings and photographs, beginning with members of the special attack corps, women and athletes.



Exhibition Room 16

Mementos of the Noble Spirits enshrined at Yasukuni Jinja (1)

靖國の神々 1



Exhibition Room 17

Mementos of the Noble Spirits enshrined at Yasukuni Jinja (2)

靖國の神々 2



Exhibition Room 18

Mementos of the Noble Spirits enshrined at Yasukuni Jinja (3)

靖國の神々 3



Exhibition Room 19

Mementos of the Noble Spirits enshrined at Yasukuni Jinja (4)

靖國の神々 4

Notes and mementos of the fallen soldiers are exhibited as the "Noble Spirits' Words of the Month". Items change monthly.

1階

Ground Floor

GUIDE TO VISITORS' ROUTES Although the official visitors' route is the Entire Yushukan Route, you may choose one of the following routes that suits your schedule.

Entire Yushukan Route

This is the official route for those who would like to review Japan's modern history from the end of the Edo period through the Meiji Restoration to the Greater East Asia War, as well as to appreciate the notes and mementos of the noble spirits. This may be helpful for first-time visitors.

Time 120 minutes

The Greater East Asia War Route

This route is ideal for those who would like focus on the Greater East Asia War. Notes and mementos of the fallen noble spirits are also on exhibit.

Time 90 minutes

Noble Spirits' Sentiments Route

This route is for those who would like to spend time reading the notes written by the fallen noble spirits.

Time 60 minutes

GUIDE TO FACILITIES

General Information / Reception Located immediately on your right as you enter the Shinkan (New Annex). Ticket vending machines are also located here.

Resting Lounge A resting lounge is located on both ground and second floors.

Restrooms Located in the back left section of the general information desk, as well as in the resting lounges on both ground and second floors. Toilets for the disabled are available.

Tea Room "Yui" For light meals and drinks.

Museum Shop A variety of souvenirs and publications are available.

Coin Lockers Located in the back left section of the general information desk, behind the escalator.

Elevators Please ask at the general information desk for priority elevator and other amenities.

* Tour times are approximate.

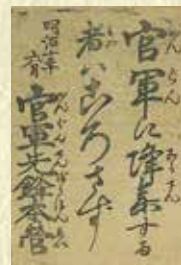
Introduction of the Exhibits

2階
Second
Floor



Marshal's Sword
元帥刀 Exhibition Room 1

This sword, modeled after swords used by protectors of the Imperial Palace in the Heian era (794-1185), was presented by Japan's Emperors to generals and admirals holding the honorary title of marshal since 1898.



Poster to urge surrender,
官軍発行の
投降勸告書
issued by the Imperial Army
Exhibition Room 4

This was posted in various parts of Hitoyoshi after its fall saying, "Those who surrender to the Imperial Army shall not be killed."



Itohodoshi-umekanamono Yoroi
(Scarlet Cords and Plum Blossom Ornaments Armor)
絛緋威梅金物鎧 Exhibition Room 2

This armor was worn by the famous warrior general, Minamoto no Yoshie in the late Heian era. The leather covering is decorated by plum blossoms and butterflies. It is the armor of a warrior of high standing.



Wakizashi Hocho Masamune
脇差 包丁正宗 Exhibition Room 2

Swords were dedicated to the deity not only as weapons but also as symbols of the spirits. This particular short sword was made in the Nanboku-cho (South and North courts) period. On its wide blade, kurikara, a dragon wrapping itself around a sword, and a plum tree branch are engraved.

Color Print of the Sino-Japanese War
日清戦争絵巻 Exhibition Room 6

This roll describes and depicts the battle scenes of the Sino-Japanese War, fought between 1894 and 1895. This is one of Japan's traditional rolls of war stories.



Great Roof of the Main Shrine
本殿大屋根 Exhibition Room 5

The Main Shrine of Yasukuni Shrine was built in 1872 by master carpenter Ito Heizaemon of the former Owari Domain and his team, who used cypress of high quality from Kiso and Nikko regions. This Great Roof is kept for preservation after large-scale repairs made in the Showa era.



Imperial Standard
錦の御旗 Exhibition Room 3

The Imperial Standard was first used during the Jokyū War in the Kamakura era and later as a symbol of the Emperor's subjugation of rebel forces. In the Boshin War, the troops of the shogunate, who became rebels by taking up arms against the forces of the Imperial Army, lost the will to fight and were defeated in a succession of battles.



The Bulletproof Vest worn
山本健一
by Army Infantry Lieutenant
陸軍歩兵中尉着用の
防弾チョッキ Yamamoto Ken'ichi
Exhibition Room 10

Lieutenant Yamamoto served as platoon leader of the Eighth Border Guard's Stretcher Squad during the Second Nomonhan Incident. His brave actions gave courage to many injured soldiers. He threw himself to the enemy lines to provide a shield for the injured soldiers, only to get killed.



1階
Ground
Floor



Telegram reporting the success of the surprise attack
トヲトヲの電文 Exhibition Room 12

On December 8, 1941, Japan raided the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. The chief of the First Attack Unit reports the success of the surprise attack.



Olympic Certificate of Colonel Nishi
西竹一陸軍大佐の
オリンピック賞状 Exhibition Room 14

Colonel Nishi Takeichi, who led the 26th Tank Regiment during operations at Iwo To, had won the gold medal for the equestrian event at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics. He was known throughout the world as "Baron Nishi".



Articles left behind
金城姉妹の
by Kinjo sisters
ご遺品 Exhibition Room 16

Okinawa's female student corps, including the Kinjo sisters, were assigned to field hospitals, and provided round-the-clock nursing care for the injured. On June 18, 1945 an order to disband the student corps was issued during a severe cleanup operation by the American forces. However, the Third Surgery bunker was besieged, and more than 40 staff members and students ended their lives.



Note and Mirror Case of Navy Lieutenant
須賀芳宗海軍大尉の
Suga Yoshimune
ご遺書と鏡箱 Exhibition Room 17

Lieutenant Suga's mother gave him a mirror as a gift when he was drafted as a student to join the Yokosuka Marine Force. He remembered his mother every time he looked at the mirror. He took this mirror with him when he went on a suicide mission to Okinawa as a member of the kamikaze special attack unit.



Bridal Dolls
花嫁人形 Exhibition Room 18

The bereaved families of the unmarried noble spirits who had died in battle offered bridal dolls. This is the first such doll that was offered to the shrine from a mother of a soldier who was killed in action in Okinawa.



Zero Fighter
零式艦上戦闘機 Entrance Hall

The main fighter of the Navy from the China Incident until the end of the Greater East Asia War The aircraft was named "Type 0" as it was adopted by the Navy in the 2,600th year of the Imperial reign (1940). It was a highly efficient aircraft with excellent maneuverability and a considerable range.

Rocket Powered Glider "Ohka" (above)
ロケット特攻機「桜花」(上)・
and Navy dive-bomber "Suisei" (below)
艦上爆撃機「彗星」(下) Great Exhibition Hall

The Ohka generally carried 1.2 tons of high explosives. After being released near enemy ships, it would attack a targeted ship in a high speed dive. The Suisei served as a carrier-based bomber and also as an interceptor for B-29s. It also flew as a special attack aircraft just before the end of the war.



Model C56
C56型31号
Locomotive No. 31
機関車 Entrance Hall

Produced domestically, this locomotive served on the Taimen Railway between Thailand and Burma during the Greater East Asia War. After the war the C56-31 was used by the Thai national railways for regional development.

Human Torpedo "Kaiten"
人間魚雷「回天」 Great Exhibition Hall

A one-man submarine that was piloted to hit an enemy ship 1.5 tons of high explosives in its bow would instantaneously sink a ship. More than a hundred young men died in this submarine to defend their homeland.

